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http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100000000193.0x00022e

المراجع	IOR/R/15/1/585
العنوان	"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق"
التاريخ/ التواريخ	٠١ مايو ١٩٢٩ - ٣٠ يونيو ١٩٢٩ (ميلادي)
لغة الكتابة	الإنجليزية والعربية في اللاتينية بالأحرف والعربية
الحجم والشكل	مجلد واحد (٣٤٧ ورقة)
المؤسسة المالكة	المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند
حق النشر	<u>استخدام لأغراض غير تجارية فقط</u>

حول هذا السجل

يتكون المجلد من رسائل وبرقيات وتقارير ومذكرات تتعلق بشؤون وعلاقات نجد والعراق. تدور أغلب المراسلات بين المقيمة السياسية في بوشهر، جيمس مور (هارولد ديكسون فيما بعد) الوكيل السياسي في الكويت، وجيلبرت كلايتون المندوب السامي في بغداد، سيريل باريت الوكيل السياسي في البحرين، جون جلوب المفتش الإداري في العراق، مكتب المستعمرات البريطانية في لندن، الوكالة البريطانية في جدة، وزارة الخارجية للحكومة في الهند في دلهي، وابن سعود بنفسه.

تتعلق معظم الوثائق بإعدام قائد المتمردين ضيدان بن حثلين وما تبع ذلك من تمرد قبيلته العجمان. موضوعات أخرى تتناولها المراسلات مثل:

- أماكن تواجد المتمردين ومحاولتهم دخول الكويت؛
- ما إذا كان شيخ الكويت يؤوي المتمردين في أرضه و/أو يزودهم بالمعدات والمؤن؛

- طلب ابن سعود من الحكومة البريطانية باخرة لنقل الجنود وبنادق وذخيرة، وما إذا كانت بريطانية ستزوده بها؛
 - وجود قائد آخر للمتمردين في الكويت وهو ابن مشهور، وتقارير حول هزيمته وموته قرب نهاية المجلد؛
 - شفاء فيصل الدويش من إصابات خطيرة أصيب بها في معركة سبيلا وتحالفه مع متمردي قبيلة العجمان؛
 - كيف يجب أن يرد البريطانيون على متمردي العجمان في حالة دخولهم (أو عدم دخولهم) إلى الأراضي الكويتية؛
 - محاولة قبيلة الدويش الاتصال بالشيخ أحمد شيخ الكويت والحكومة البريطانية.
- موضوعات أخرى يشملها المجلد:
- أي من قنوات الاتصال يجب استخدامها للتواصل مع ابن سعود؛
 - معلومات استخباراتية حول تحركات وأنشطة عدد من القبائل والأشخاص بما في ذلك عنزة والعوازم والظفير وحرب ومطير وشمّر؛
 - أماكن تواجد ابن سعود وأفكاره وما يُتوقع أن يقوم به؛
 - ابن سعود يشك في تغير ولاء قبيلة الظفير؛
 - نشر سيارات شرطة عراقية أو بريطانية لحماية القبائل العراقية التي تعمل بالرعي خلال هجرتهم للكويت؛
 - هروب محمد شقيق ابن سعود من السجن وانضمامه لقبيلة عُتيبة؛
 - المنع المؤقت لغواصي اللؤلؤ في الأحساء من مغادرة الميناء والوصول إلى مغاصات اللؤلؤ بسبب انعدام الأمن؛
 - طلب العراق الحصول على تعويض لقبائلها مقابل ما تكبدوه من خسائر في الغارات، بما في ذلك قائمة مفصلة بها (الأوراق ٢٩٦-٧).

من الوثائق الهامة التي يحتويها المجلد مذكرات سرية لهارولد ديكسون المُعين حديثًا كوكيل سياسي في الكويت. تتناول هذه المذكرات ثلاثة موضوعات: الأفكار الشخصية للشيخ أحمد وآرائه حول ابن سعود (الأوراق ٣٠٤-٦)، تهريب الإمدادات للمتمردين من الكويت (الأوراق ٣٠٧-١٠)، اعتراض الشيخ على دخول سيارات الشرطة العراقية للأراضي الكويتية (الأوراق ٣١١-٣١٤).

يوجد في نهاية المجلد (الأوراق ٣٣١-٤٠) ملاحظات المكتب الداخلية.



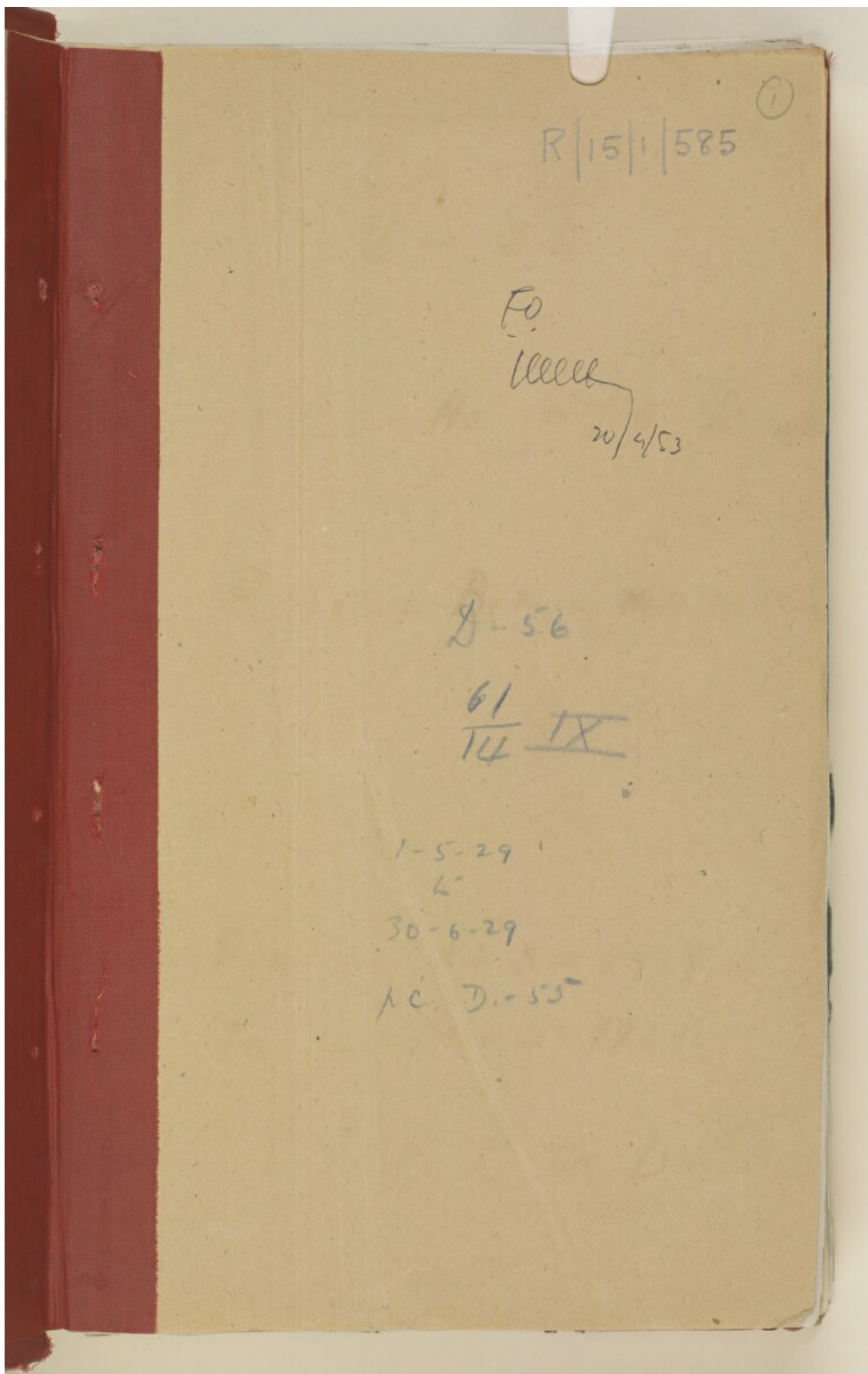
"ملف D 56 61/14 IX) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [أمامي] (٧٠٠/١)





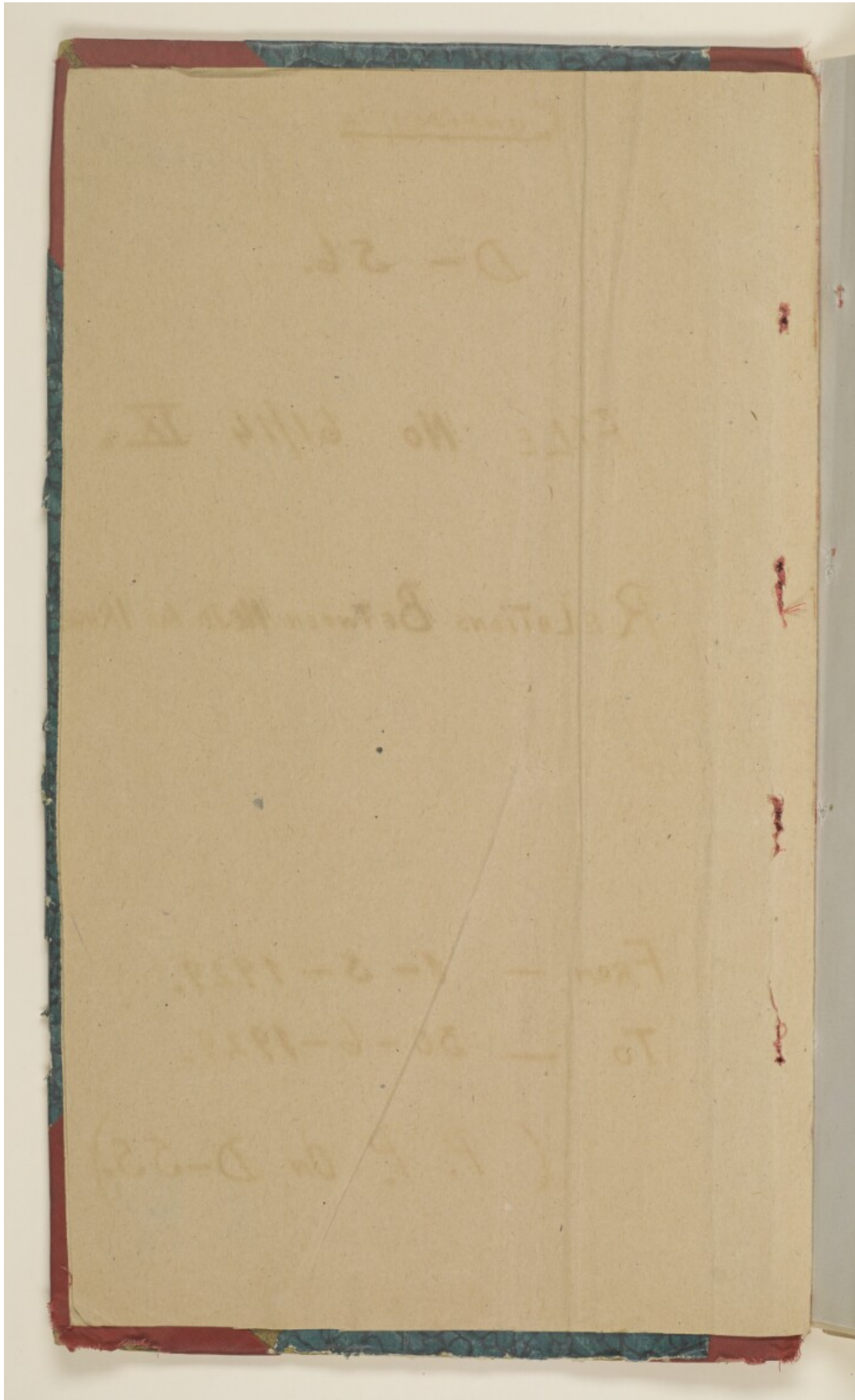
"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [أمامي-داخلي] (٧٠٠/٢)

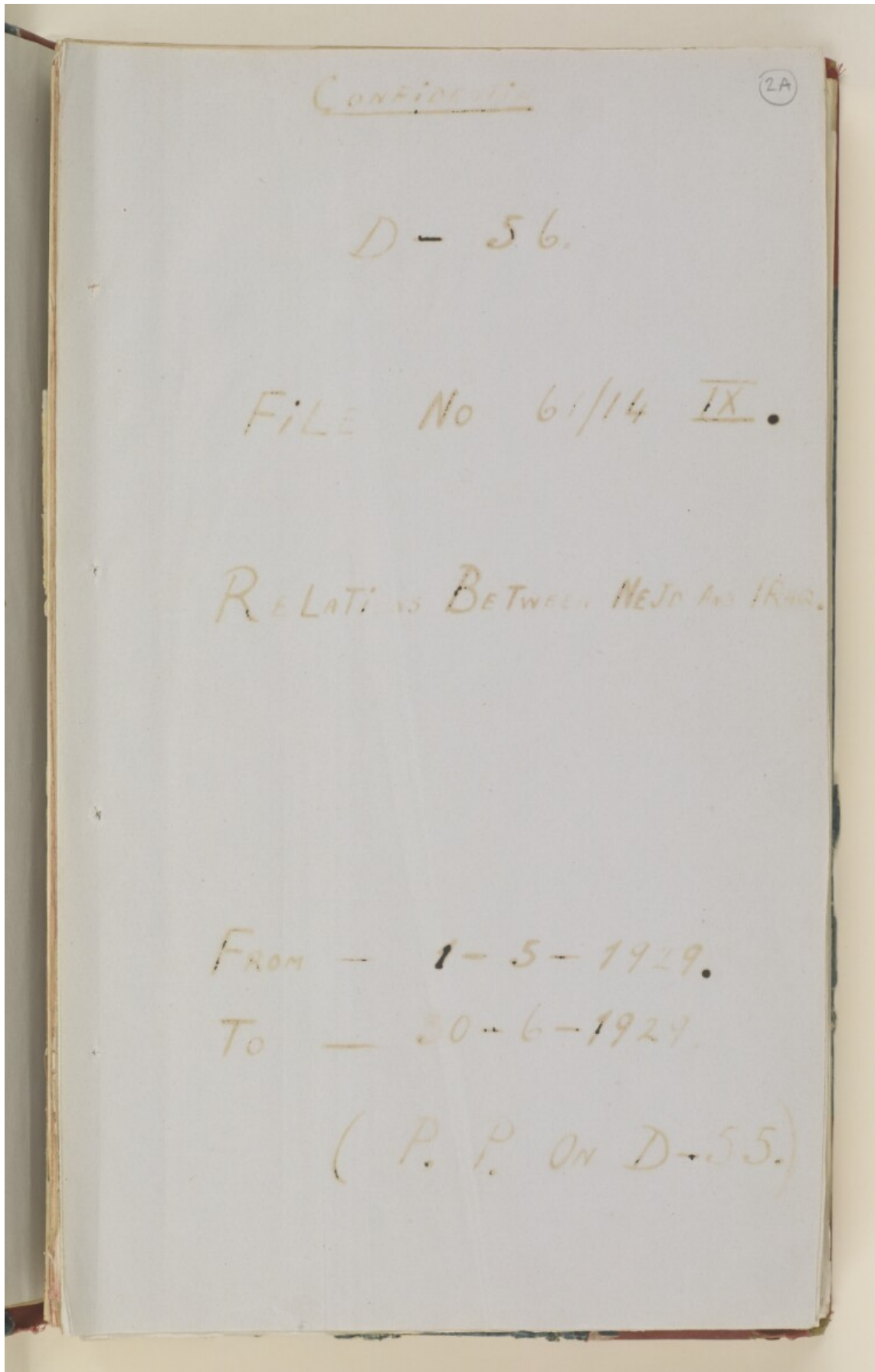


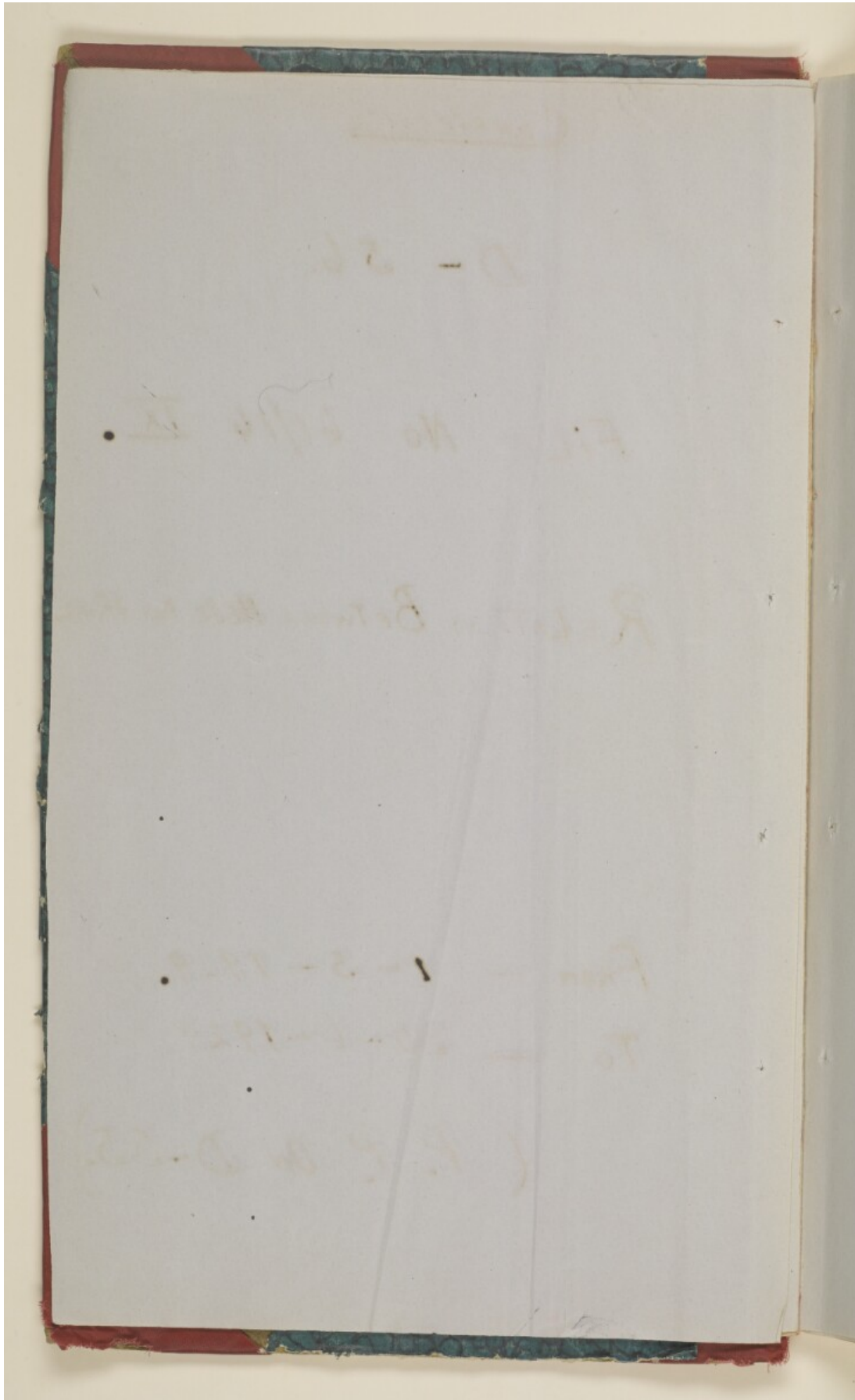


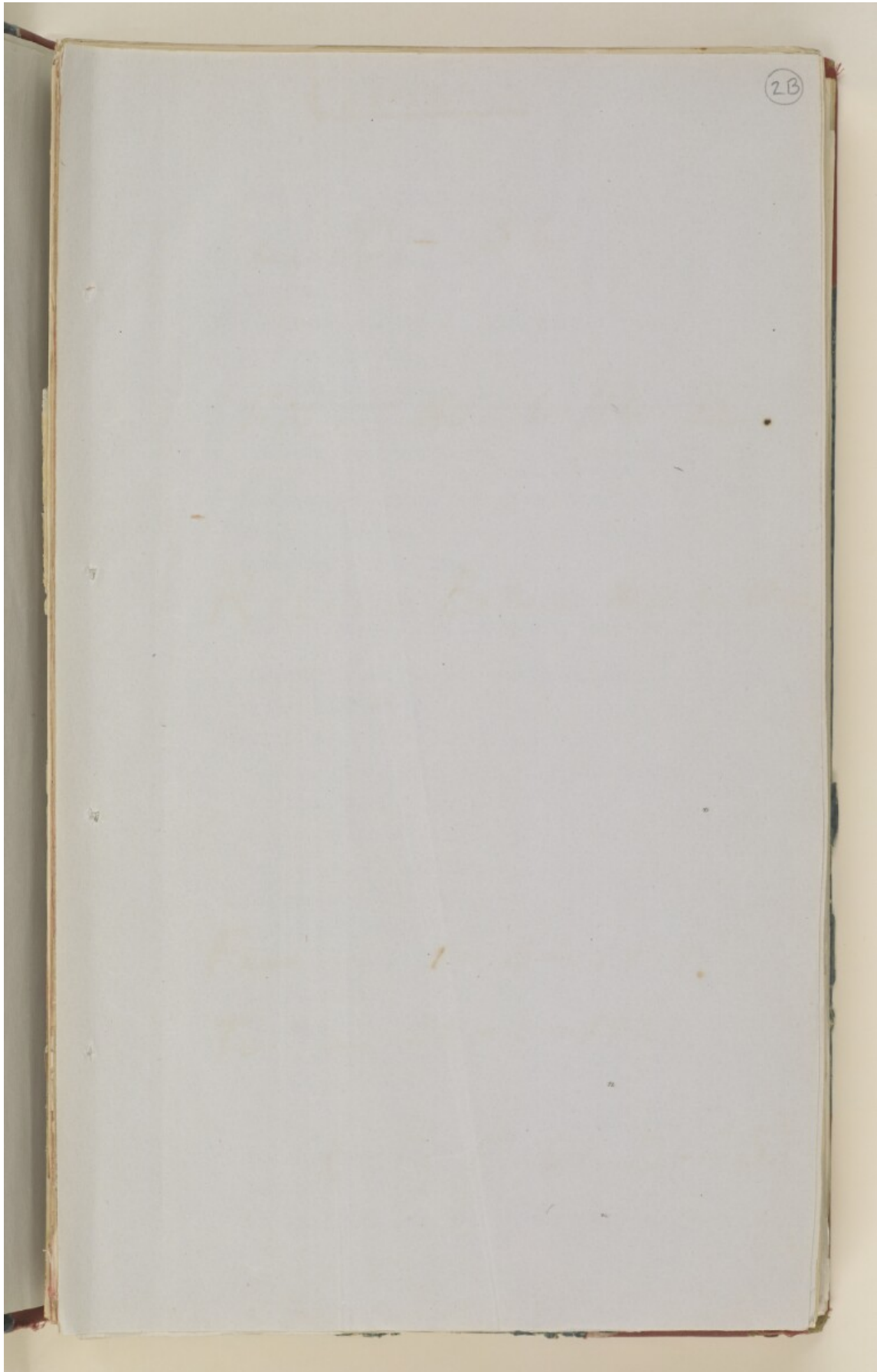
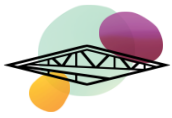


"ملف (D 56 61/14 IX) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [١ظ] (٧٠٠/٤)

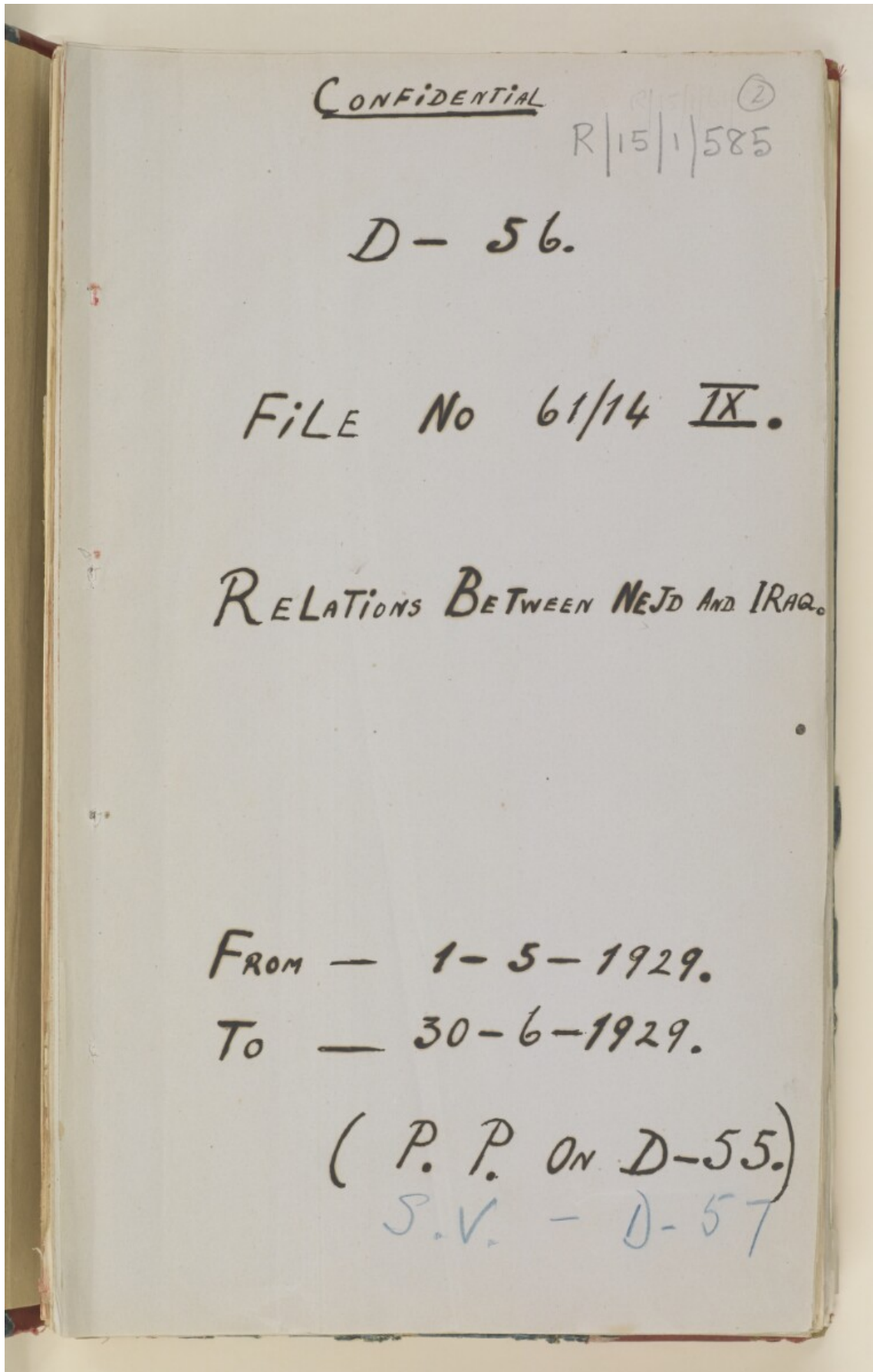


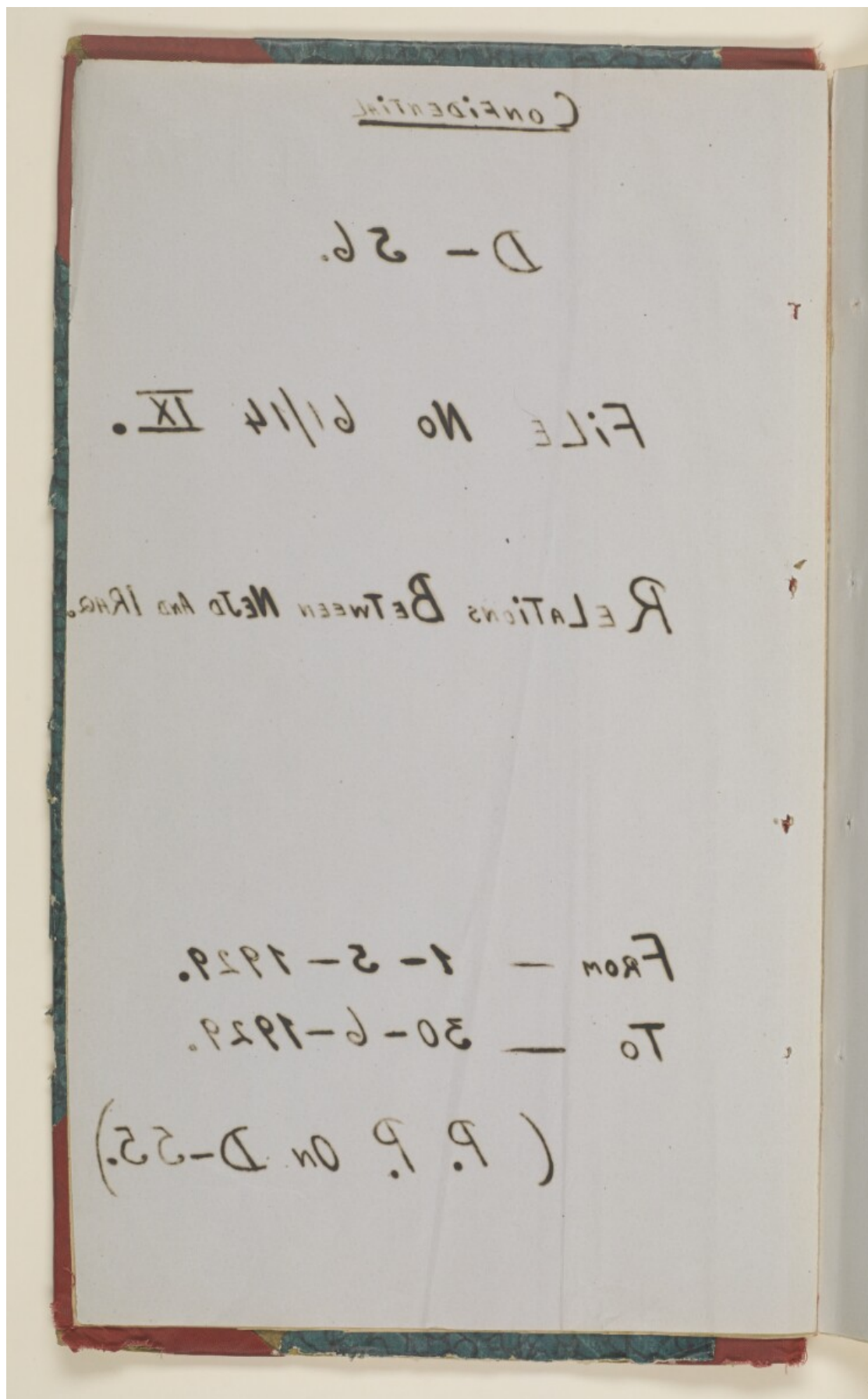








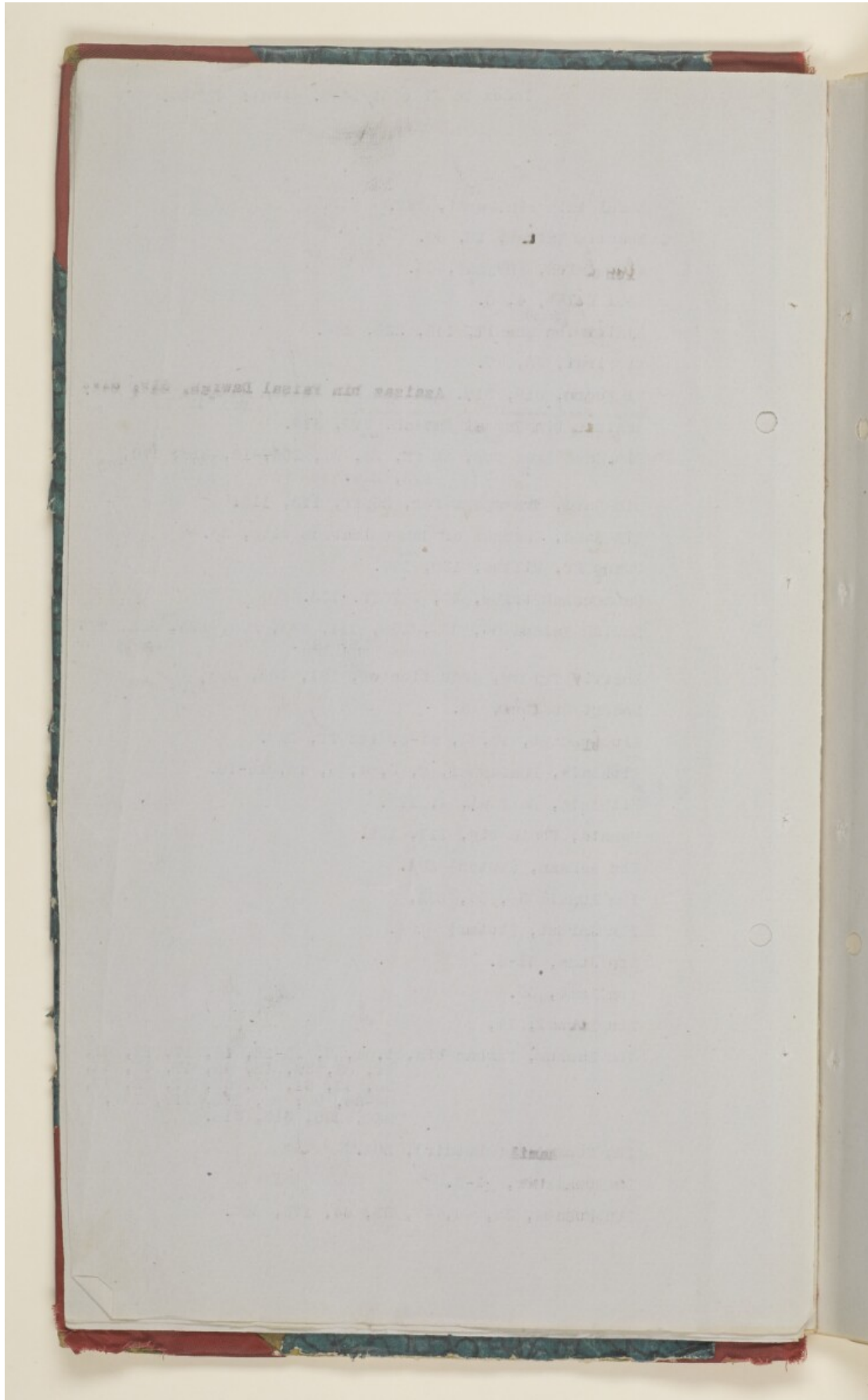
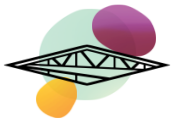


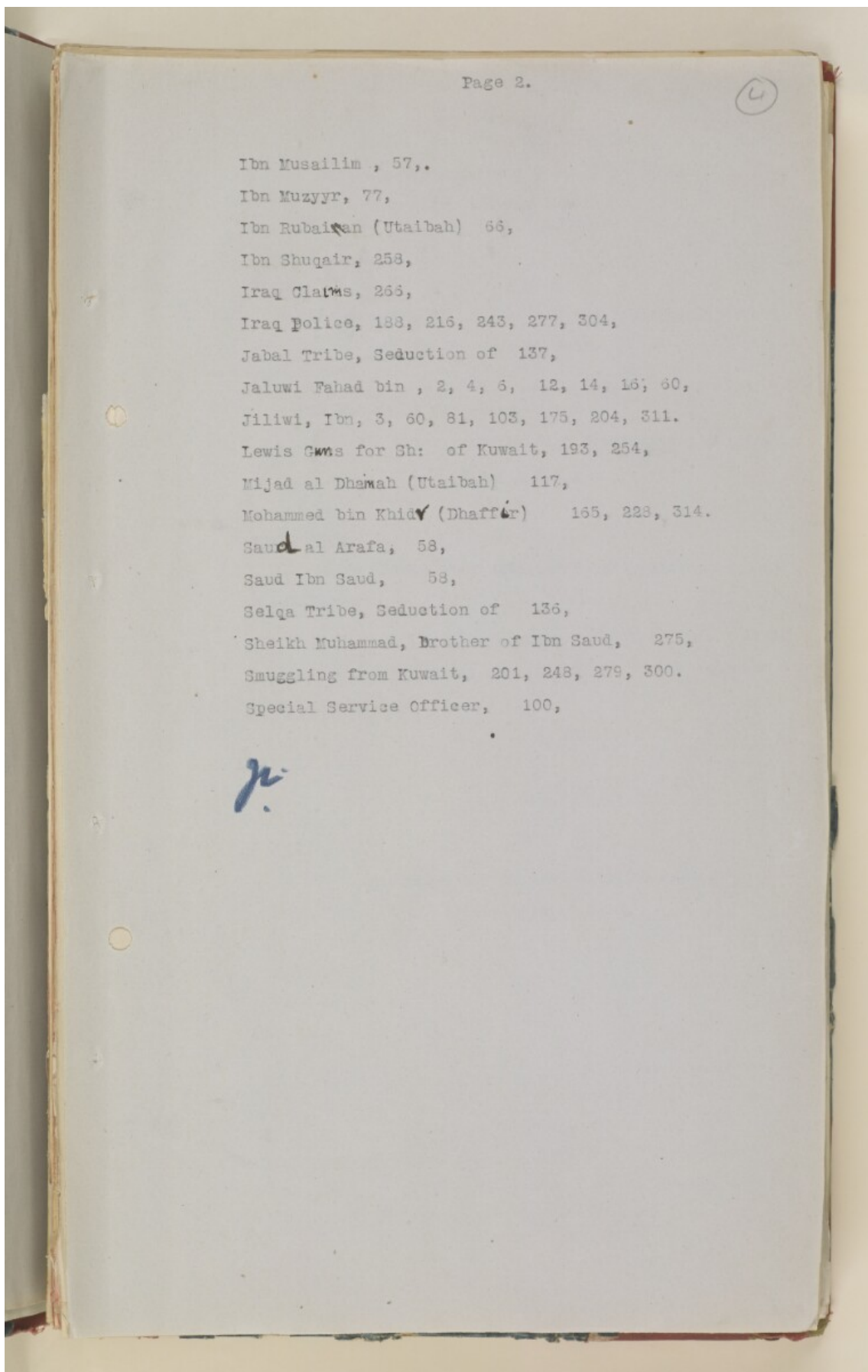


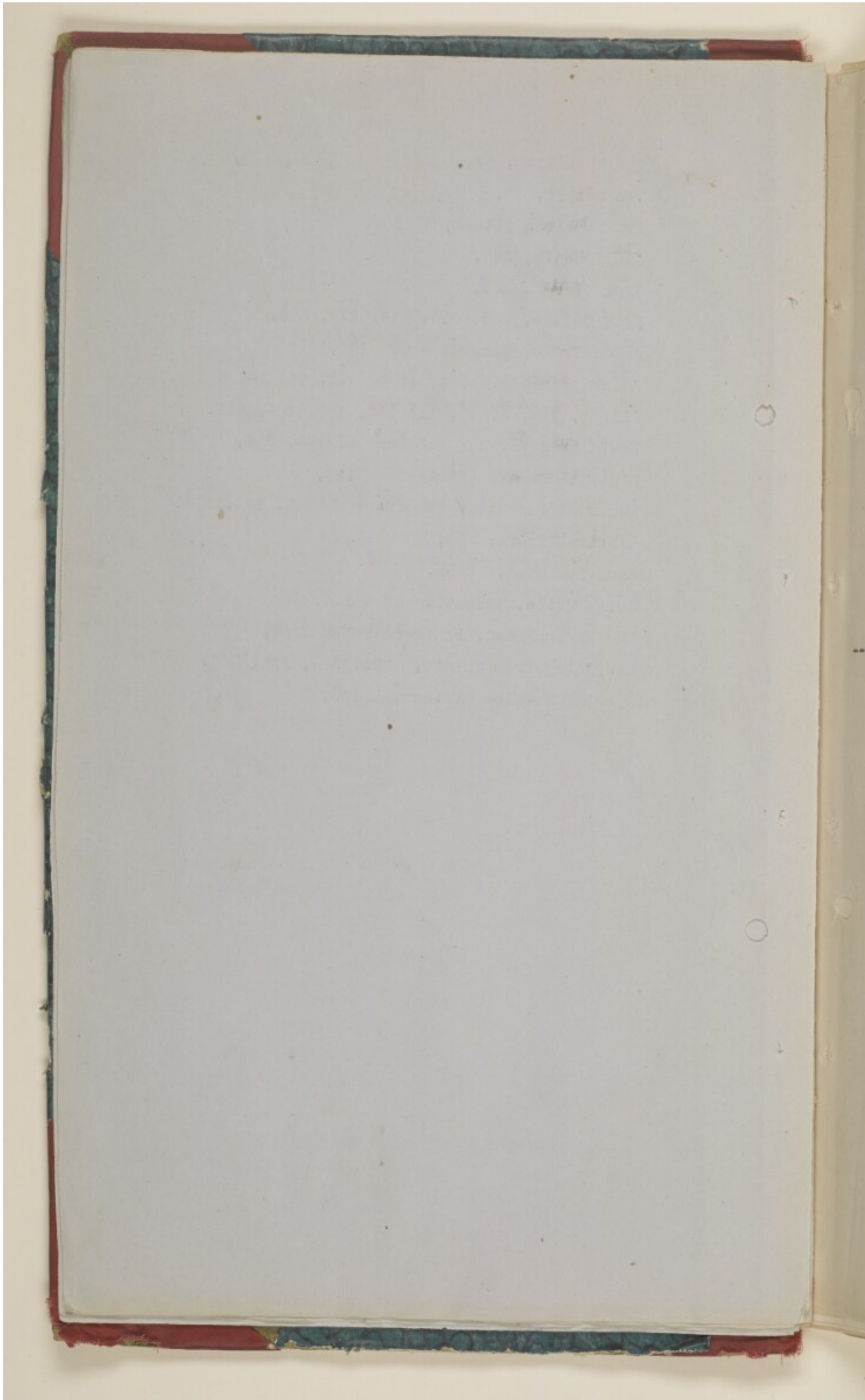


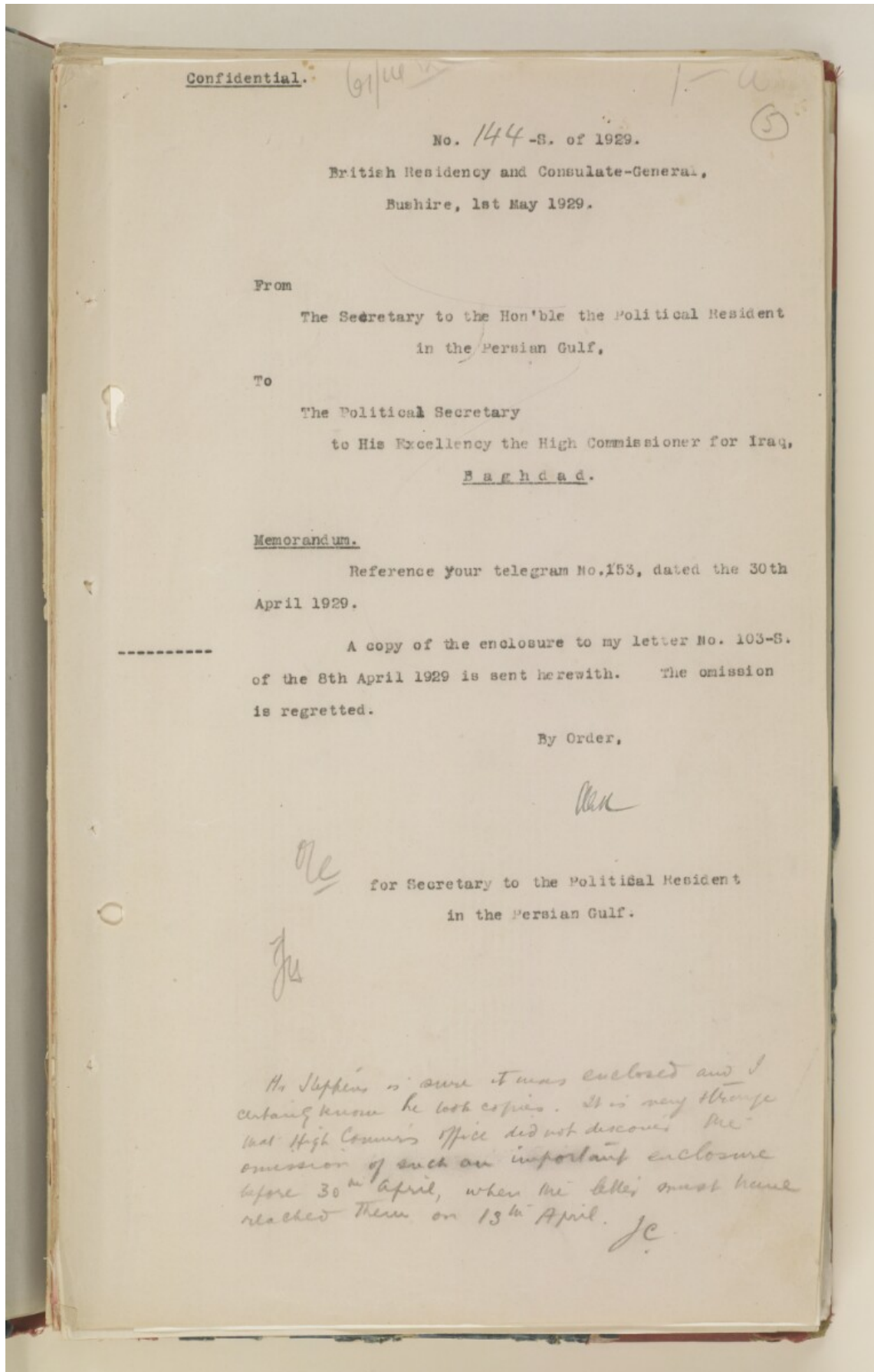
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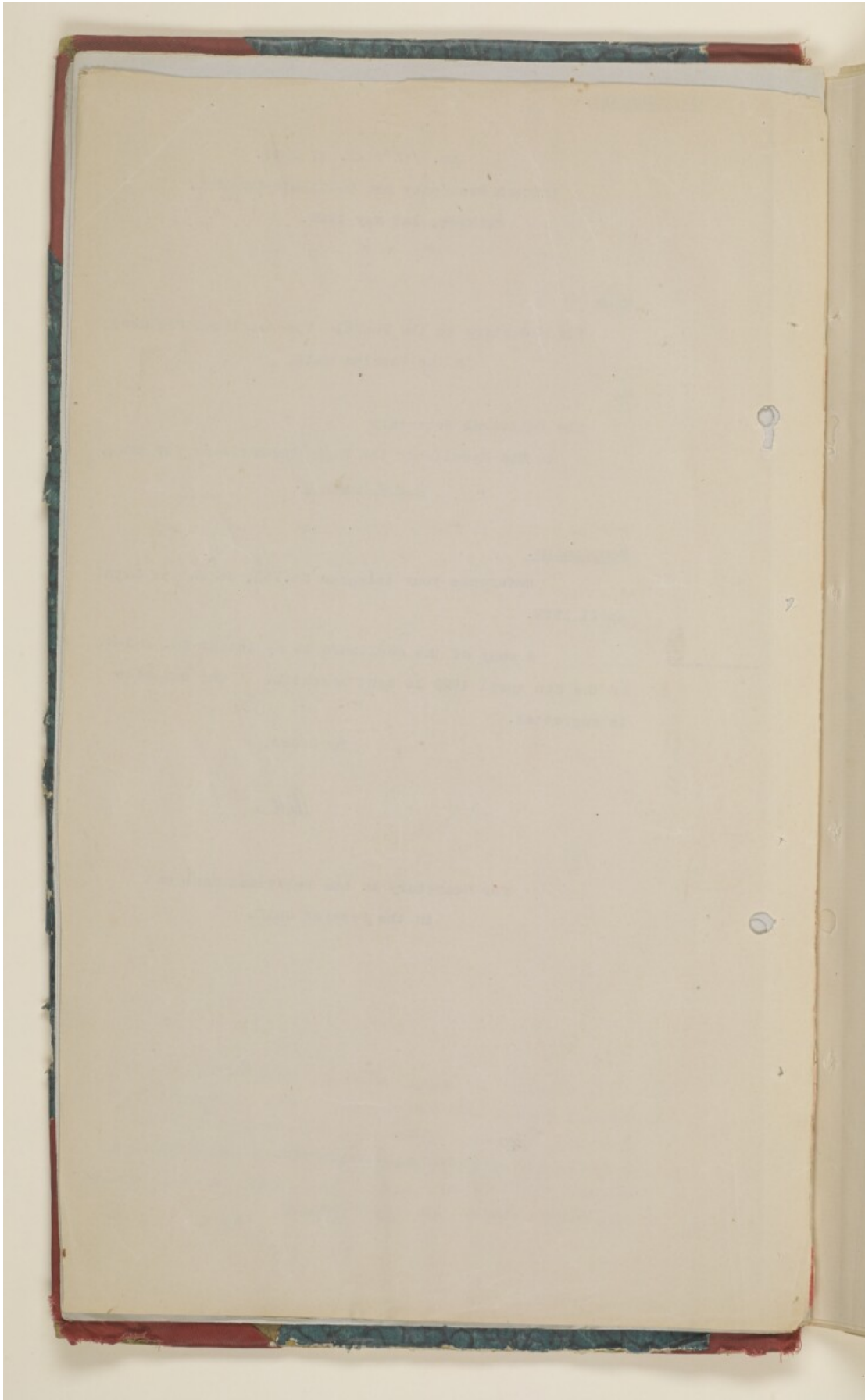
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61
14

846
4/5/29

1
6

Telegram	Code
From	Political Kuwait
To	Resident Bushire
Repeated	High Commissioner for 'Iraq, Baghdad Basra and Glubb.

No. 318

Dated 2nd (received 3rd) May 1929.

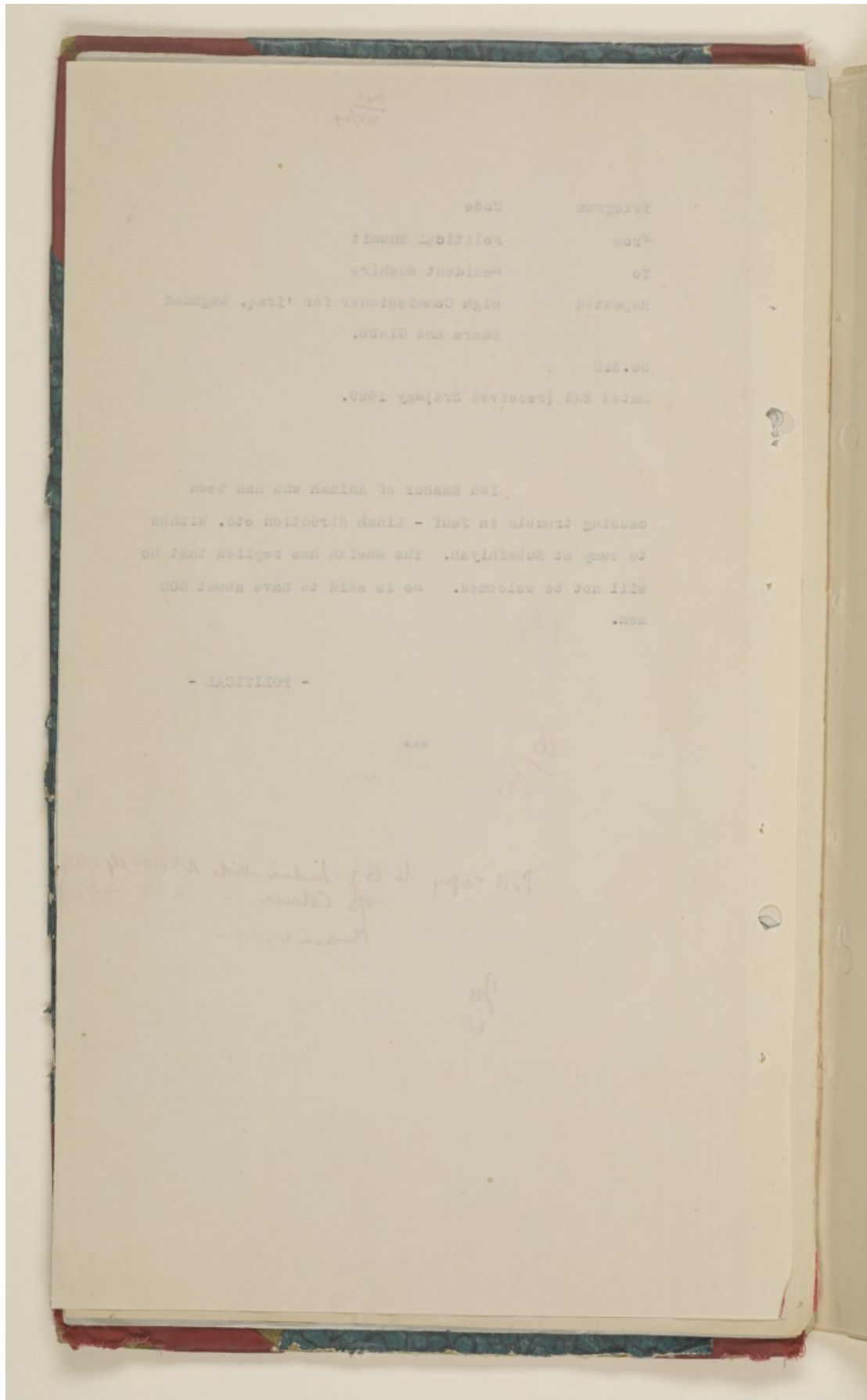
Ibn Mashur of Anizah who has been causing trouble in Jauf - Linah direction etc. wishes to camp at Subaihiyah. The Sheikh has replied that he will not be welcomed. He is said to have about 800 men.

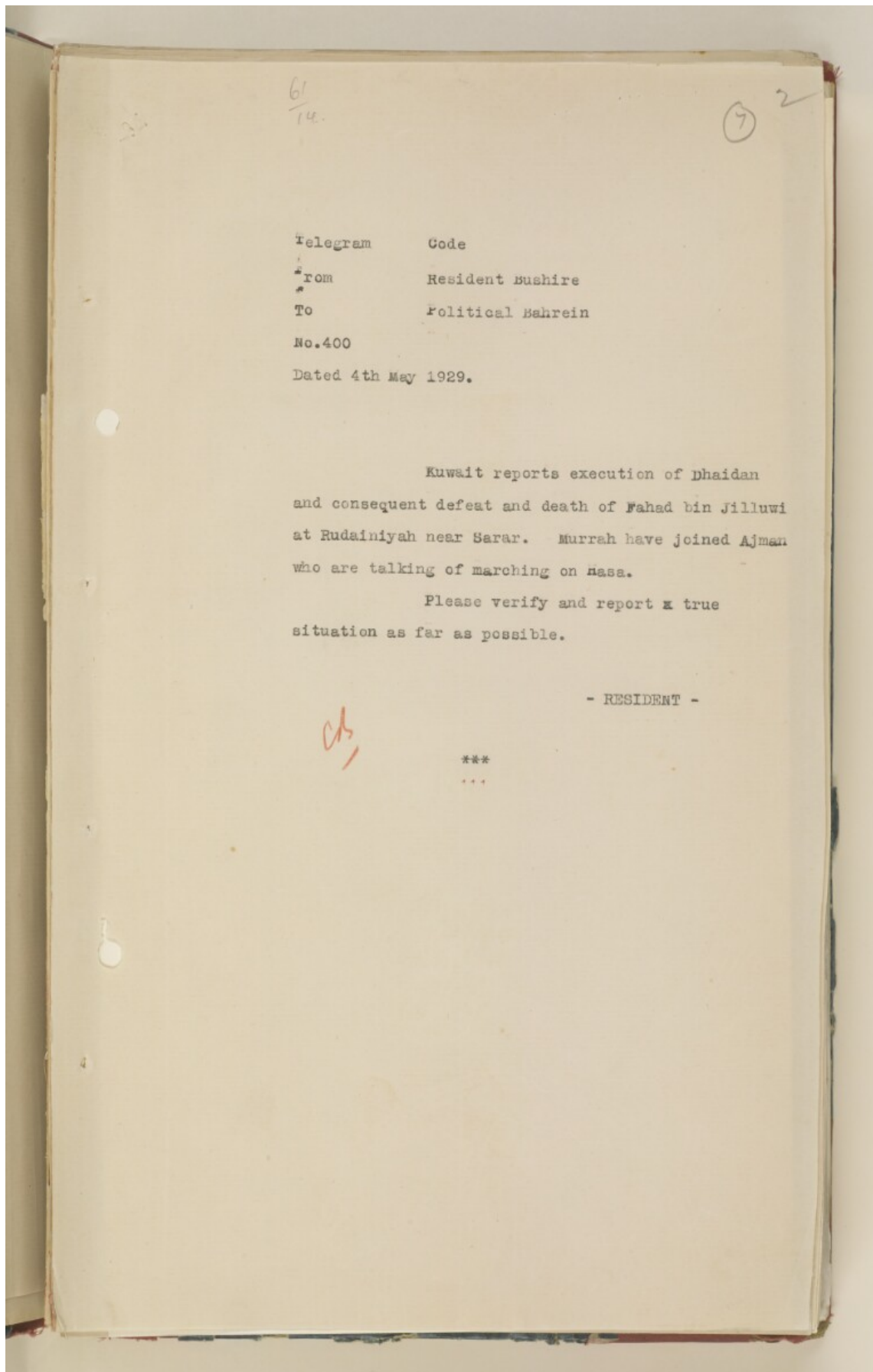
- POLITICAL -

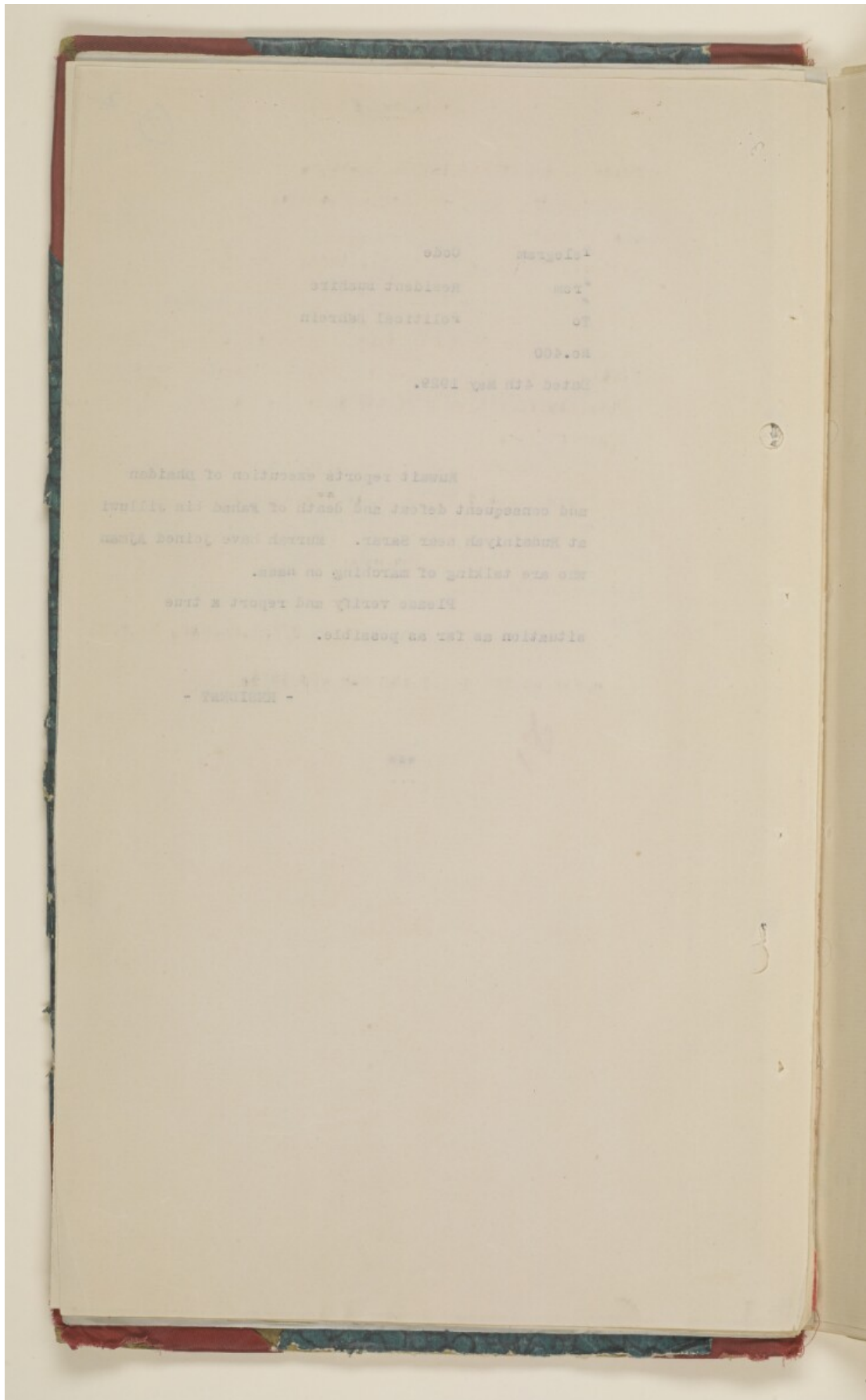
cb
4/5/29

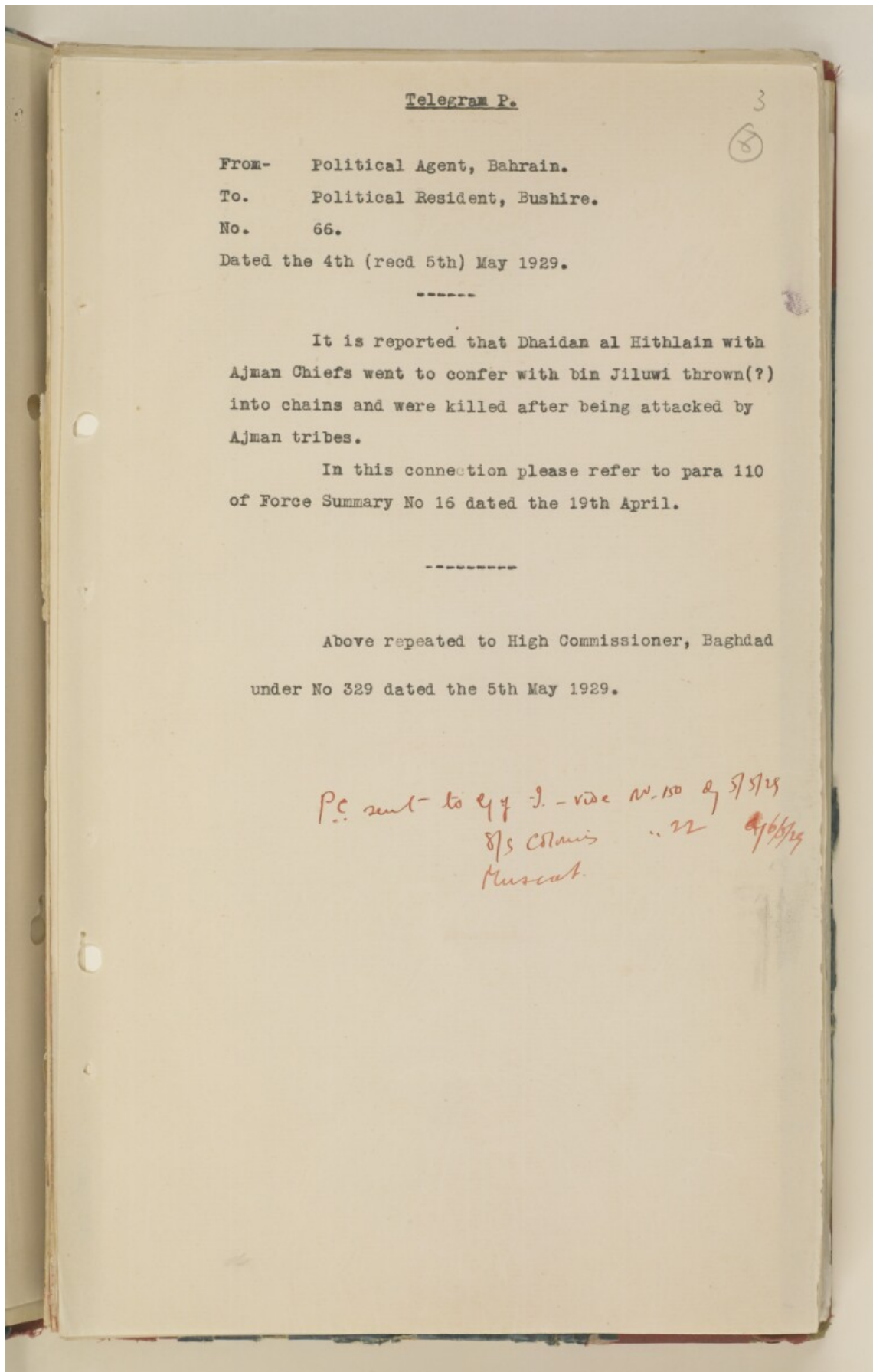
Port copy to G. India vide No. 1508 of 5/5/29
8/5 Colonies " 22 " 6/5/29
Muscat - ✓

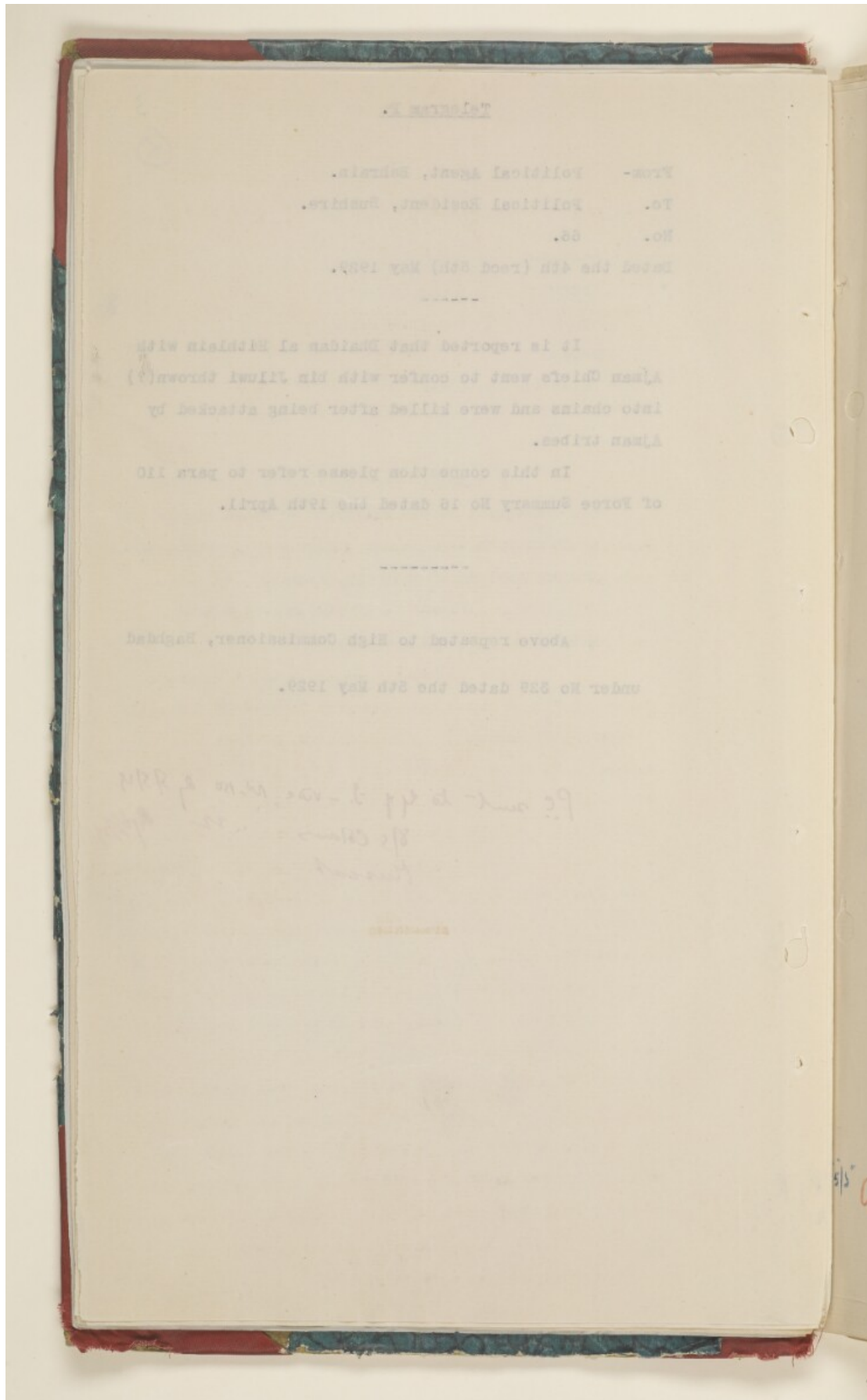
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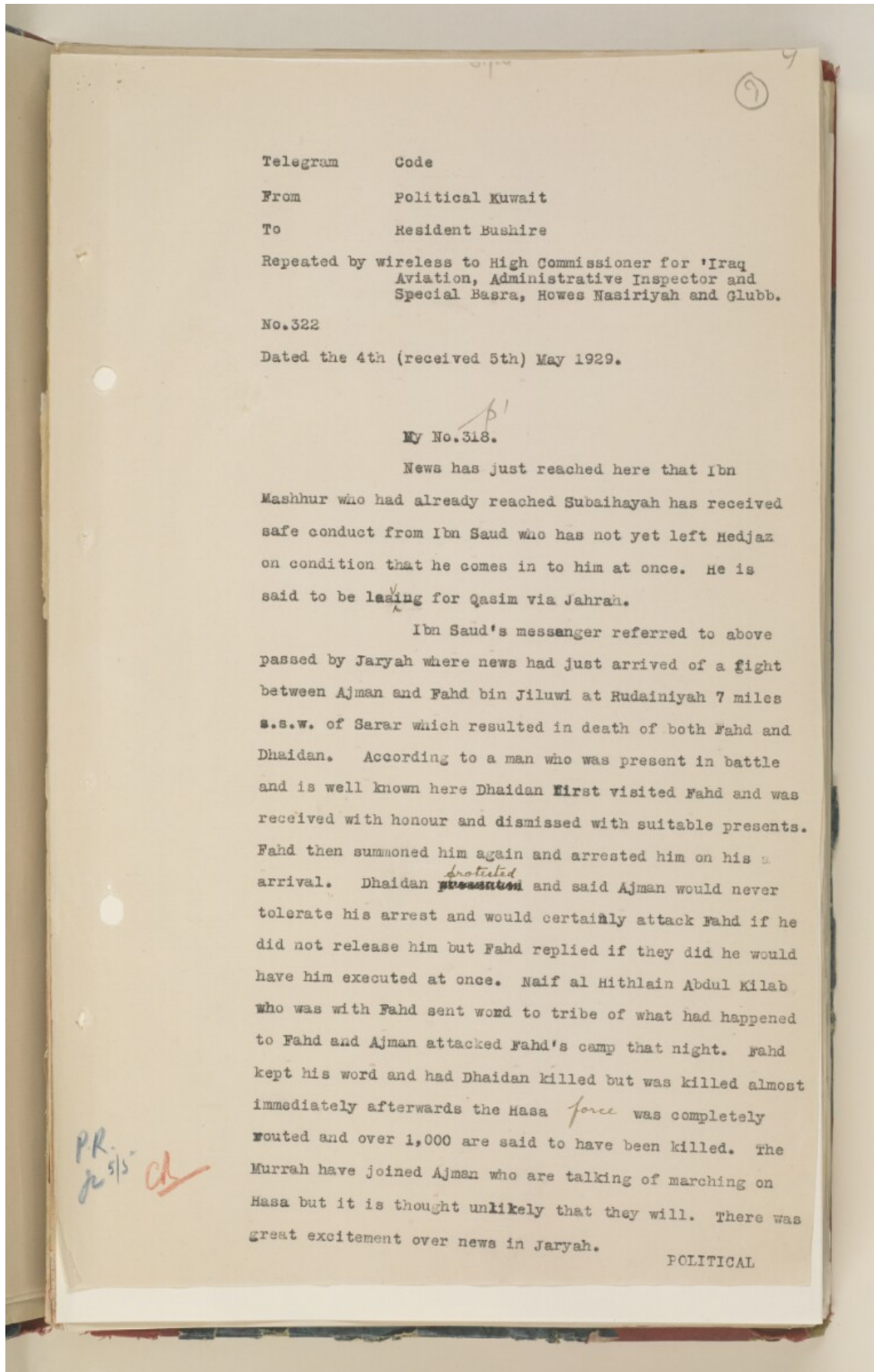


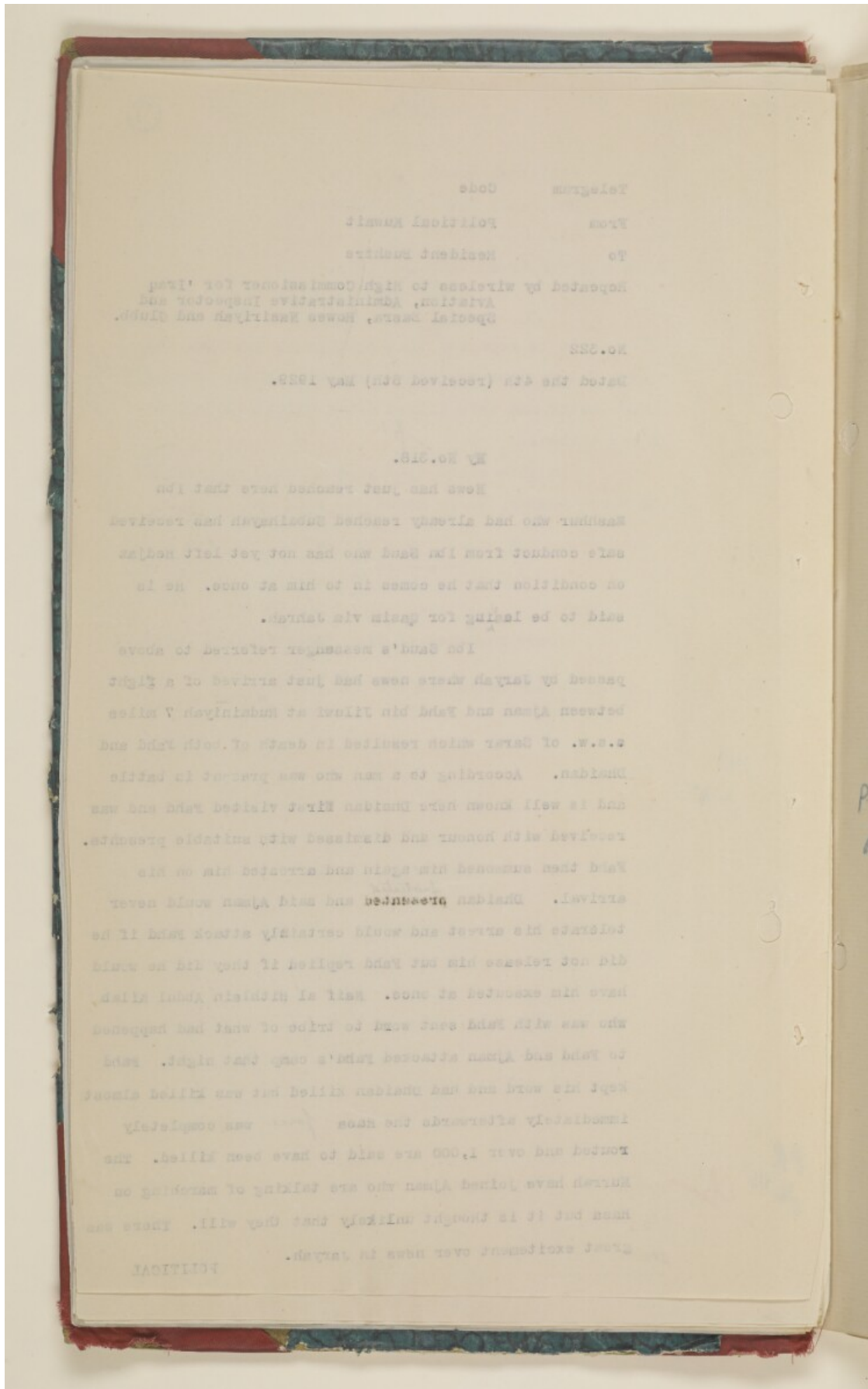


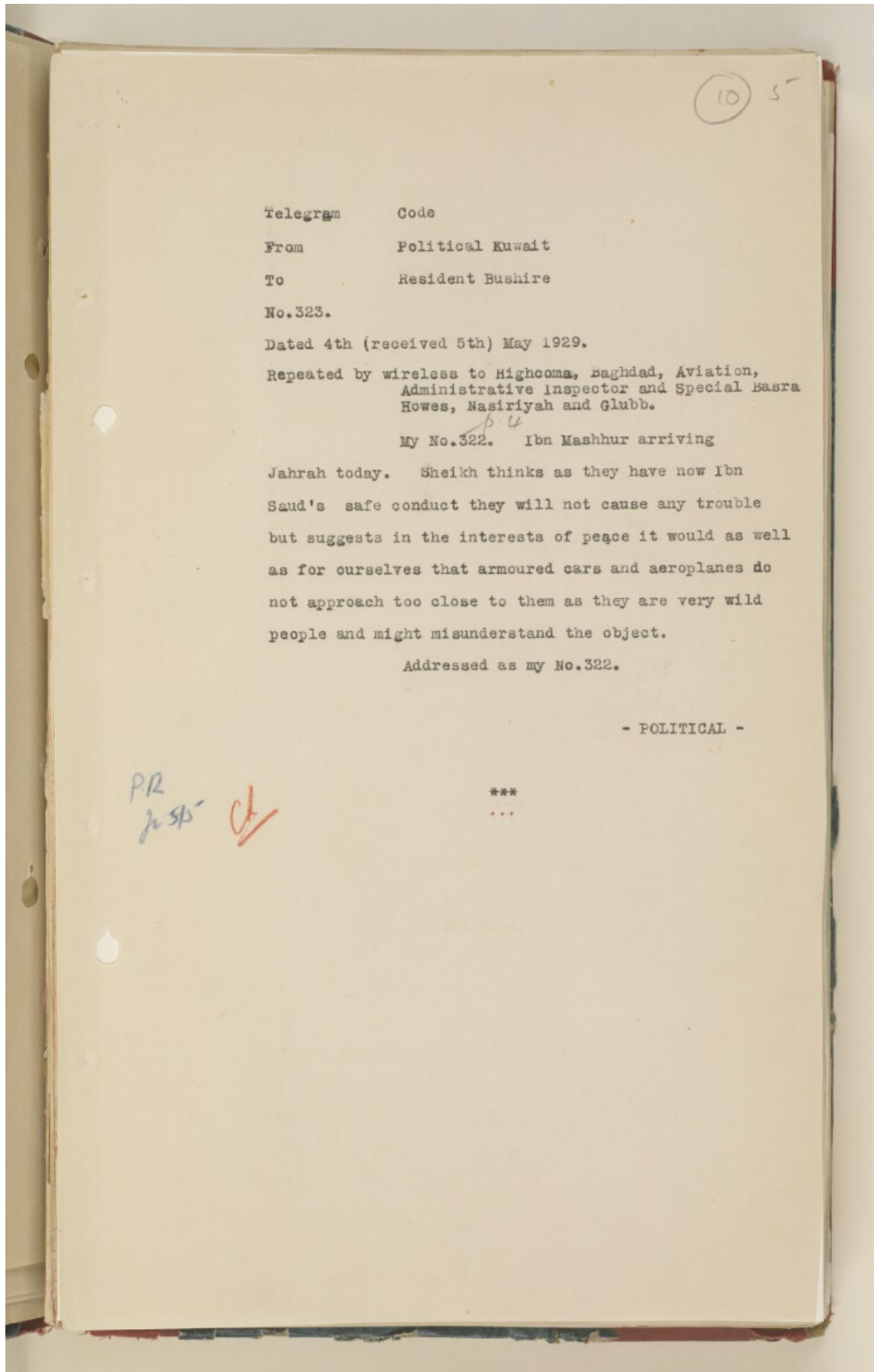


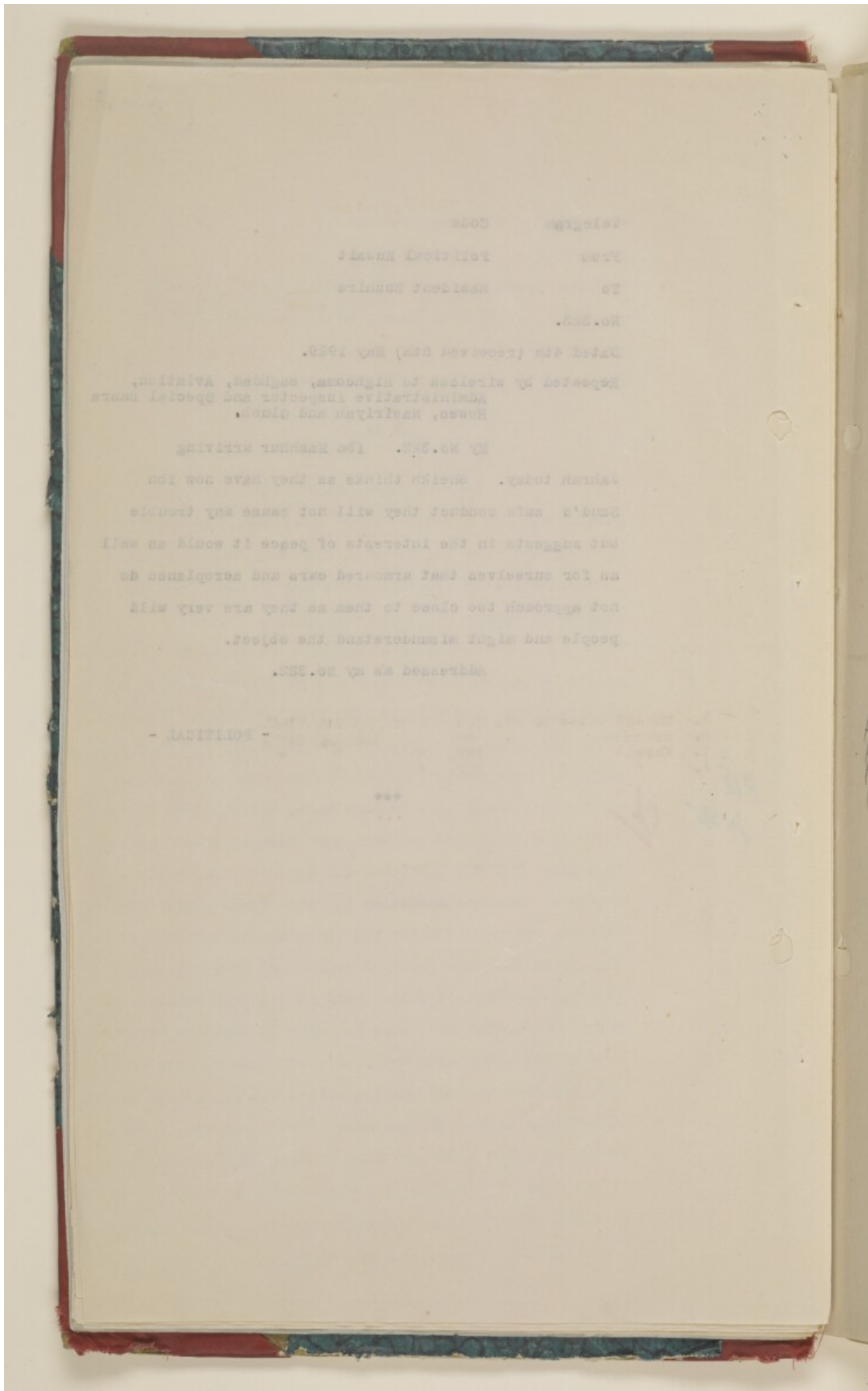


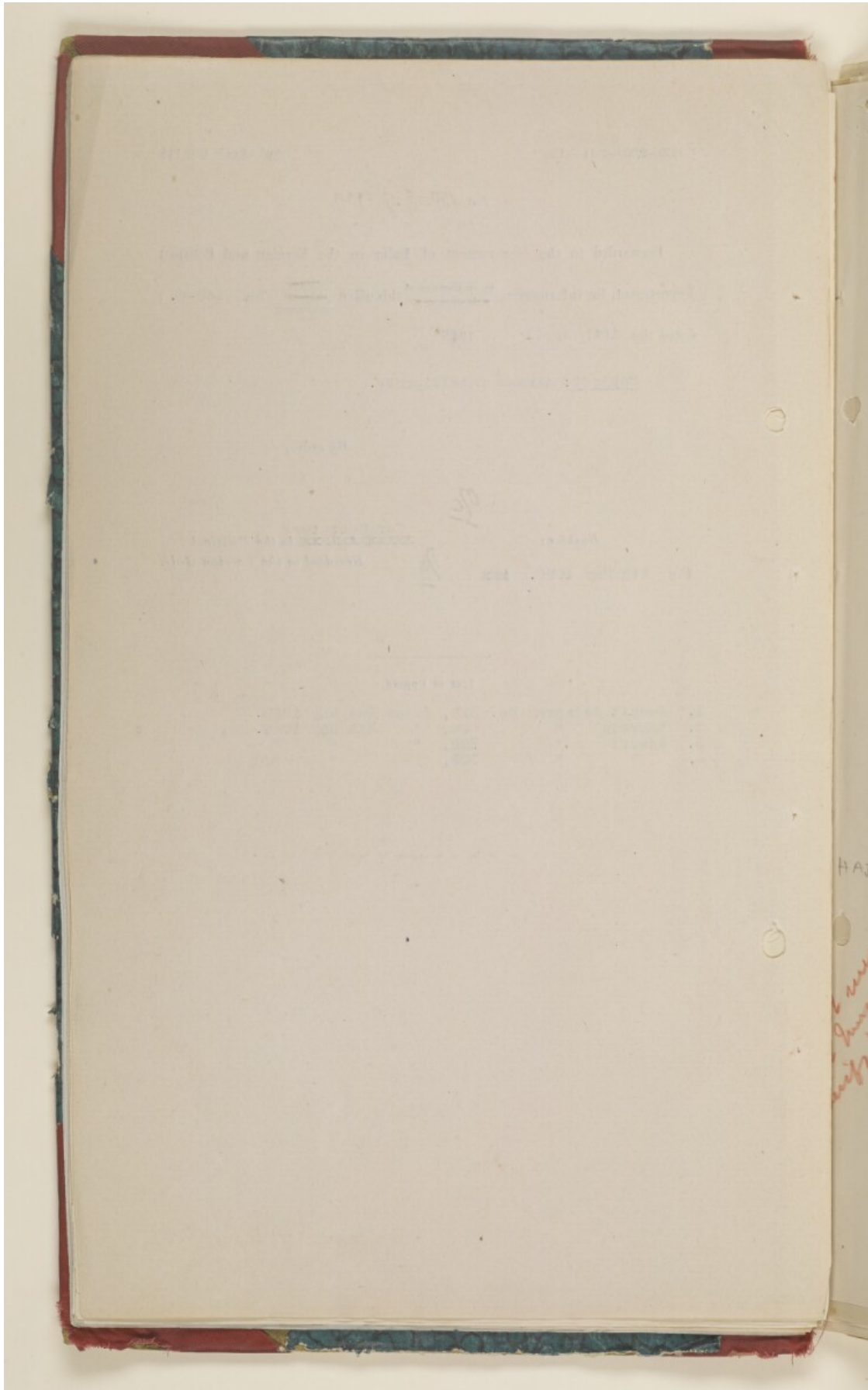


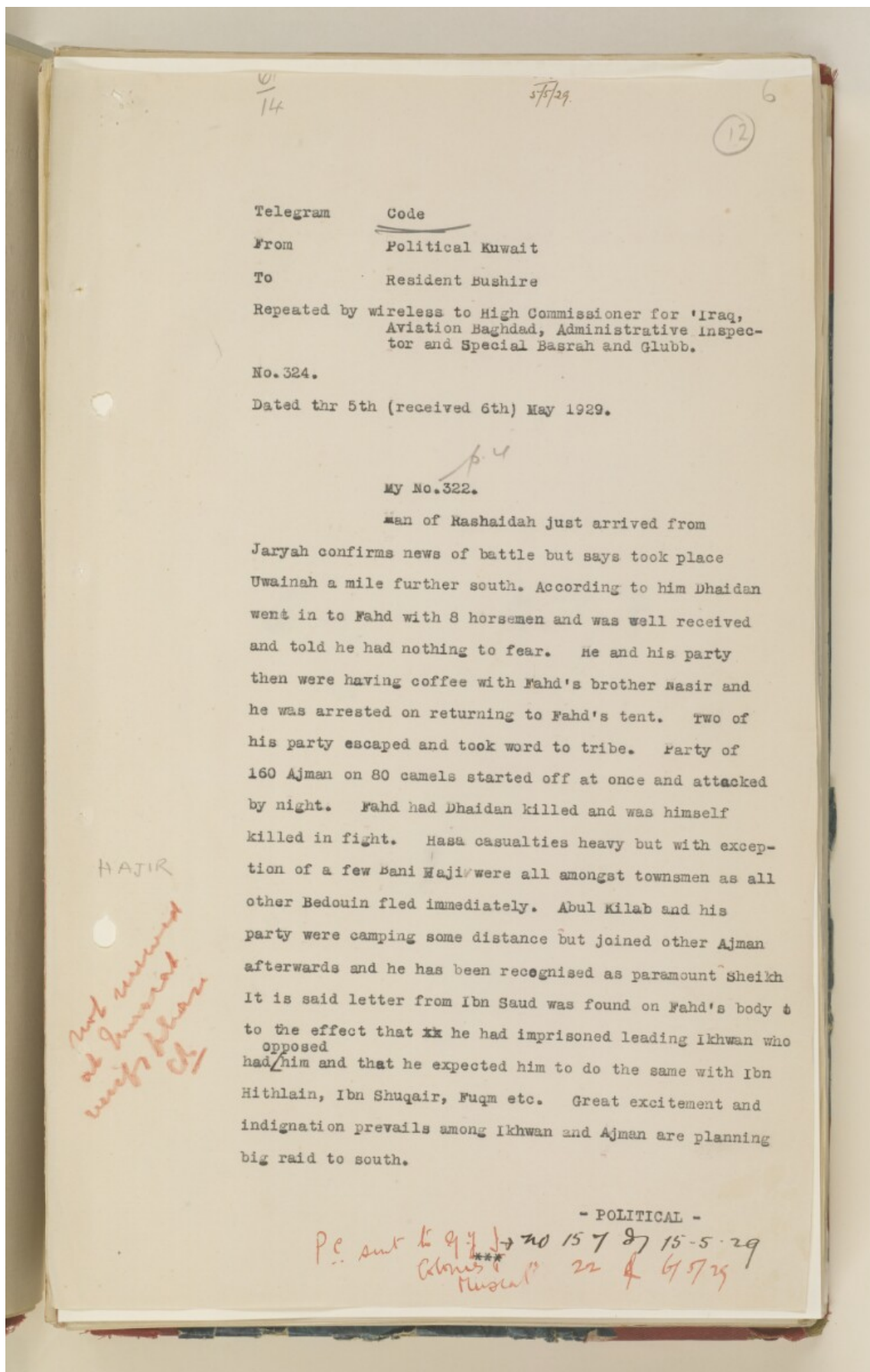


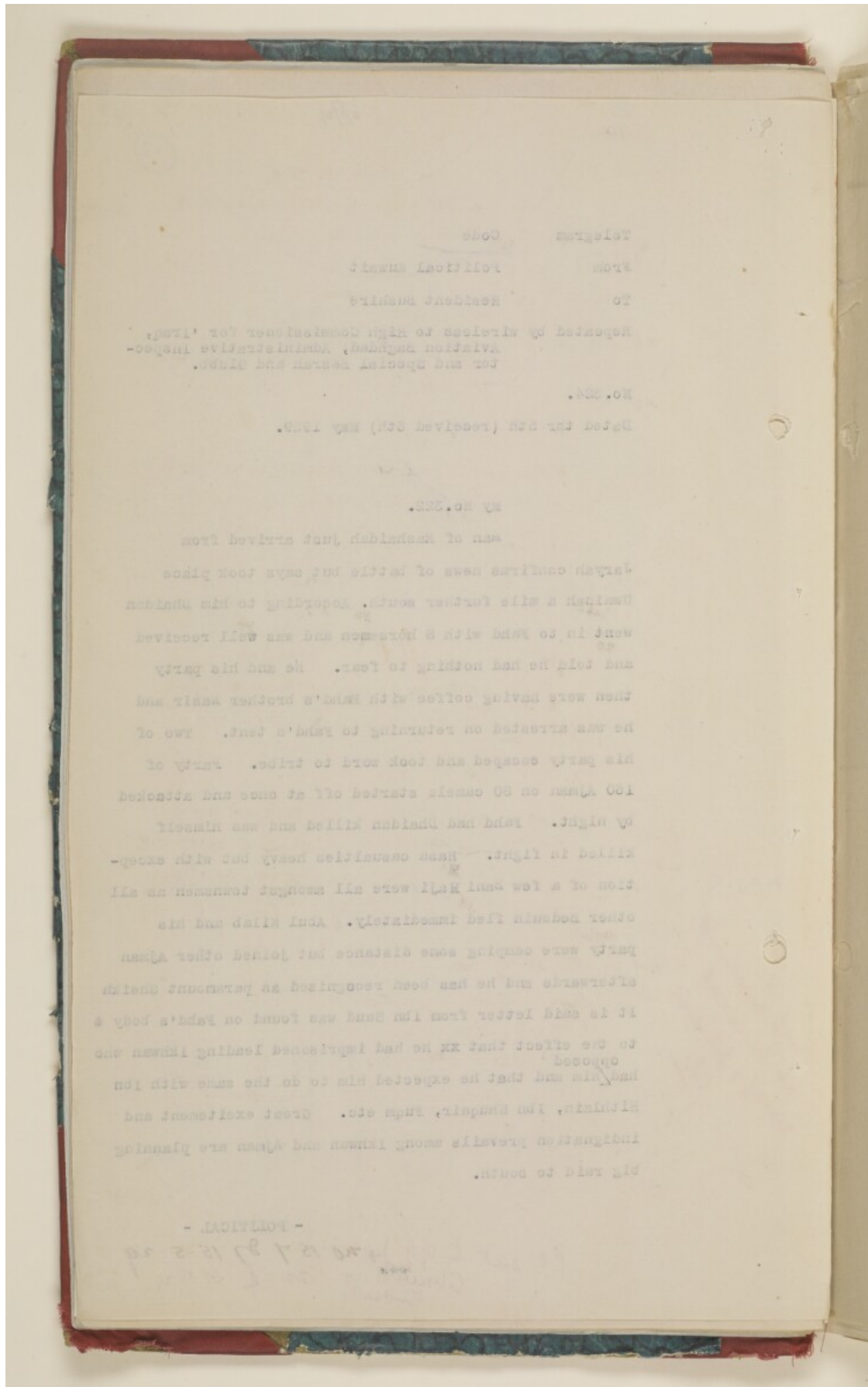


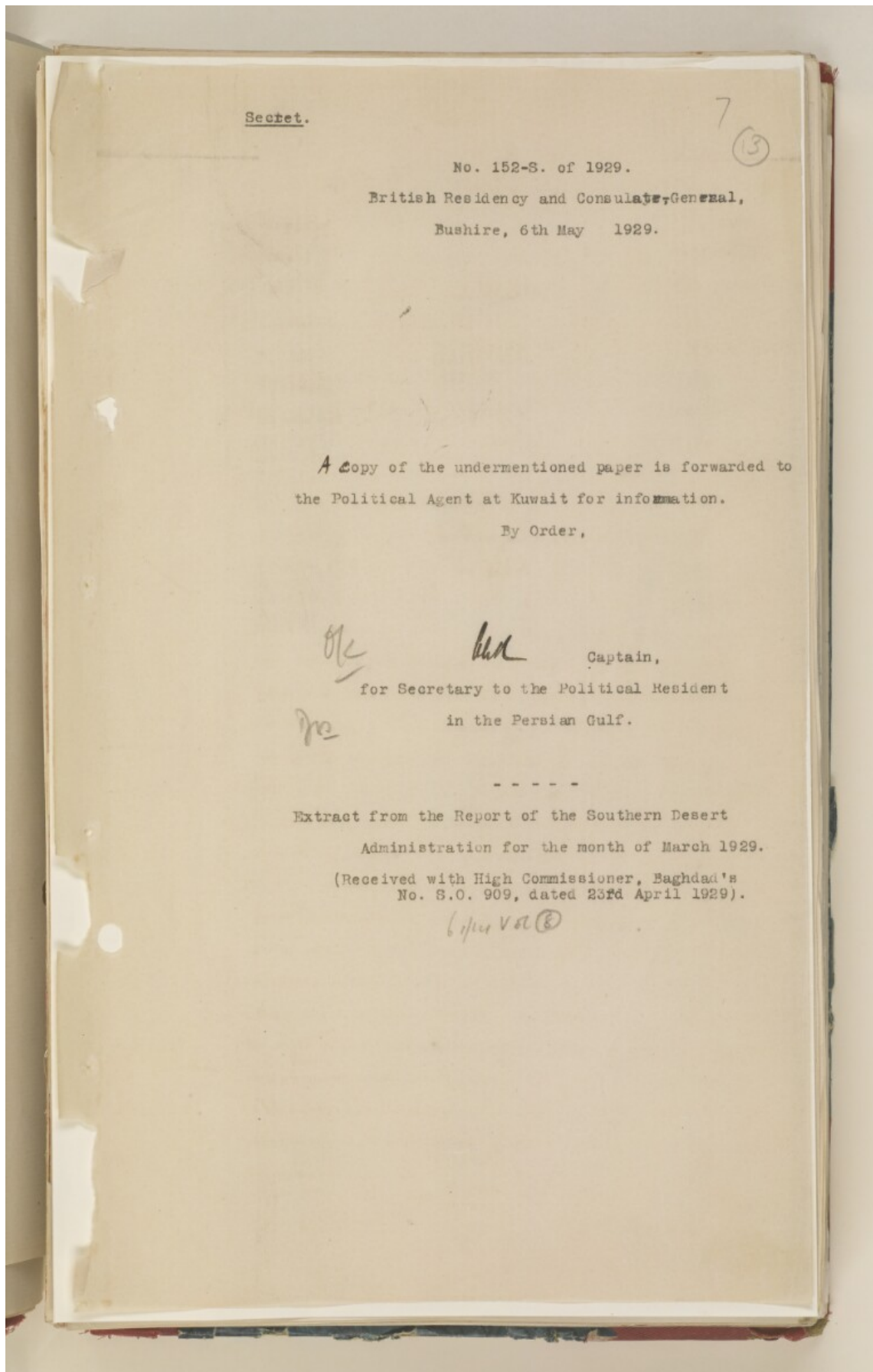






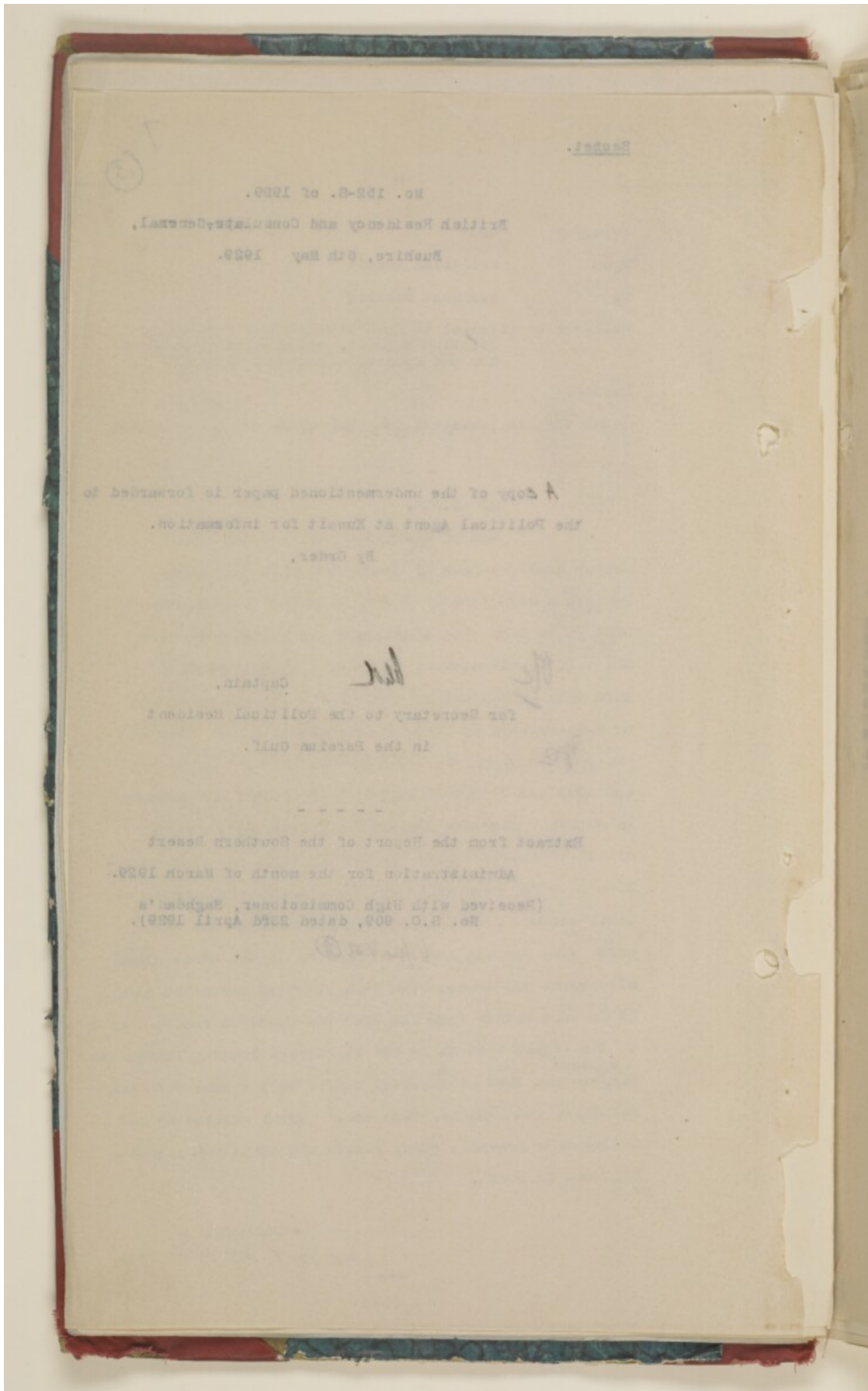


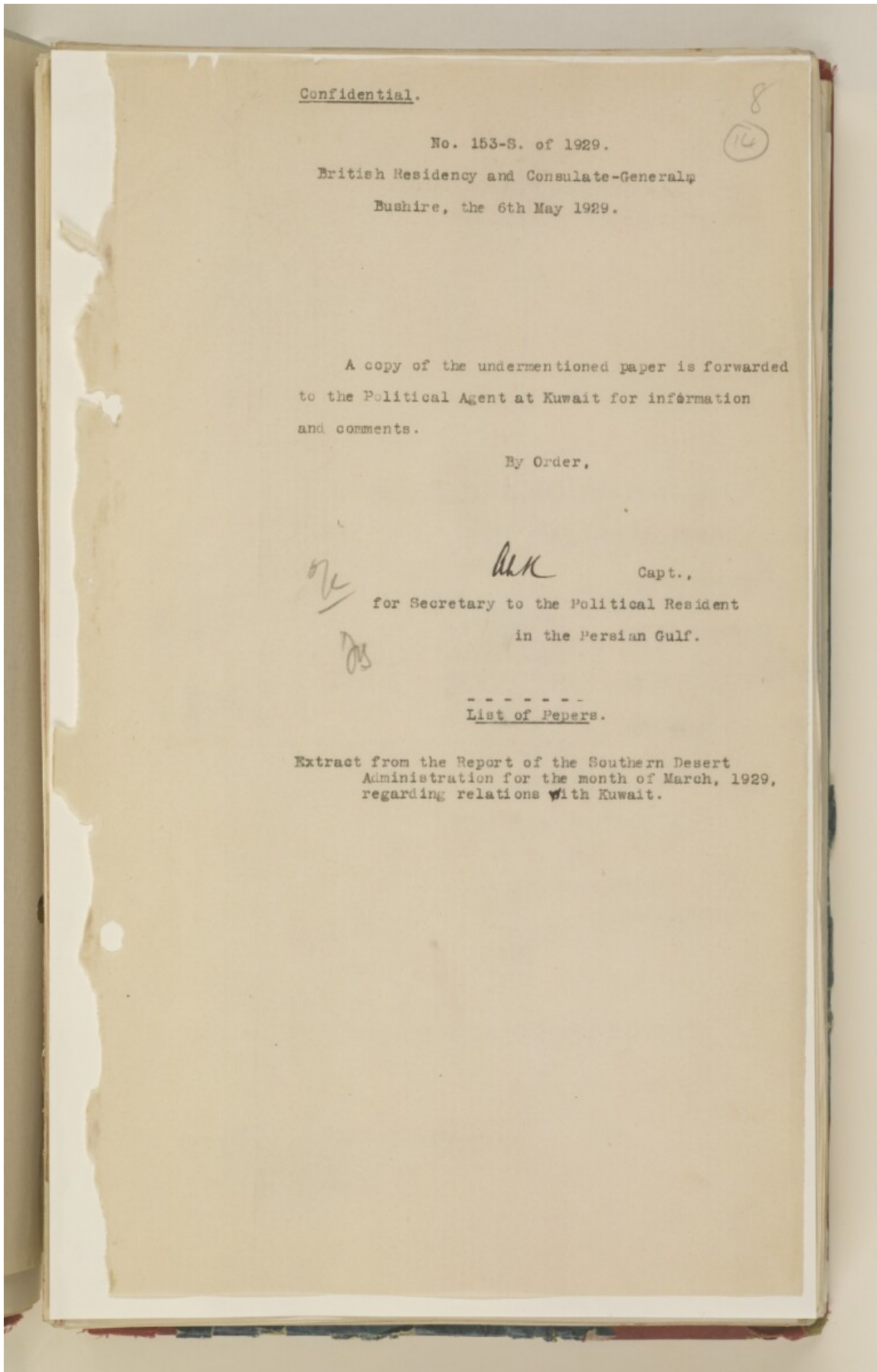






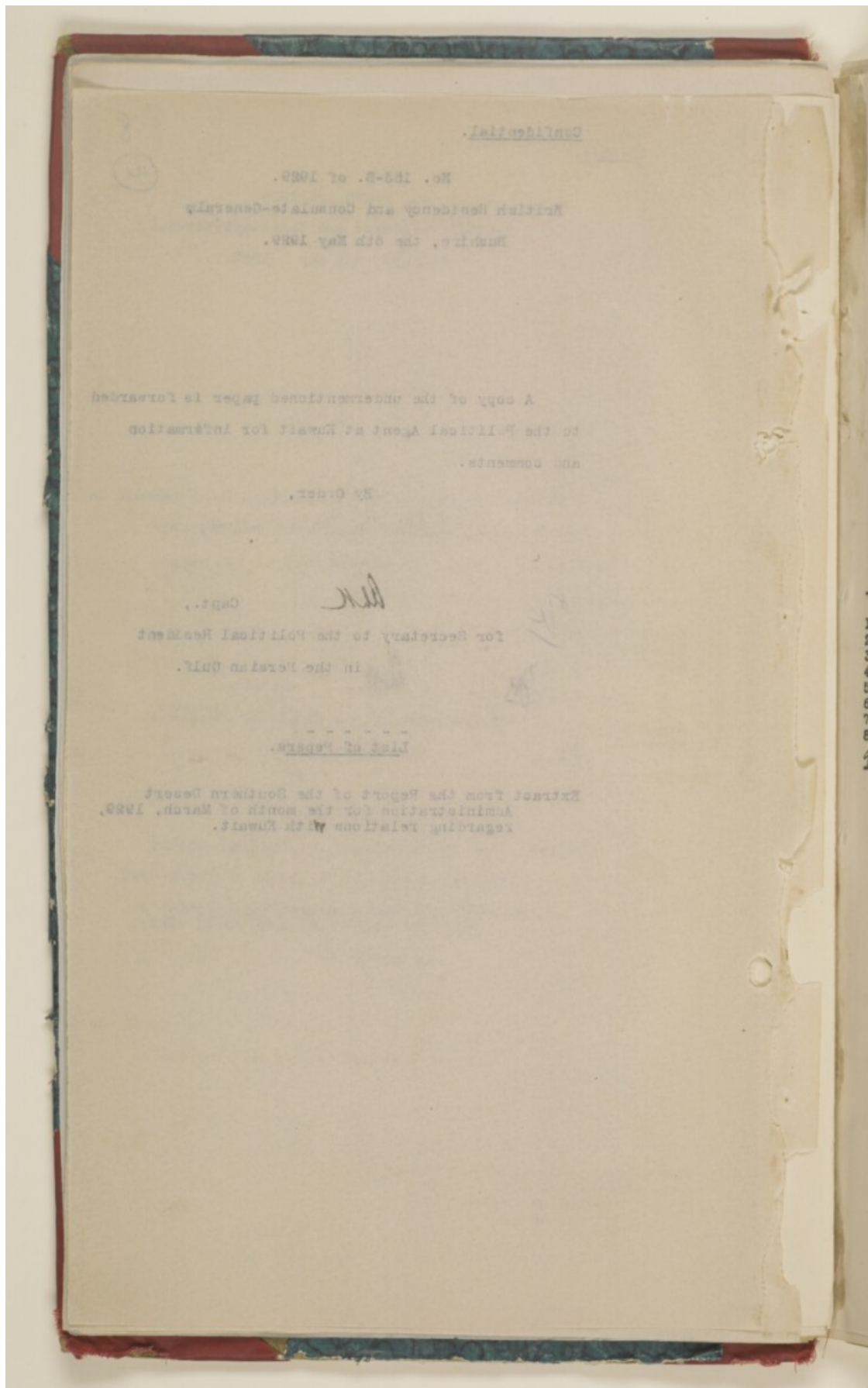
"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٣١ ظ] (٧٠٠/٣٢)

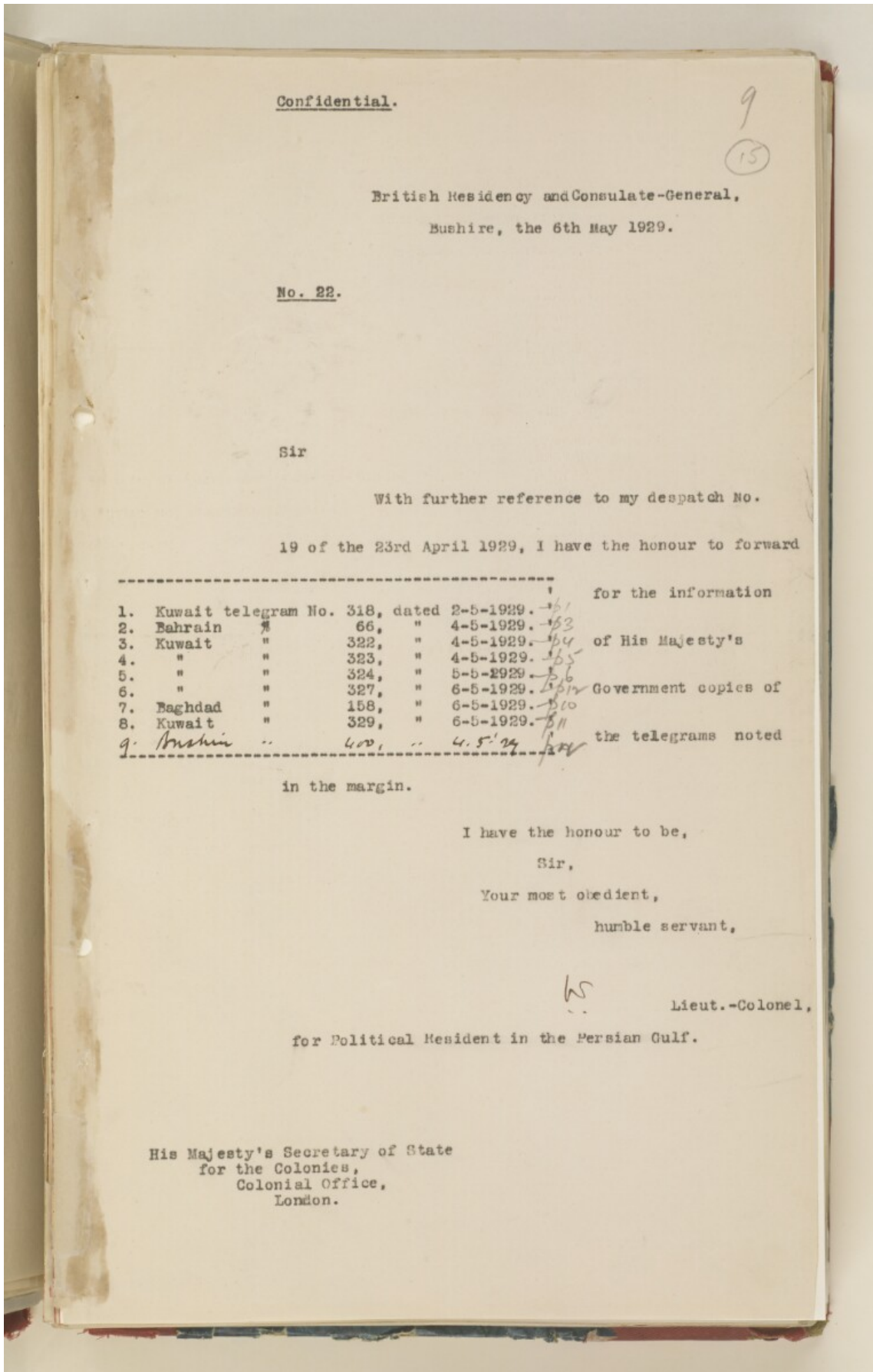






"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [١٤ ظ] (٧٠٠/٣٤)





Confidential.

British Residency and Consulate-General,
Bushire, the 6th May 1929.

No. 22.

Sir

With further reference to my despatch No.

19 of the 23rd April 1929, I have the honour to forward

-----				for the information
1.	Kuwait telegram No. 318, dated 2-5-1929.	66,	"	4-5-1929.
2.	Bahrain " 66,	"	"	4-5-1929.
3.	Kuwait " 322,	"	"	4-5-1929.
4.	" " 323,	"	"	4-5-1929.
5.	" " 324,	"	"	5-5-1929.
6.	" " 327,	"	"	6-5-1929.
7.	Baghdad " 158,	"	"	6-5-1929.
8.	Kuwait " 329,	"	"	6-5-1929.
9.	Bushire " 400,	"	"	4.5.29
-----				the telegrams noted

in the margin.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

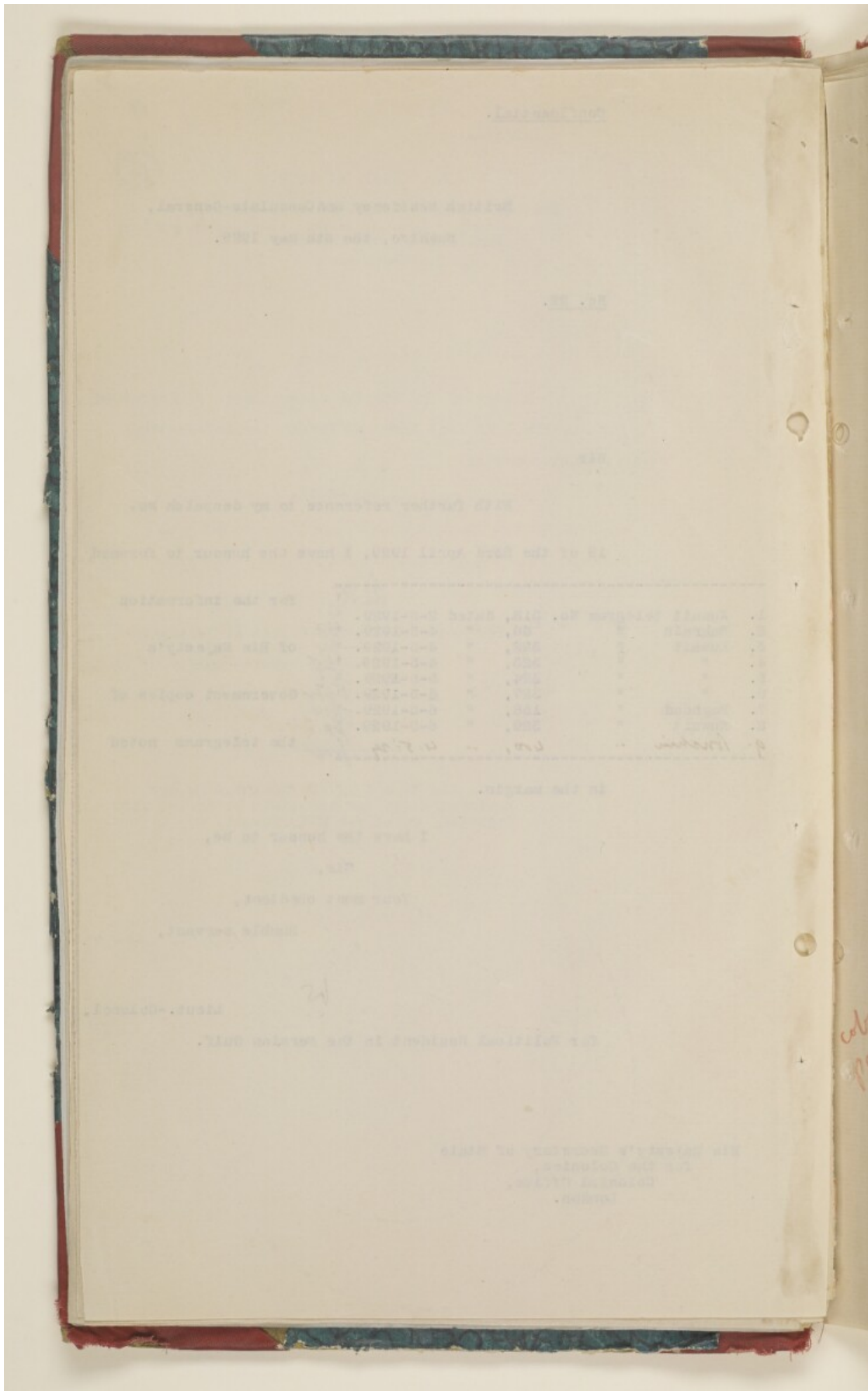
Your most obedient,

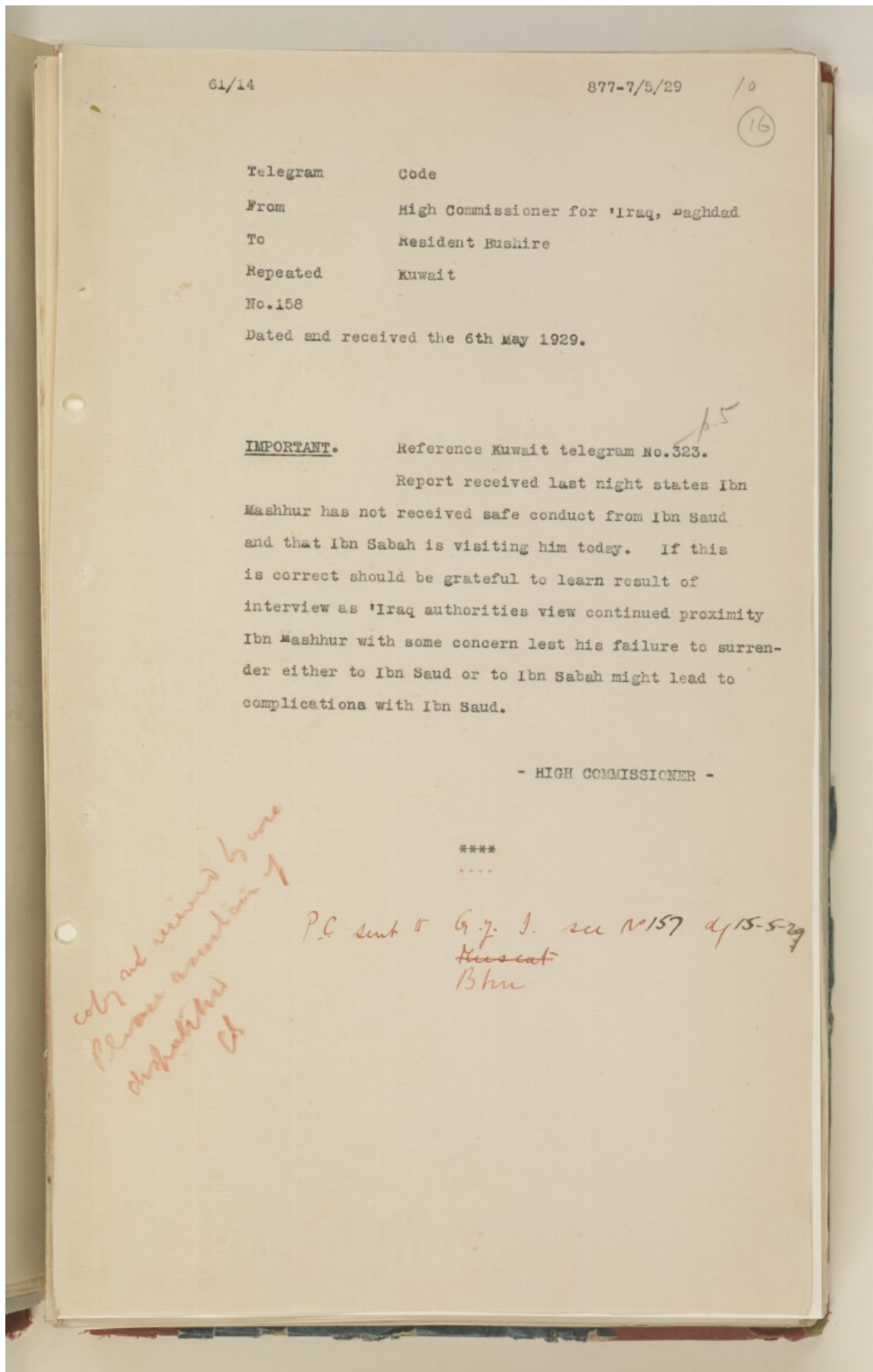
humble servant,

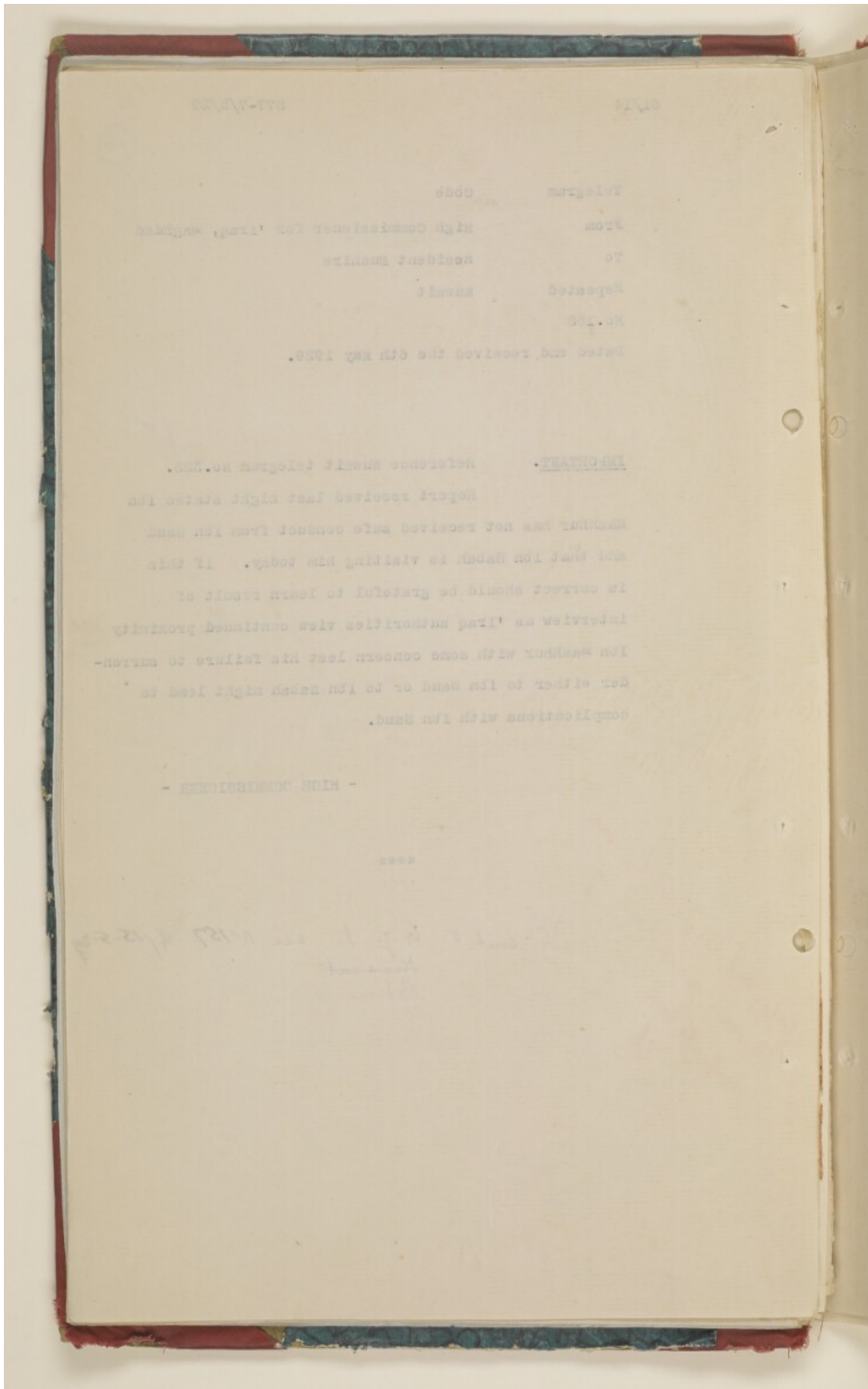
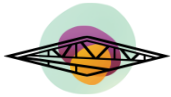
Lieut.-Colonel,

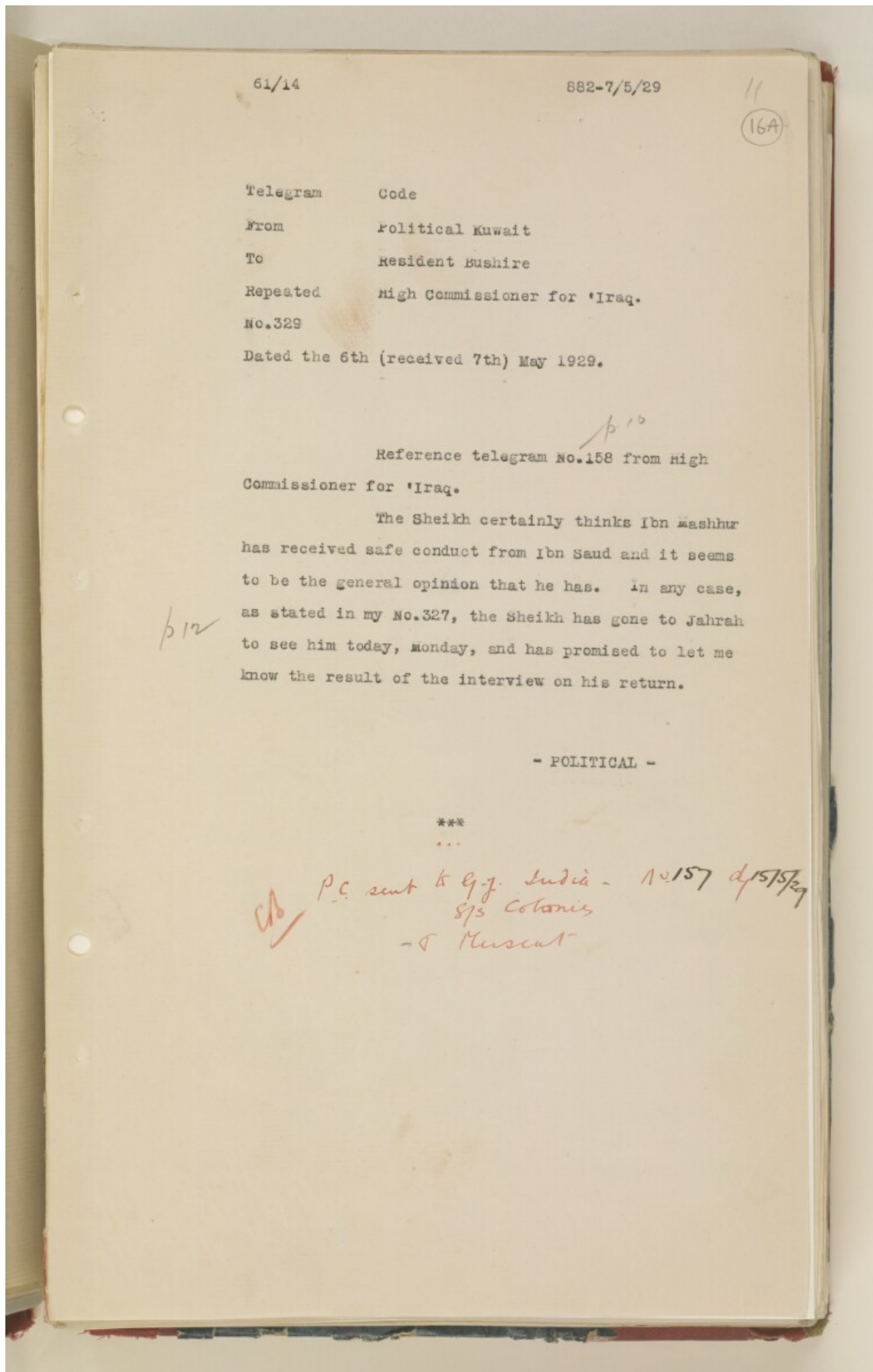
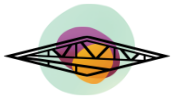
for Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

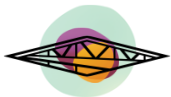
His Majesty's Secretary of State
for the Colonies,
Colonial Office,
London.



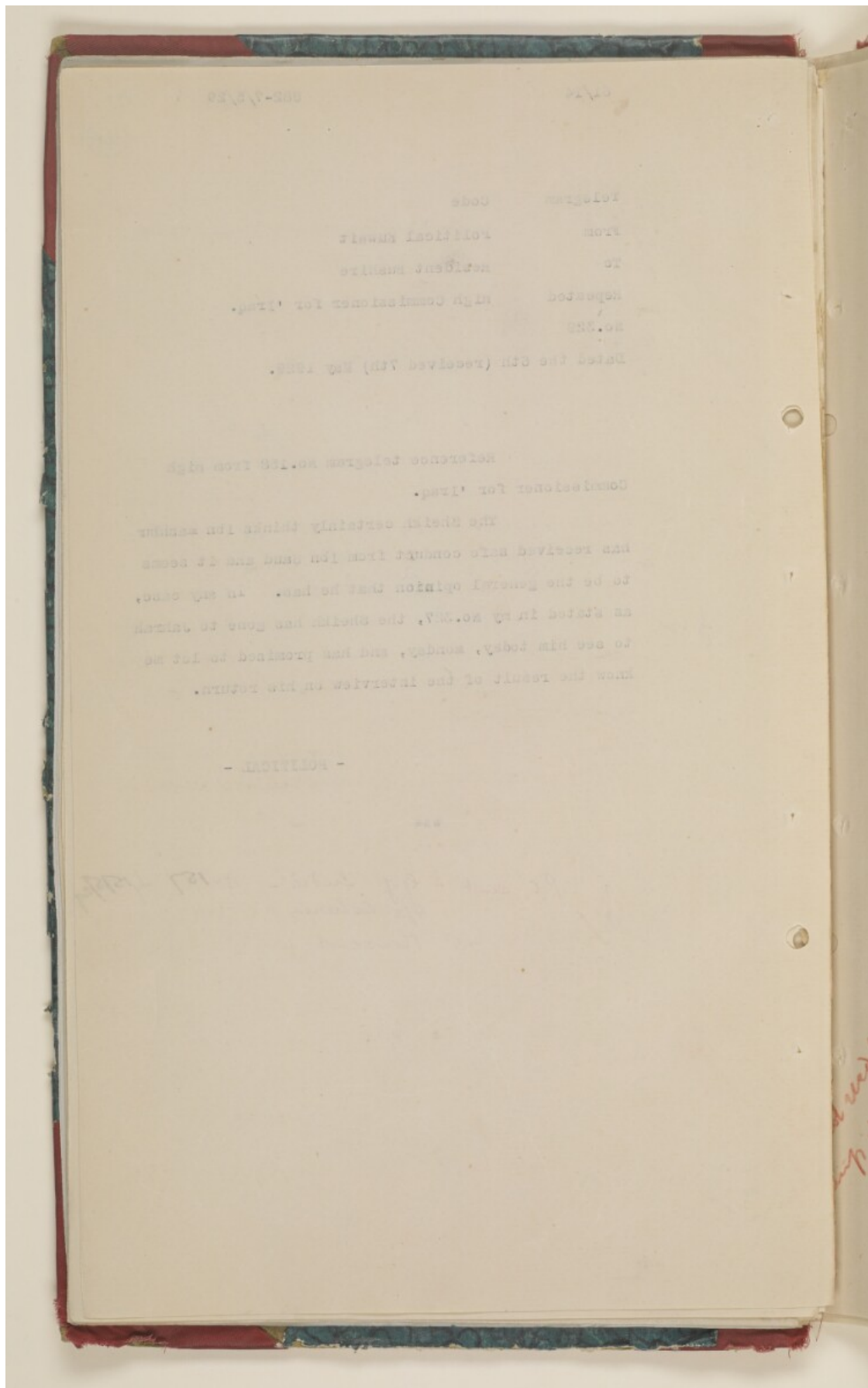


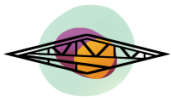






"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٦١ ظأ] (٧٠٠/٤٠)





61/14 885-7/5/29 12
(17)

Telegram Code
From Political Kuwait
To Resident Bushire
Repeated by wireless to High Commissioner for 'Iraq and Aviation, Baghdad, Administrative Inspector, Basra and Glubb.
No. 327
Dated the 6th (received 7th) May 1929.

My No. 324.

Ibn Saud's agent Nafisi has received 2 messages from Abdullah bin Jiluwi telegraphed on (date omitted) from Bahrein. First one dated 4th May merely says Fahd has killed Dhaidan Al Hithlain. Second dated 5th asks for information as to the whereabouts of Ajman and also of Ibn Mashhur adding that Ajman reported to have moved north.

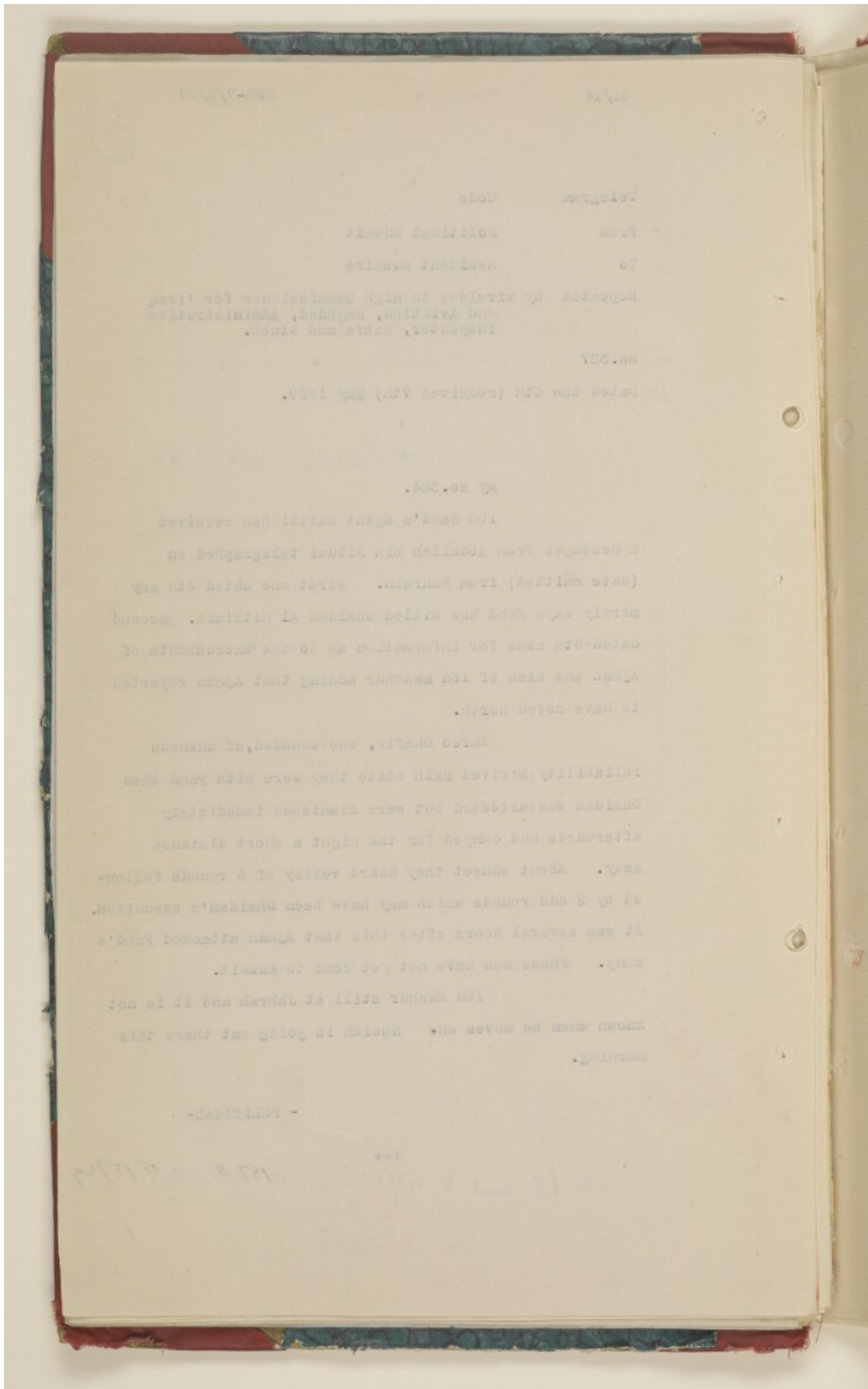
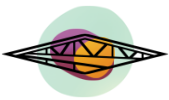
Three Dhafir, one wounded, of unknown reliability arrived Malh state they were with Fahd when Dhaidan was arrested but were dismissed immediately afterwards and camped for the night a short distance away. About sunset they heard volley of 5 rounds followed by 2 odd rounds which may have been Dhaidan's execution. It was several hours after this that Ajman attacked Fahd's camp. These men have not yet come to Kuwait.

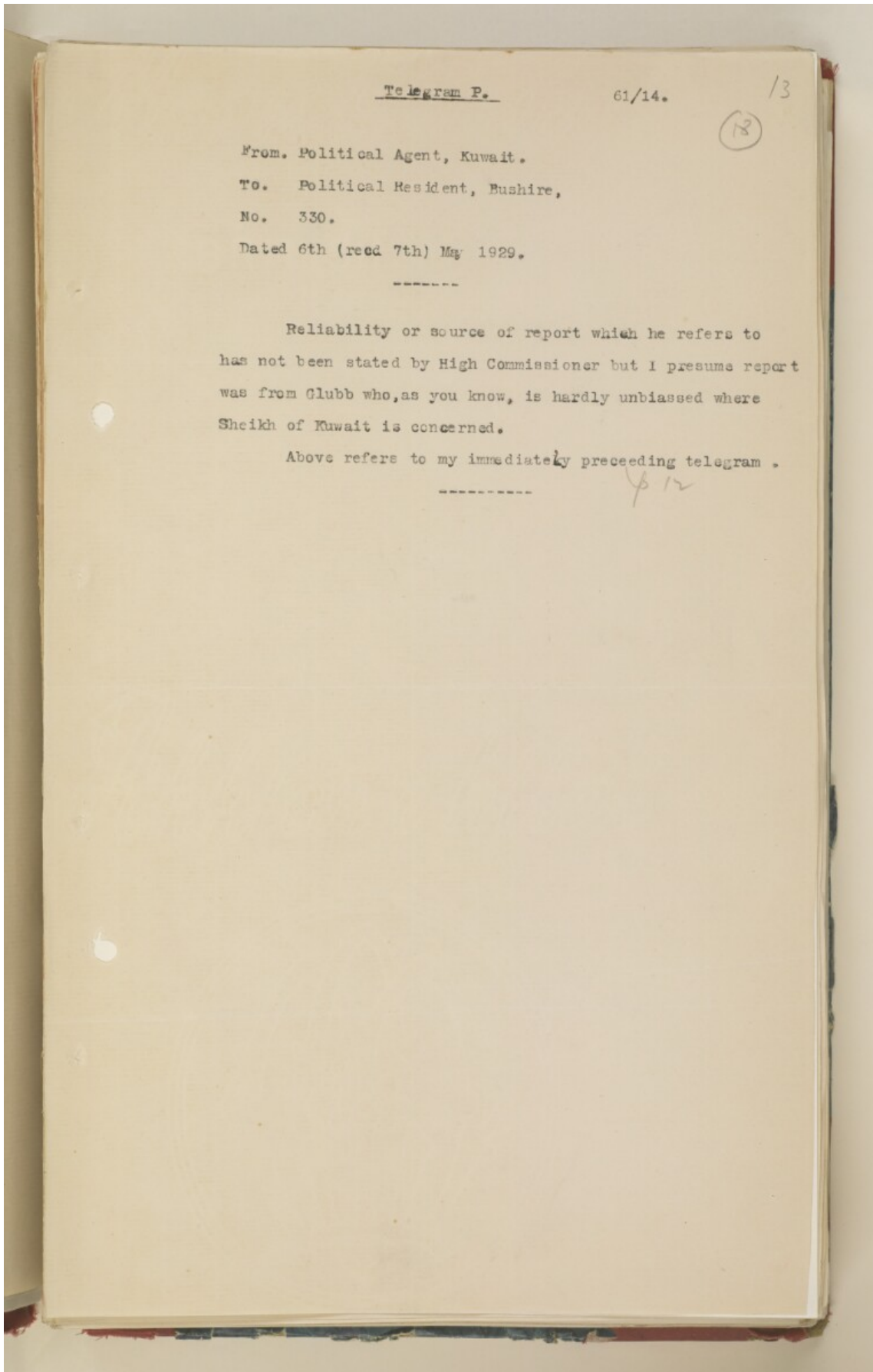
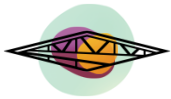
Ibn Mashur still at Jahrah and it is not known when he moves on. Sheikh is going out there this morning.

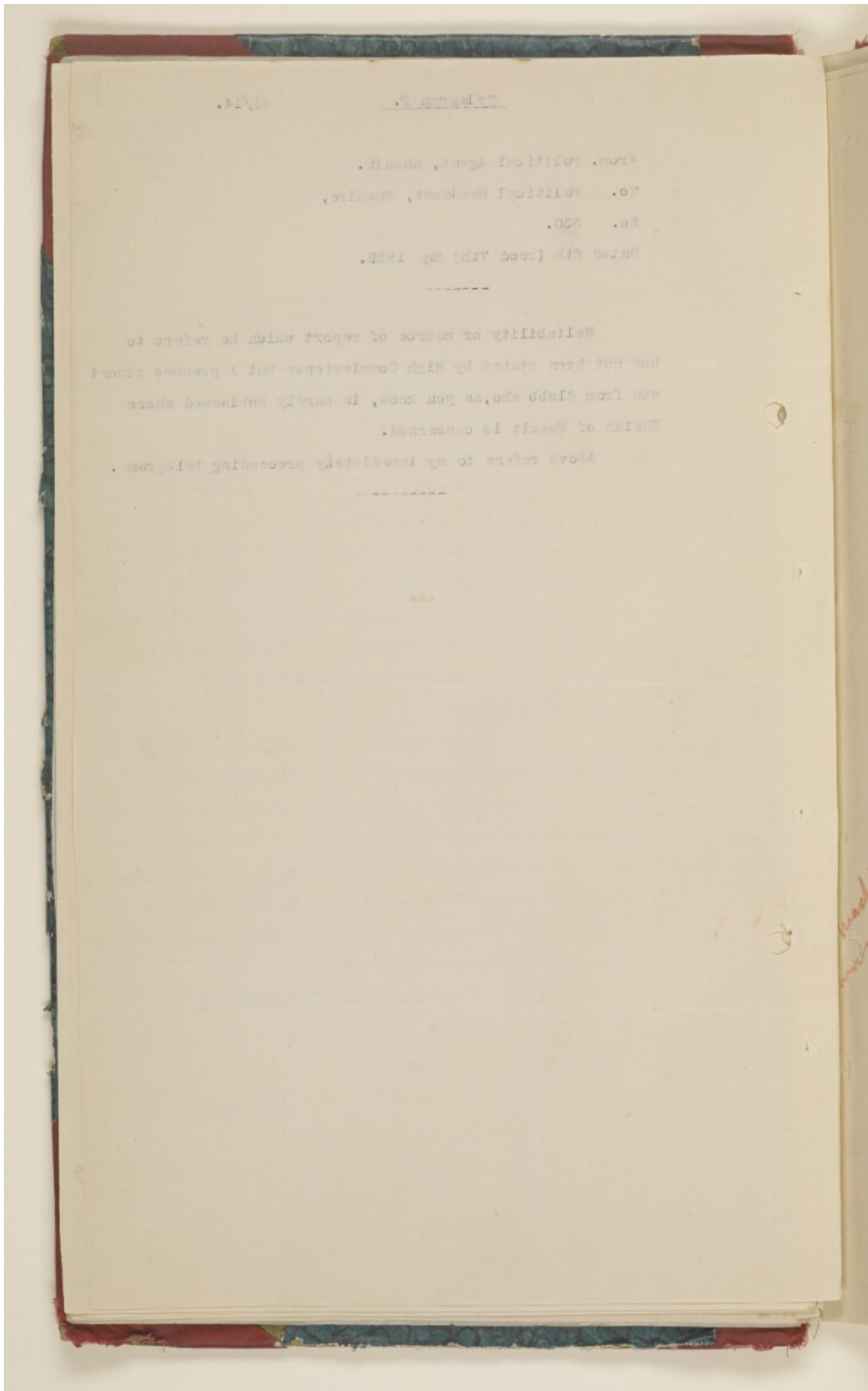
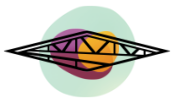
- POLITICAL -

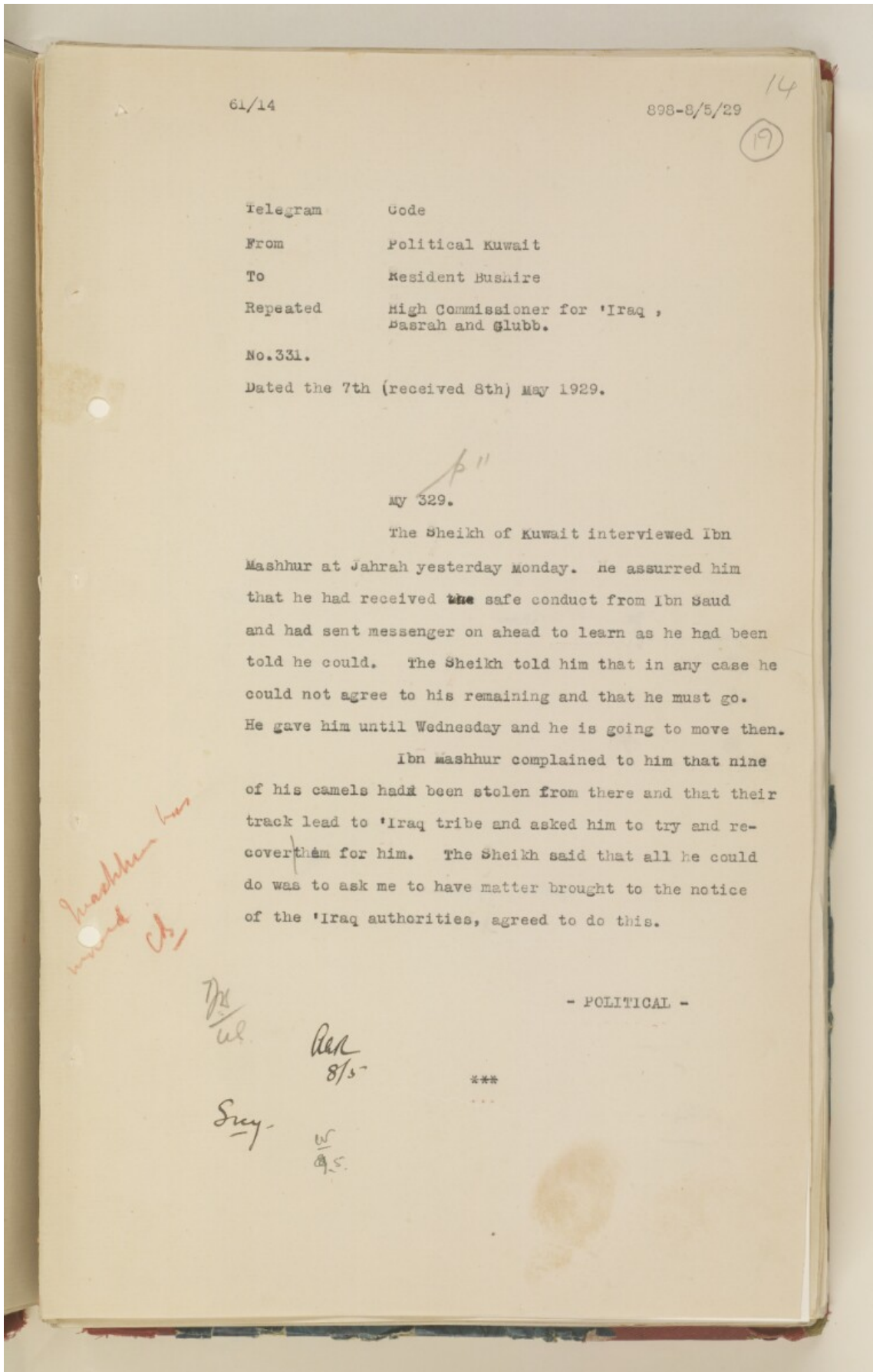
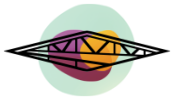
P.C. sent to G.P. J. - Su No 157-5 4/15/29
P.S. Colonies - N. 4
Muscat

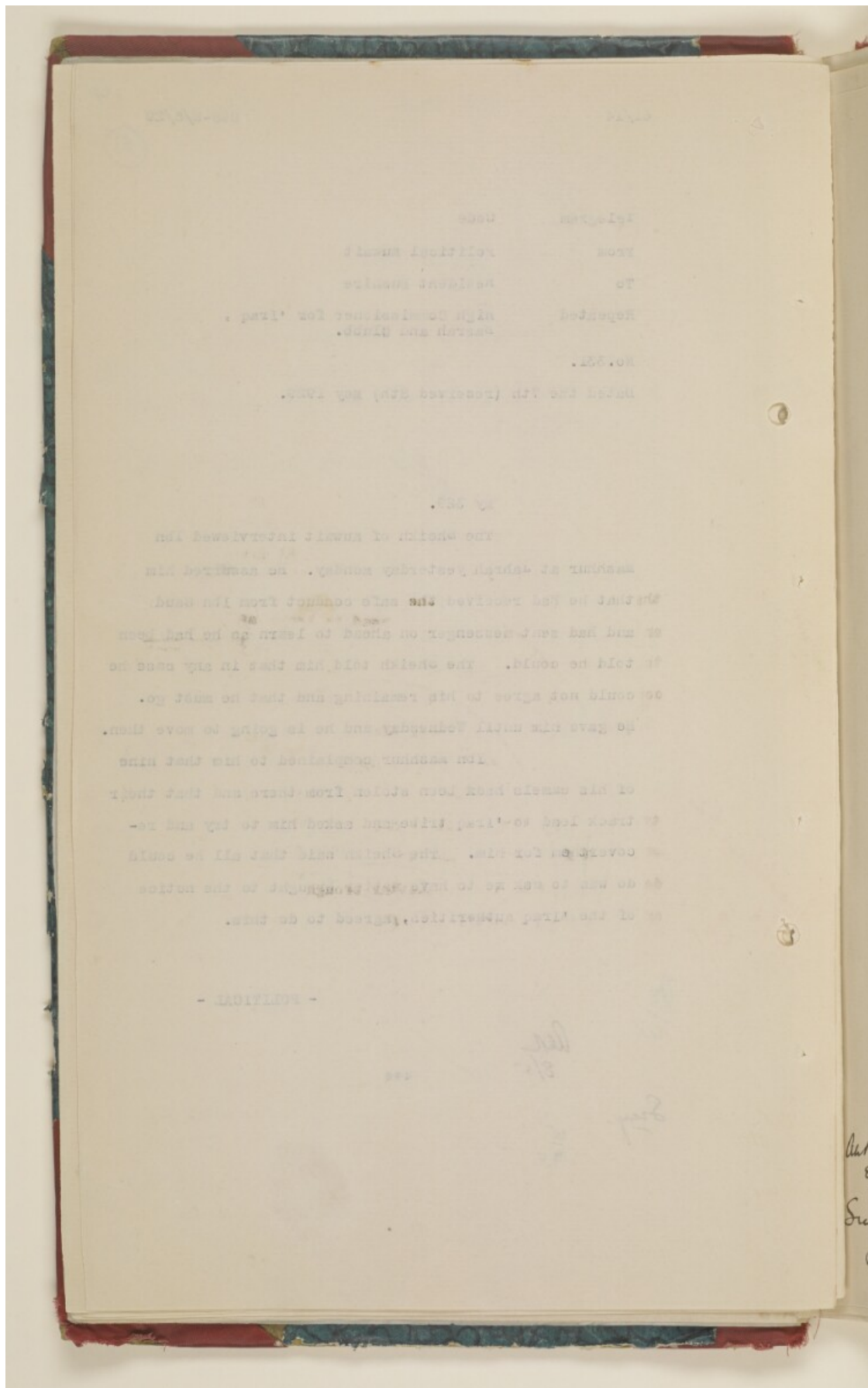
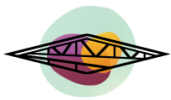
not read by me
except 4/15/29
CB

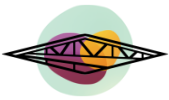












61/14 8/5/29 13 (20)

Telegram	Code
From	Political Kuwait
To	Resident Bushire
Repeated	High Commissioner for Iraq, Aviation Administrative Inspector and Special Basra and Glubb.

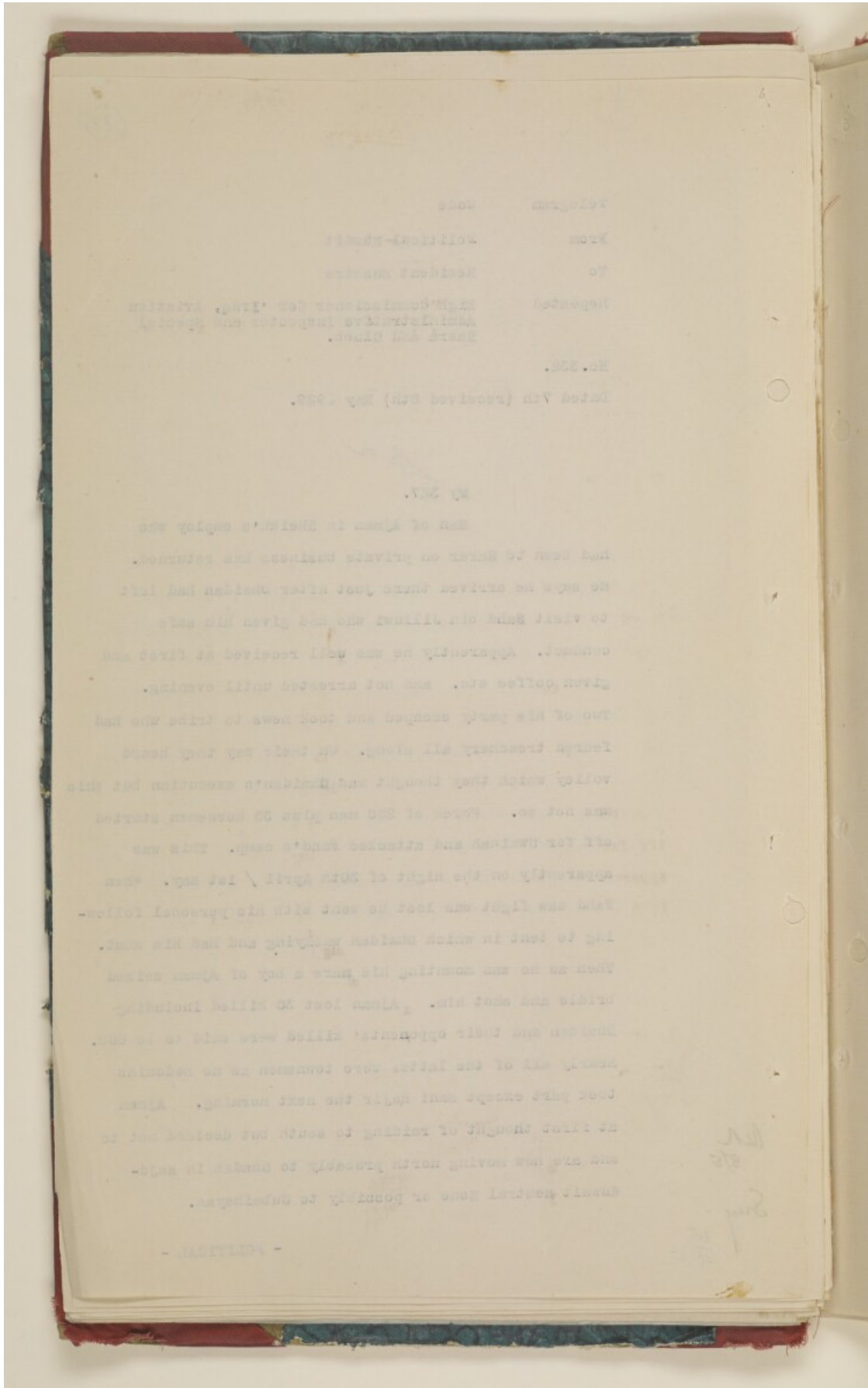
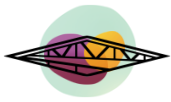
No.332.
Dated 7th (received 8th) May 1929.

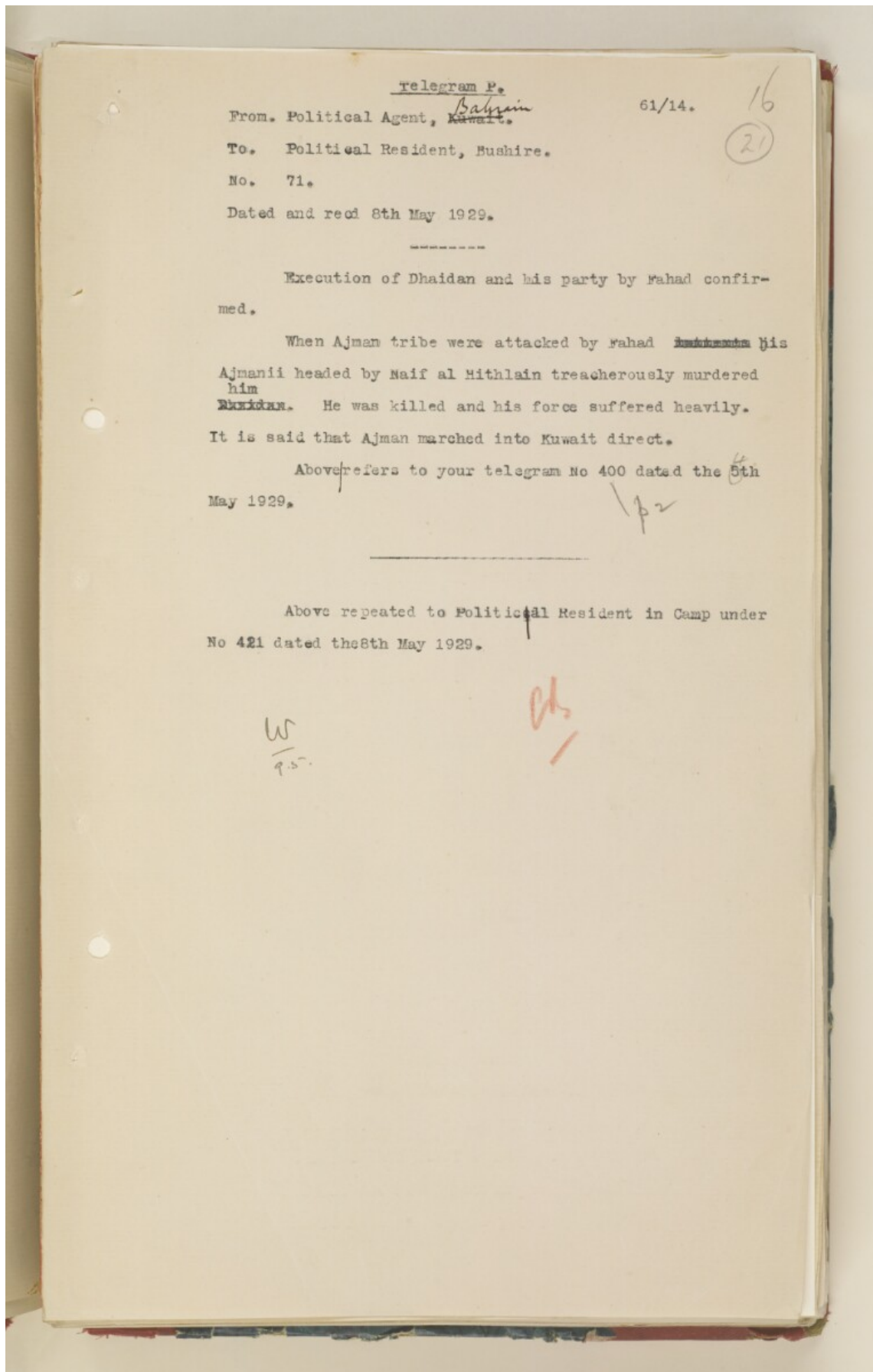
My 327.

Man of Ajman in Sheikh's employ who had been to Sarar on private business has returned. He says he arrived there just after Dhaidan had left to visit Fahd bin Jilluwi who had given him safe conduct. Apparently he was well received at first and given coffee etc. and not arrested until evening. Two of his party escaped and took news to tribe who had feared treachery all along. On their way they heard volley which they thought was Dhaidan's execution but this was not so. Force of 250 men plus 35 horsemen started off for Uwainah and attacked Fahd's camp. This was apparently on the night of 30th April / 1st May. When Fahd saw fight was lost he went with his personal following to tent in which Dhaidan was lying and had him shot. Then as he was mounting his mare a boy of Ajman seized bridle and shot him. Ajman lost 30 killed including Dhaidan and their opponents' killed were said to be 600. Nearly all of the latter were townsmen as no Bedouins took part except Bani Hajir the next morning. Ajman at first thought of raiding to south but decided not to and are now moving north probably to Shadah in Najd-Kuwait Neutral Zone or possibly to Subaihayah.

- POLITICAL -

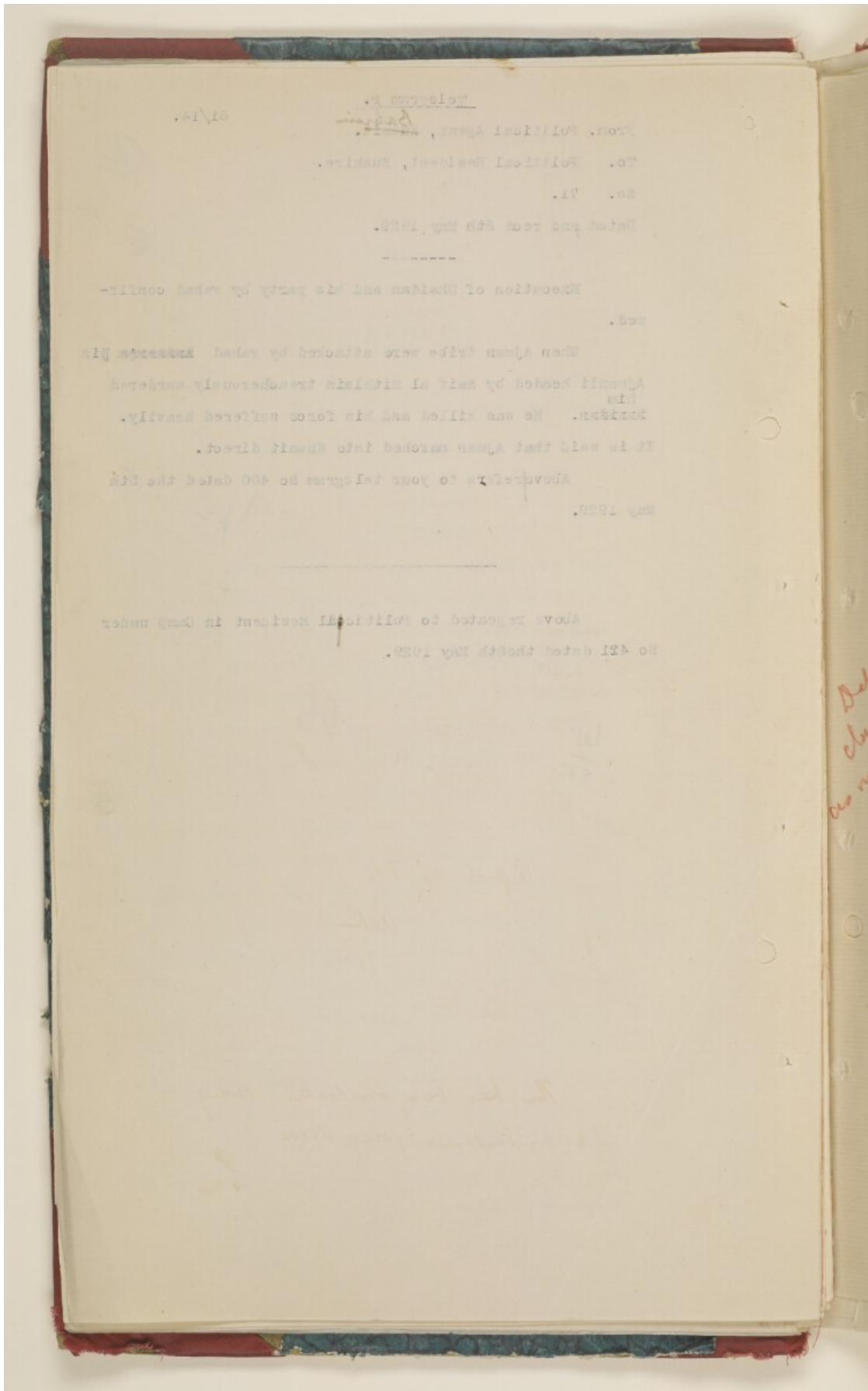
Ann 8/5
Suy. 15 9.5

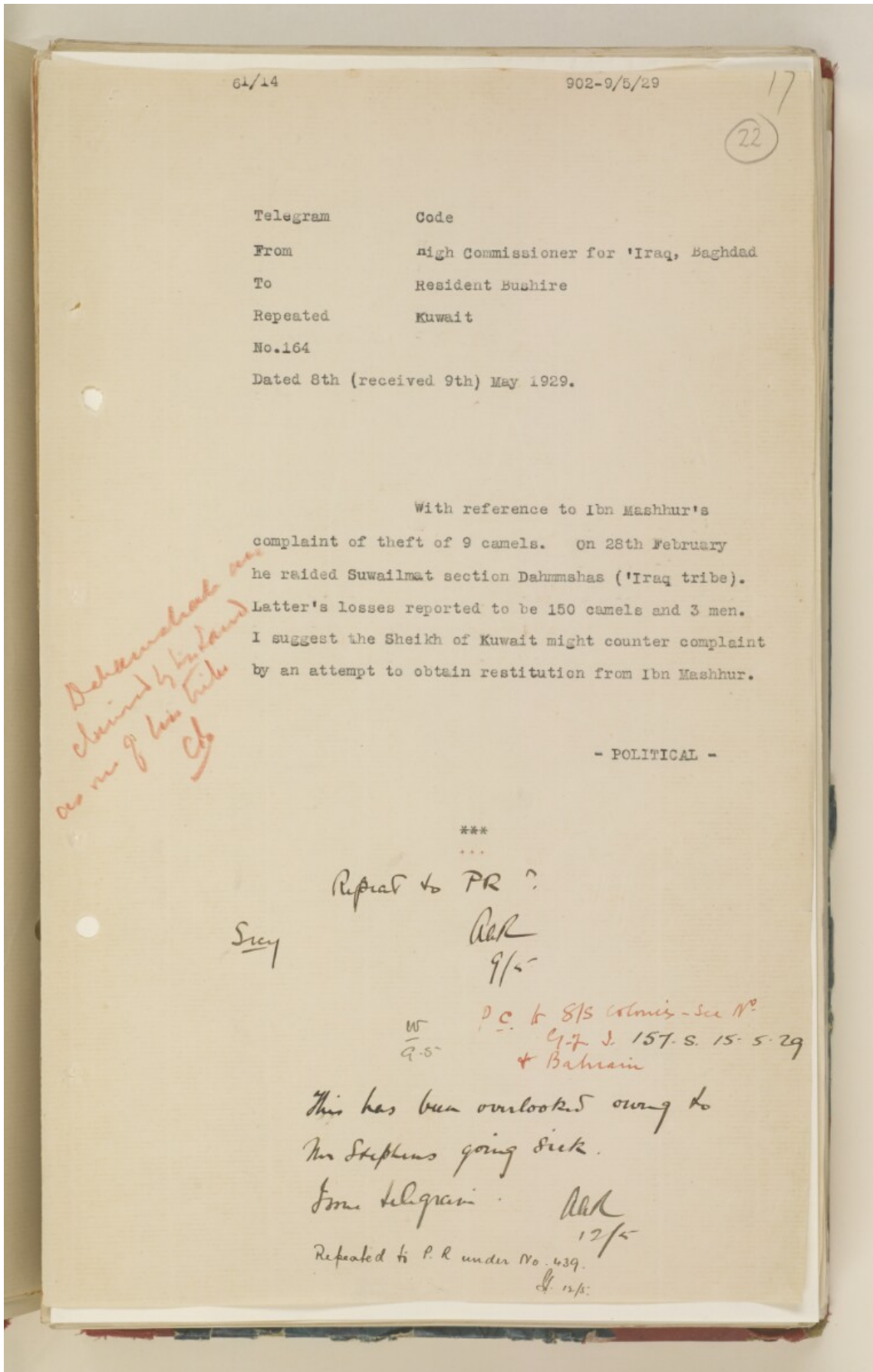






"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٢١ ظ] (٧٠٠/٥٠)





Telegram Code
From High Commissioner for 'Iraq, Baghdad
To Resident Bushire
Repeated Kuwait
No.164
Dated 8th (received 9th) May 1929.

With reference to Ibn Mashhur's complaint of theft of 9 camels. On 28th February he raided Suwailmat section Dahmashas ('Iraq tribe). Latter's losses reported to be 150 camels and 3 men. I suggest the Sheikh of Kuwait might counter complaint by an attempt to obtain restitution from Ibn Mashhur.

- POLITICAL -

Repeat to PR ?

Suey

AAR
9/5

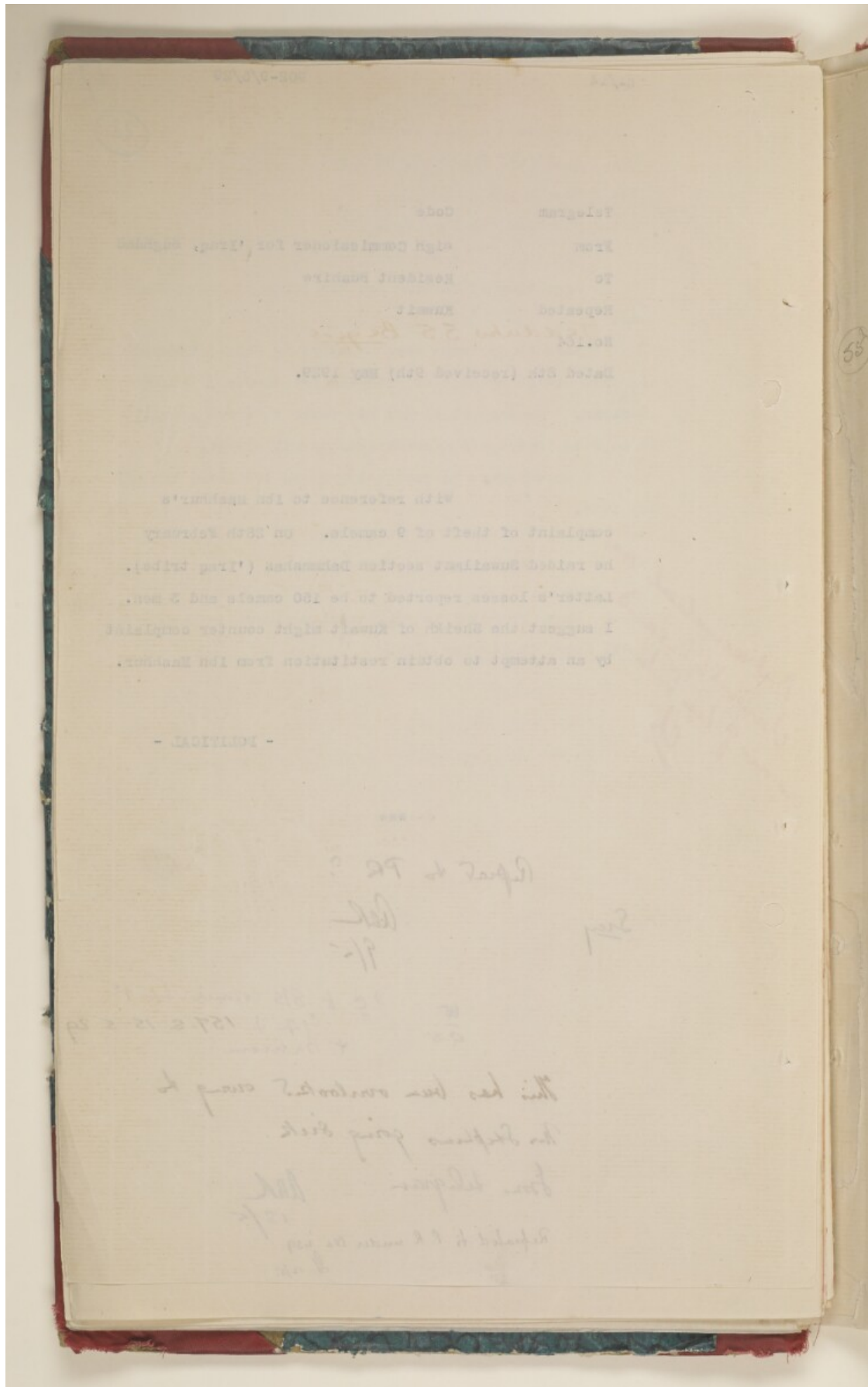
W
9-5

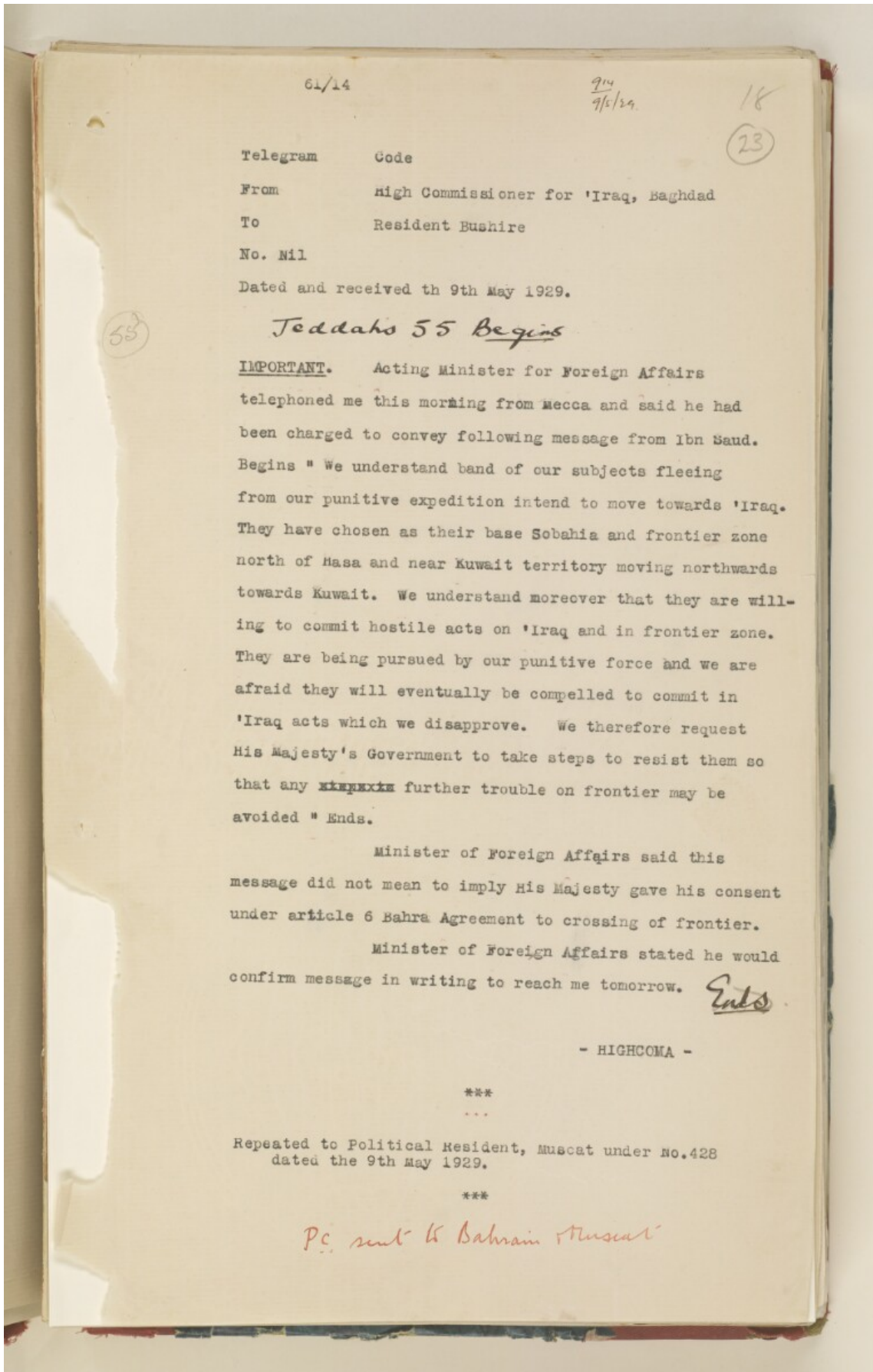
P.C. to 815 Colonies - See N°
97 J. 157-S. 15-5-29
+ Bahrain

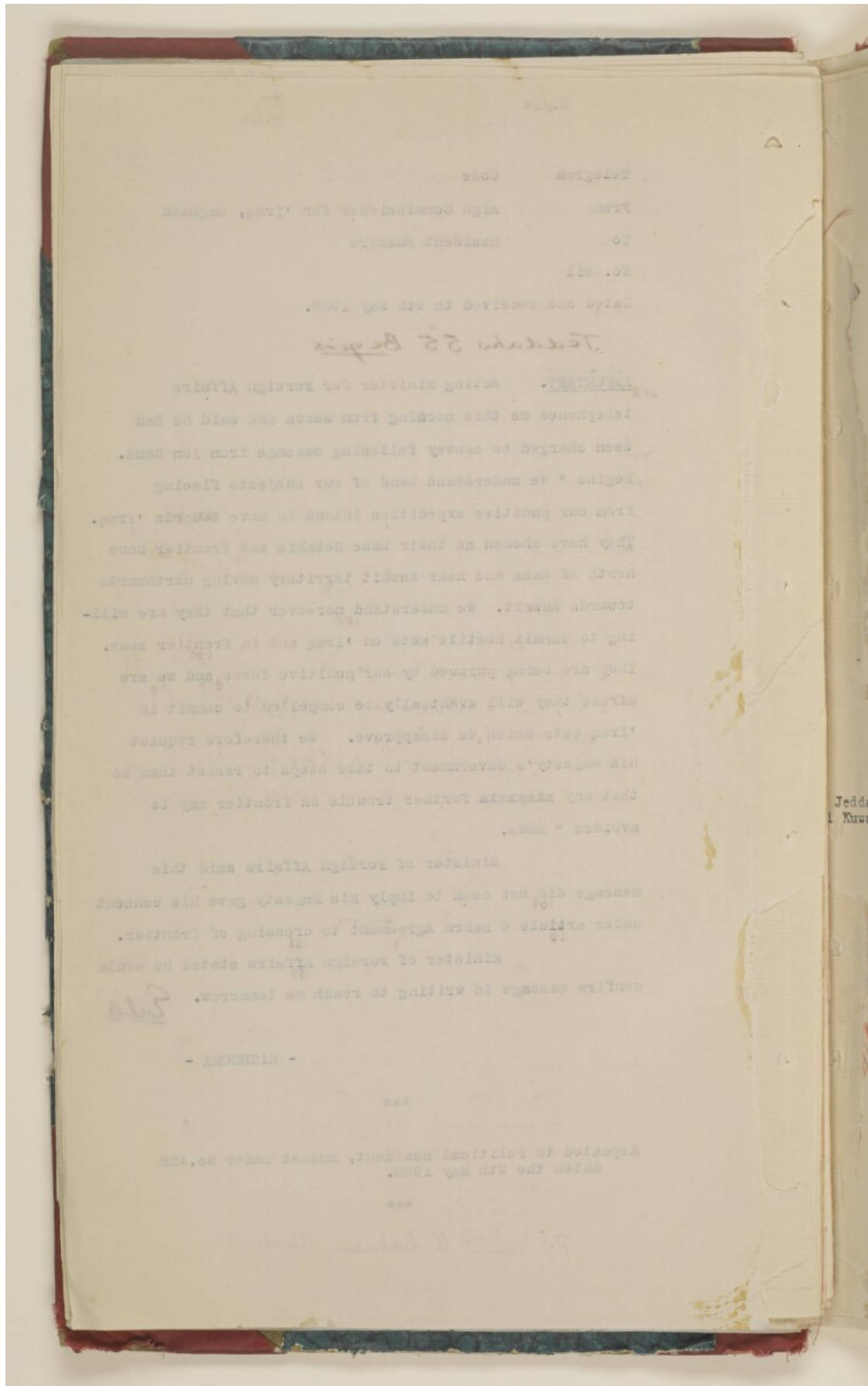
This has been overlooked owing to Mr Stephens going sick.

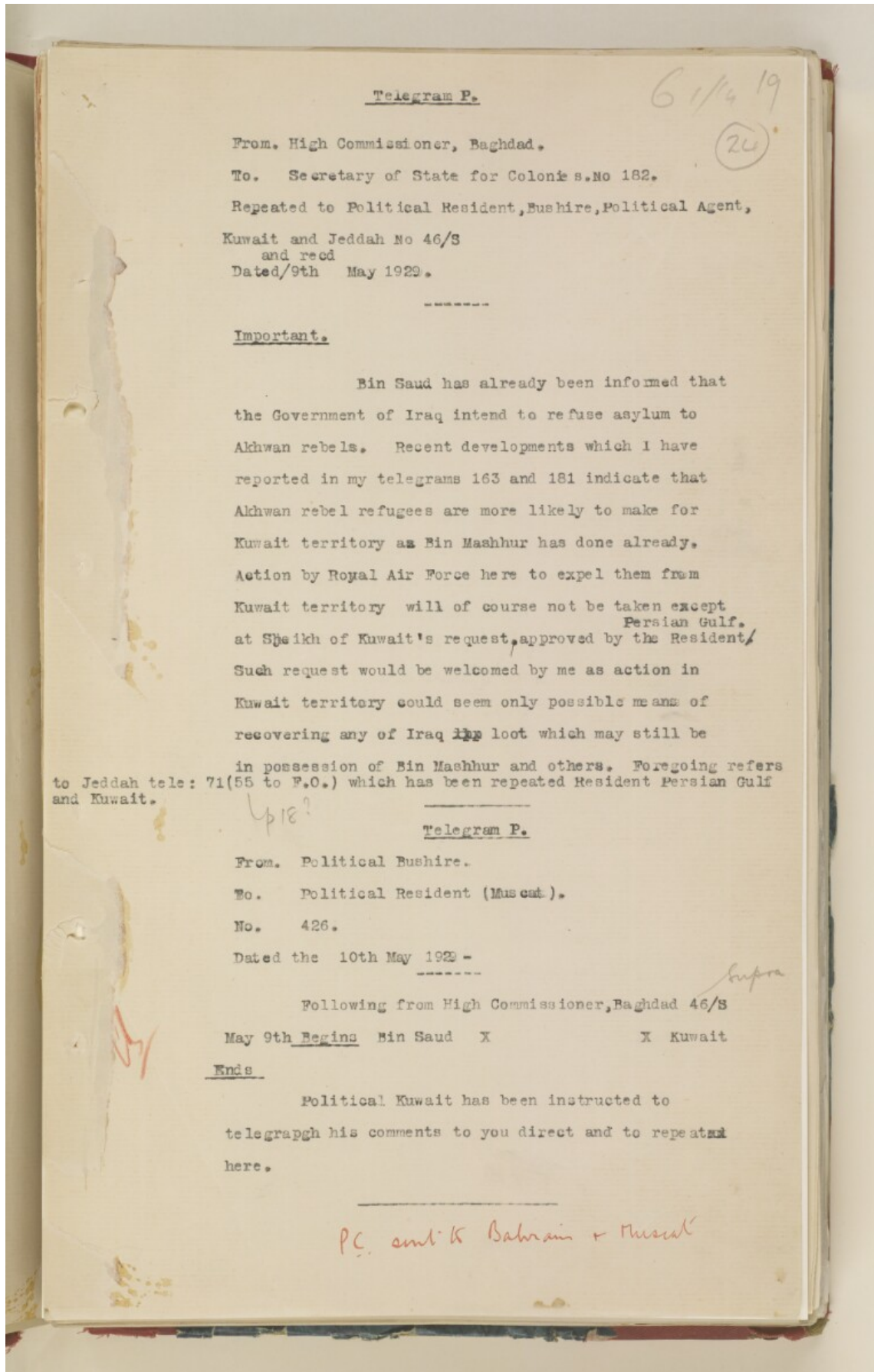
From telegram AAR
12/5

Repeated to P.R. under No. 439.
A. 12/5









Telegram P.

From. High Commissioner, Baghdad.
To. Secretary of State for Colonies. No 182.
Repeated to Political Resident, Bushire, Political Agent,
Kuwait and Jeddah No 46/S
and read
Dated/9th May 1929.

Important.

Bin Saud has already been informed that the Government of Iraq intend to refuse asylum to Akhwan rebels. Recent developments which I have reported in my telegrams 163 and 181 indicate that Akhwan rebel refugees are more likely to make for Kuwait territory as Bin Mashhur has done already. Action by Royal Air Force here to expel them from Kuwait territory will of course not be taken except at Sheikh of Kuwait's request, approved by the Resident, Persian Gulf. Such request would be welcomed by me as action in Kuwait territory could seem only possible means of recovering any of Iraq ~~the~~ loot which may still be in possession of Bin Mashhur and others. Foregoing refers to Jeddah tele: 71 (55 to P.O.) which has been repeated Resident Persian Gulf and Kuwait.

Telegram P.

From. Political Bushire.
To. Political Resident (Muscat).
No. 426.
Dated the 10th May 1929 -

Following from High Commissioner, Baghdad 46/S

May 9th Begins Bin Saud X X Kuwait

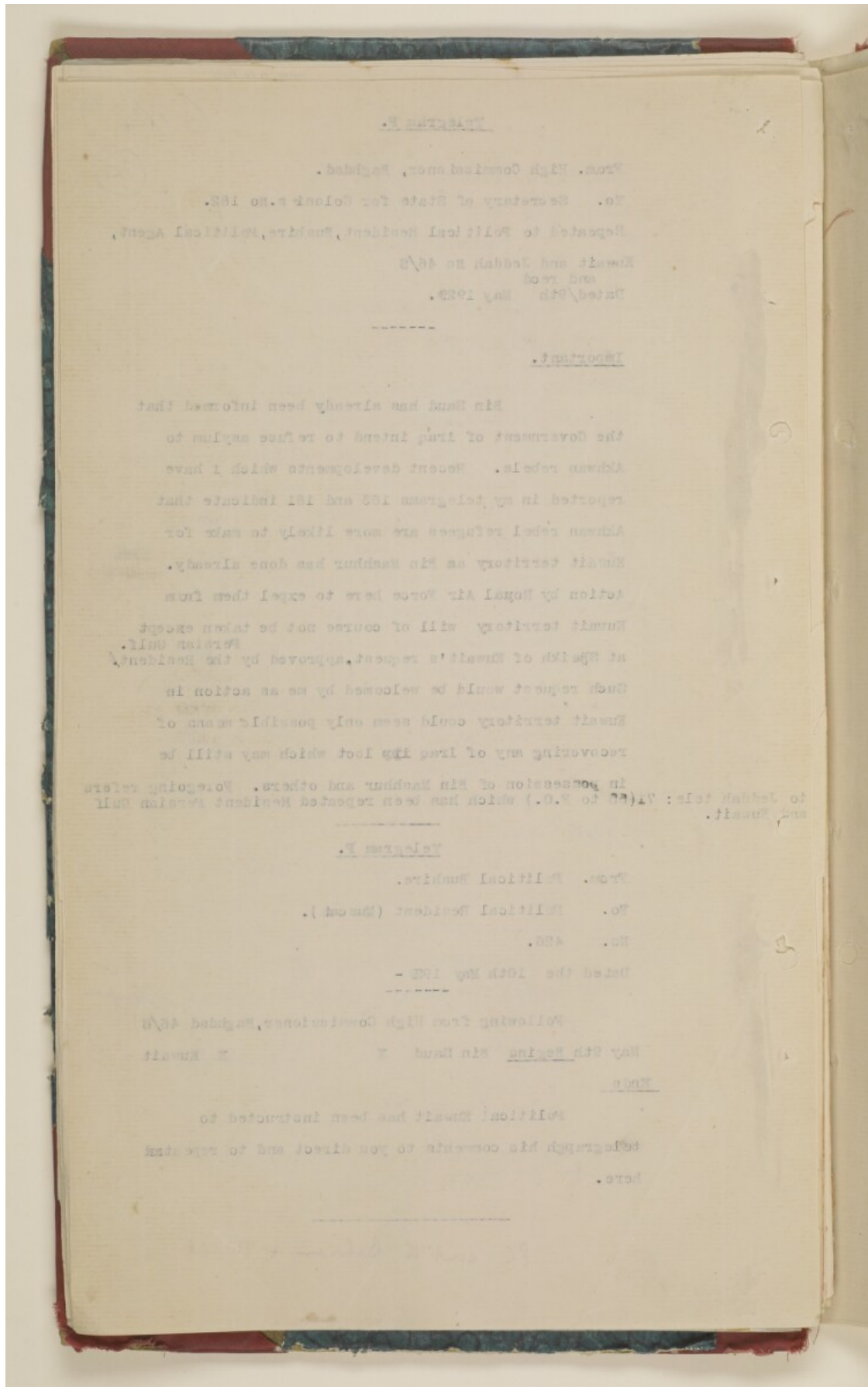
Ends

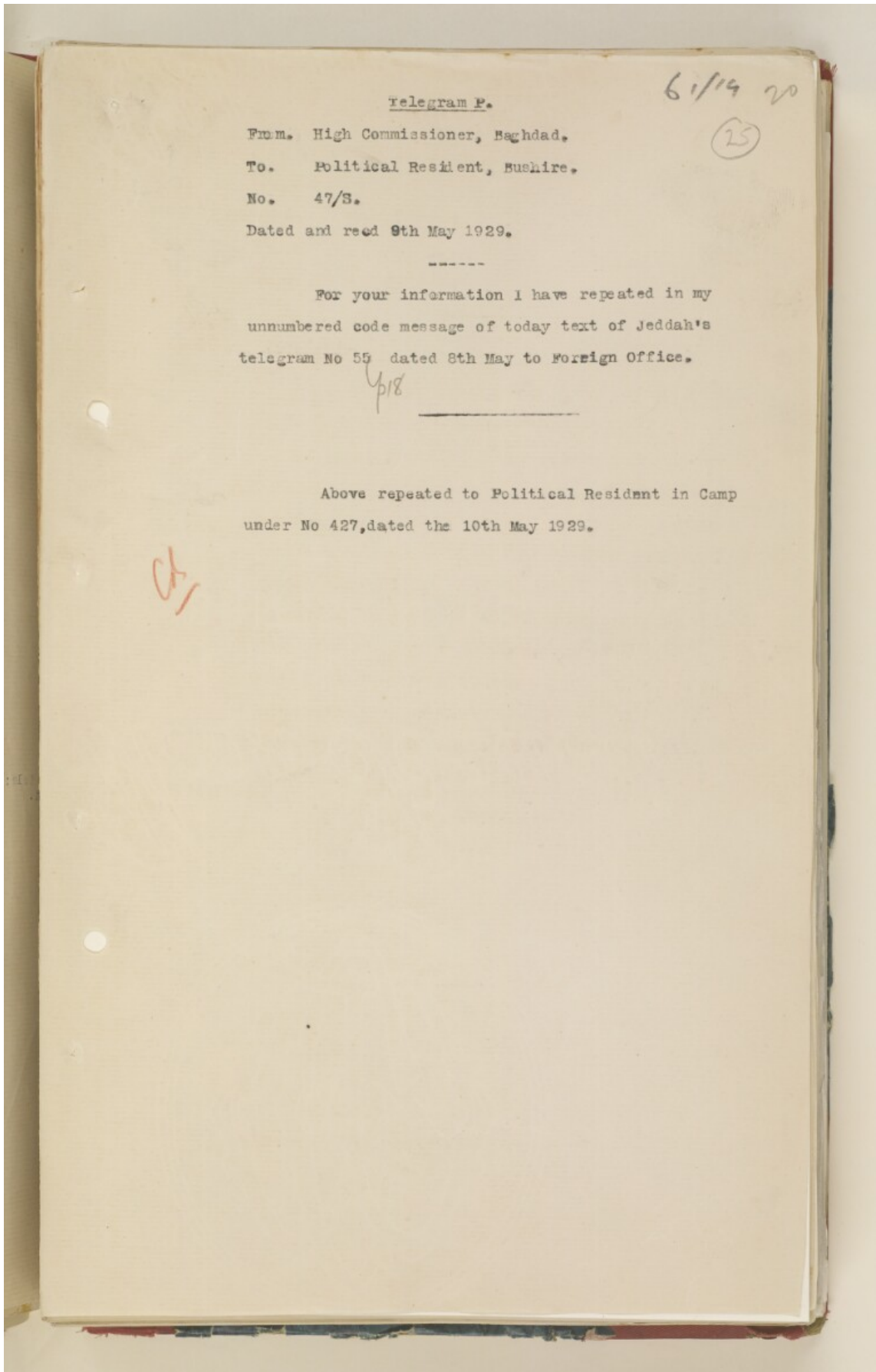
Political Kuwait has been instructed to telegraph his comments to you direct and to repeat here.

P.C. sent to Bahrain & Muscat



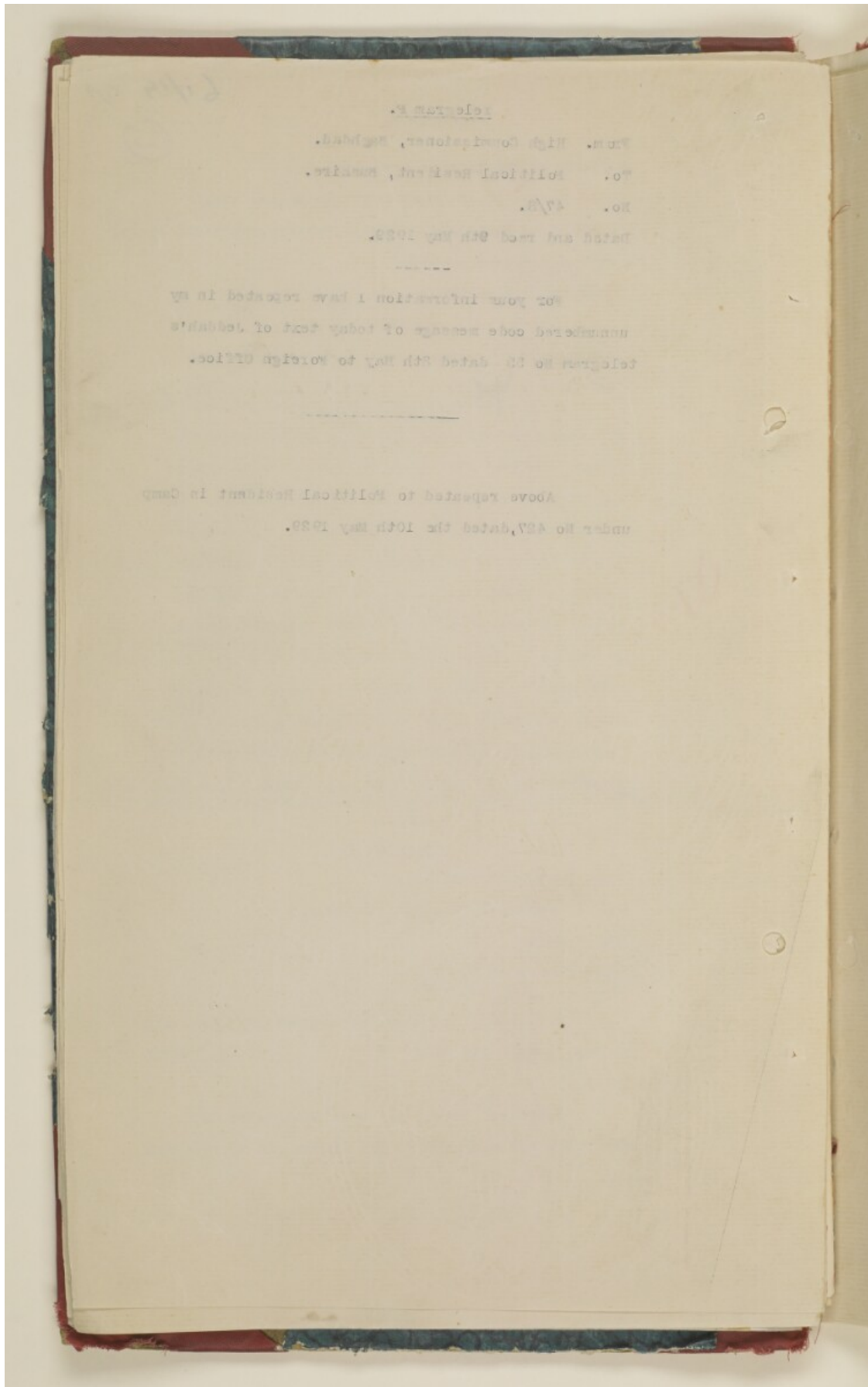
"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٢٤ ظ] (٧٠٠/٥٦)

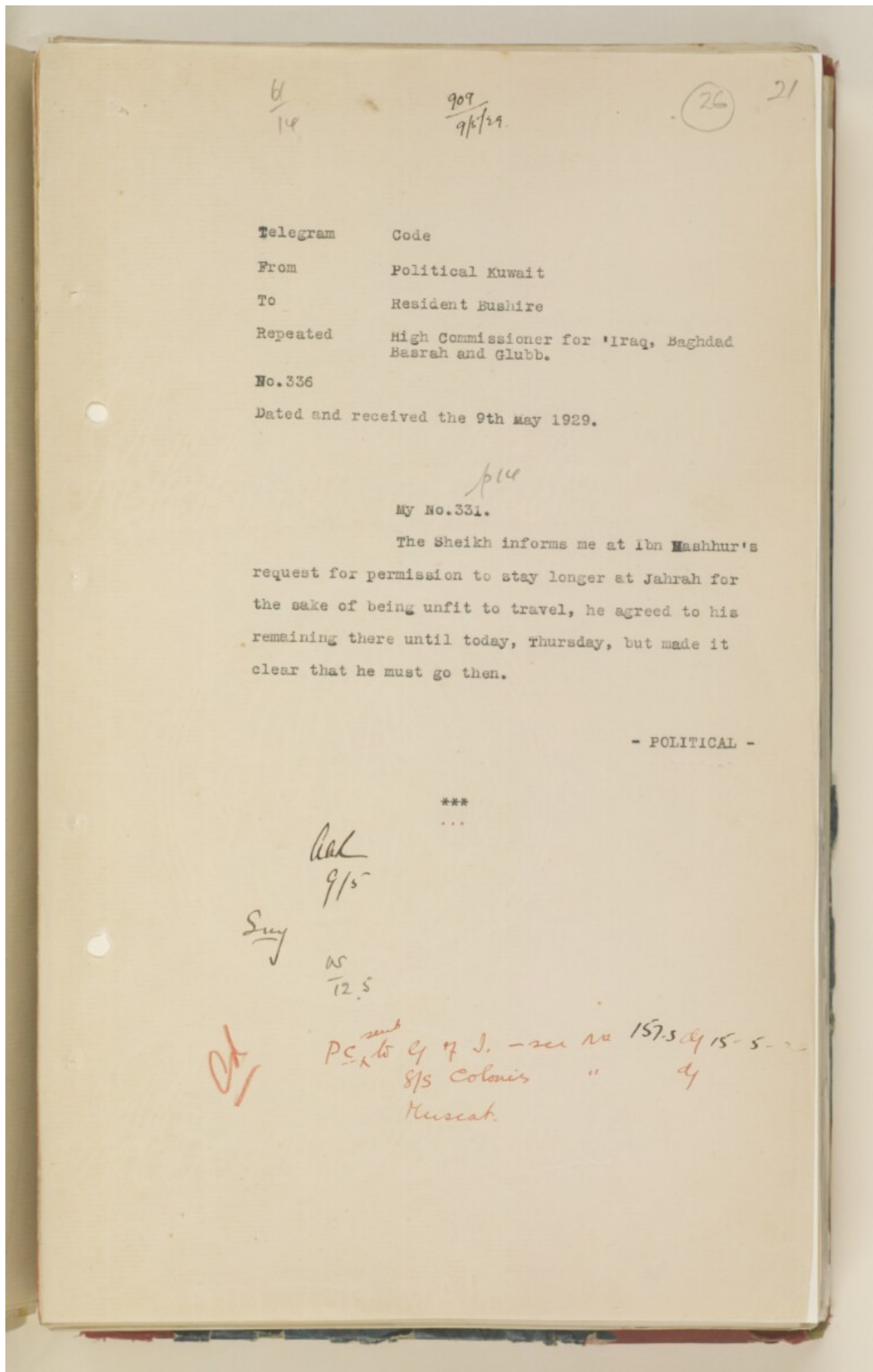


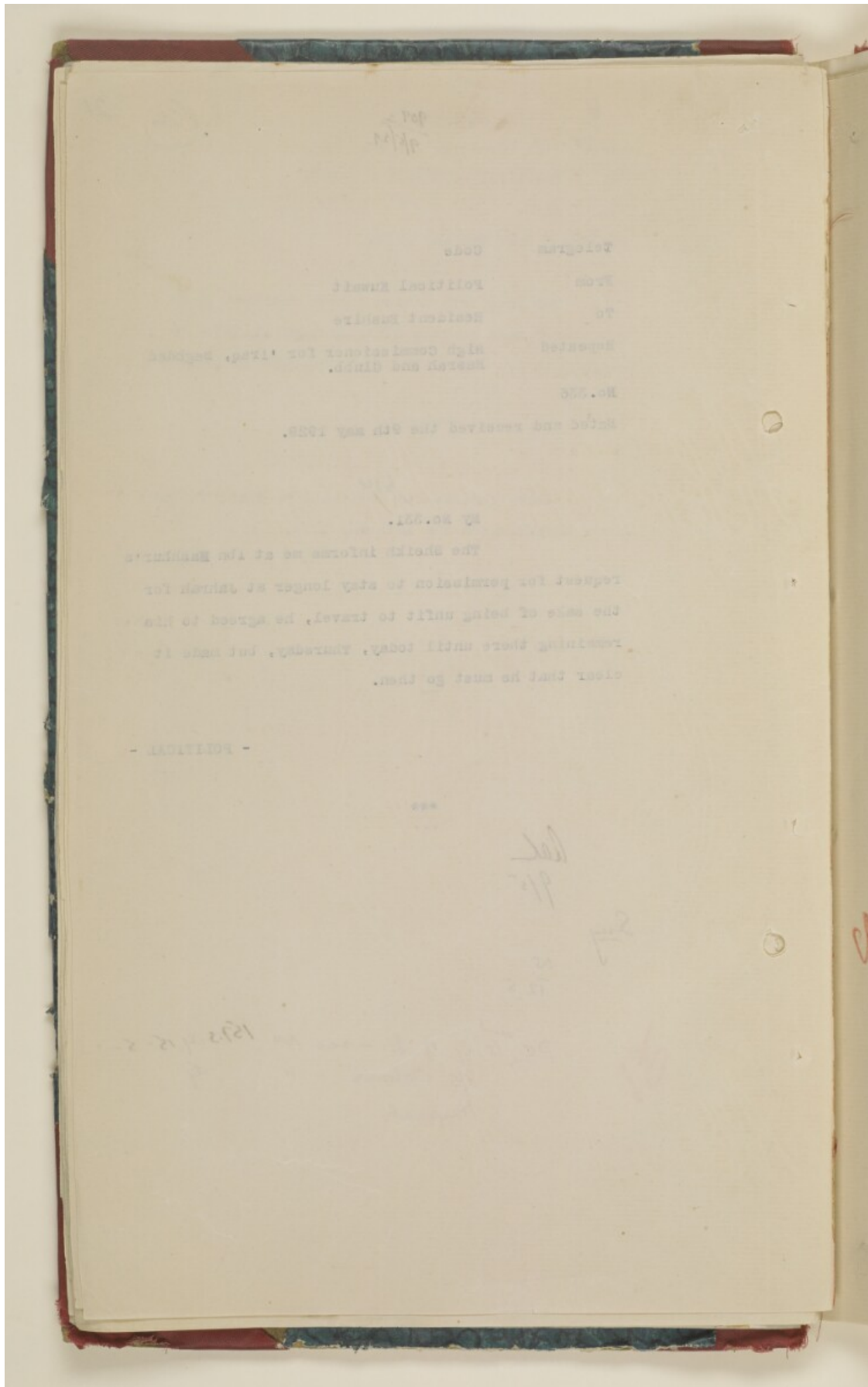


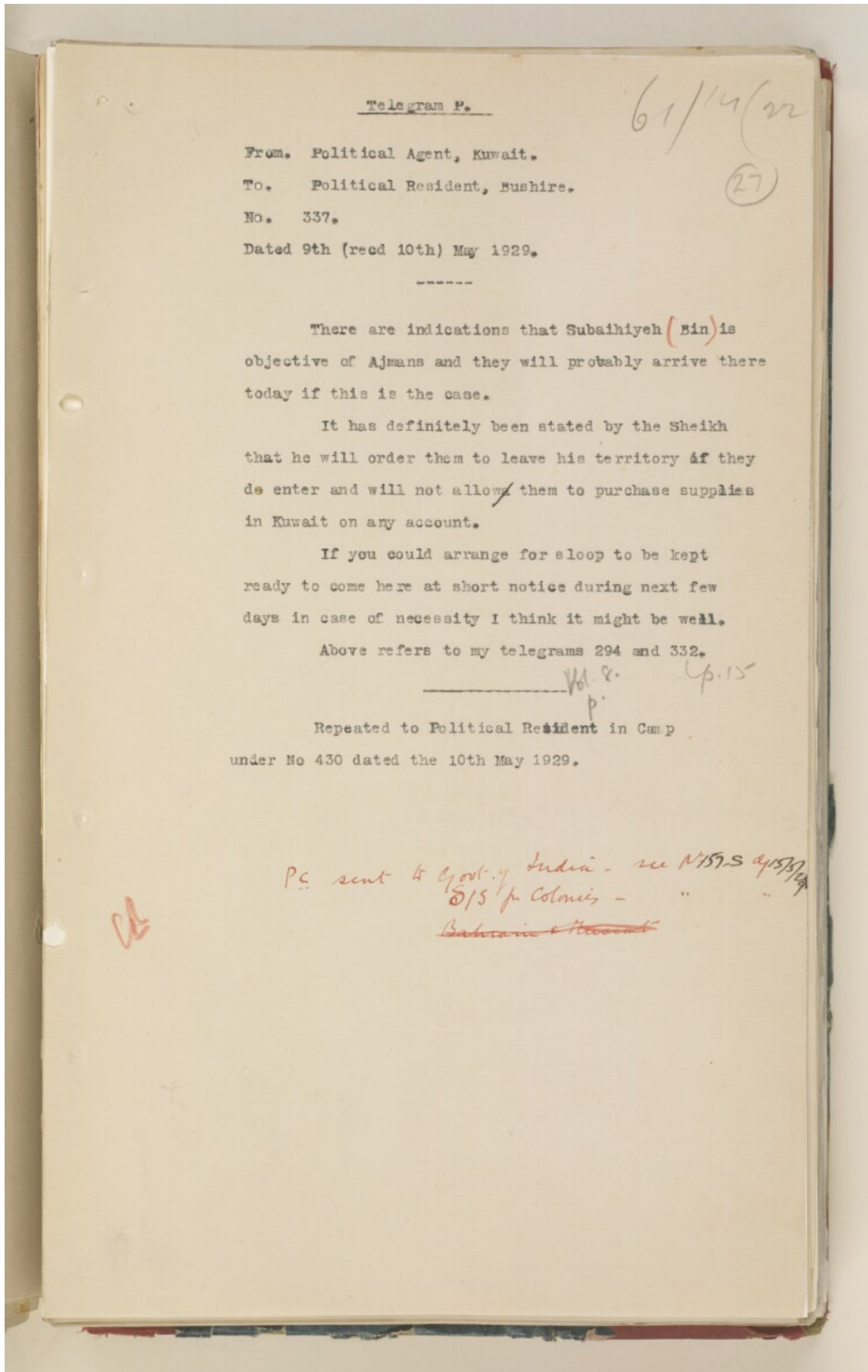


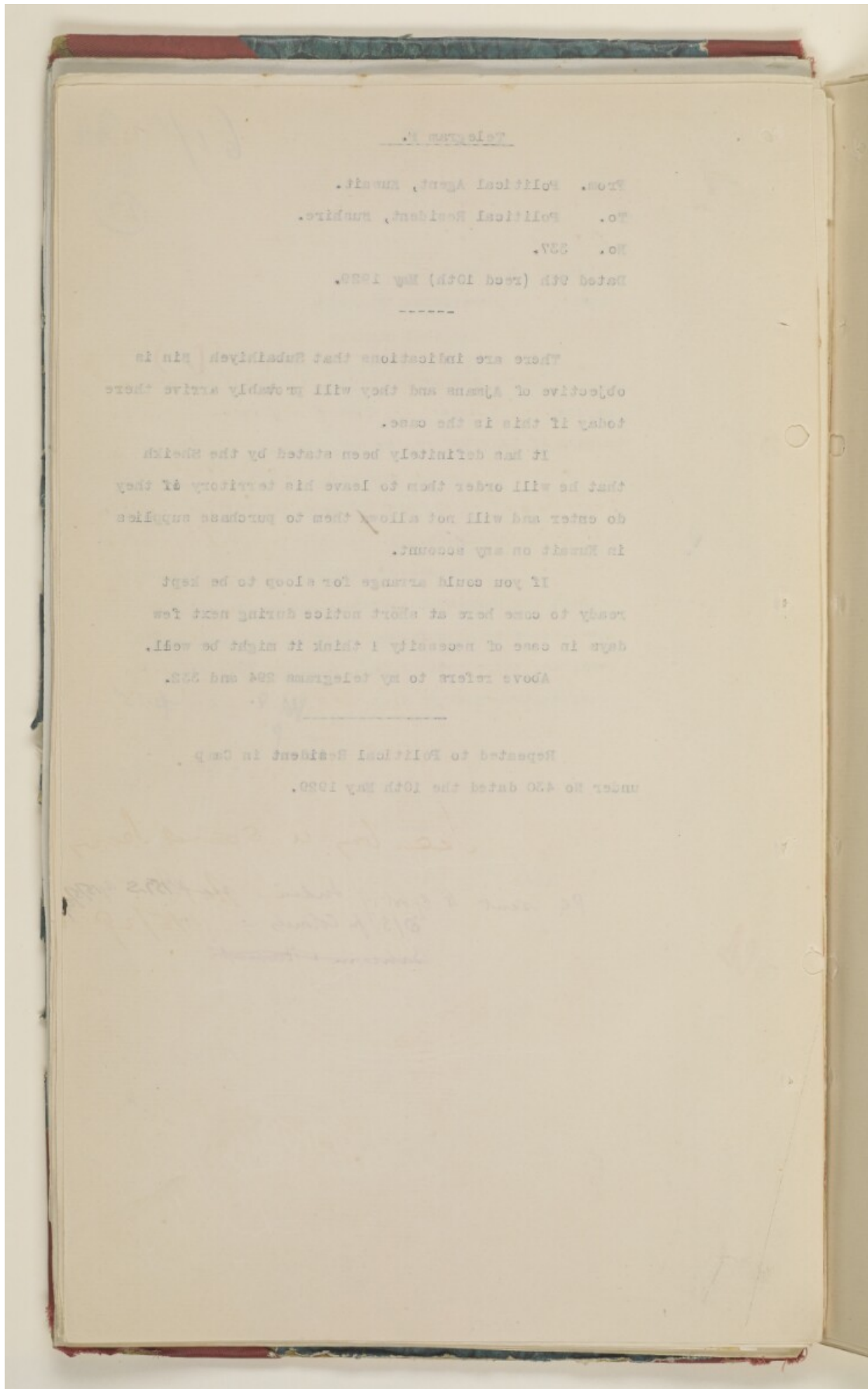
"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٢٥ ظ] (٧٠٠/٥٨)













61/14 947-12/5/29 23

Telegram Code

From High Commissioner for 'Iraq, Baghdad

To Resident Bushire

No.169

Dated and received the 10th May 1929.

IMPORTANT. Under instructions from Colonial Office undermentioned telegrams are being repeated for your information.

Jeddah telegrams 52, 53, and 54 of 7th May.

Colonial Office Telegrams 154, 156 and 157 of 9th May.

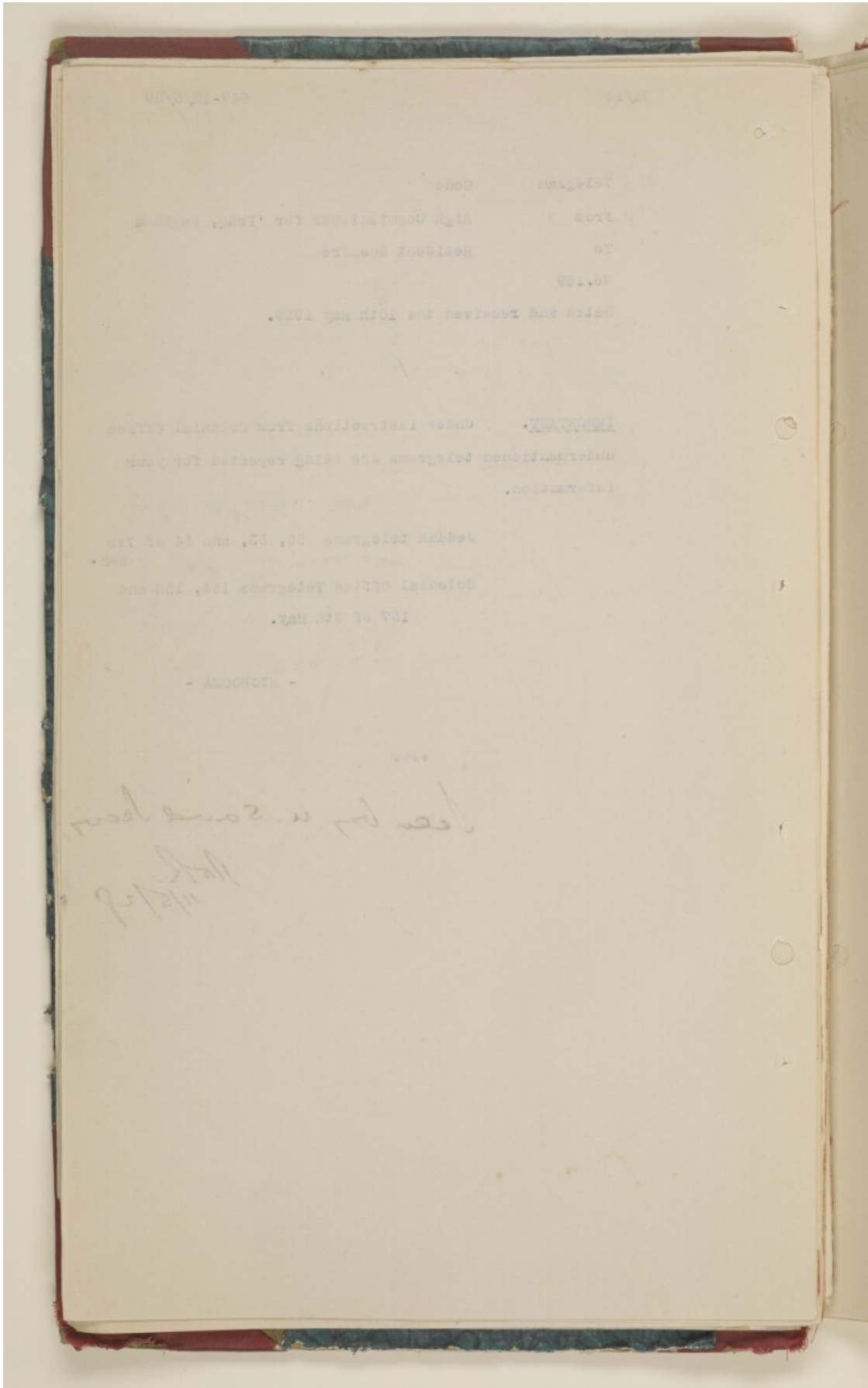
- HIGHCOMA -

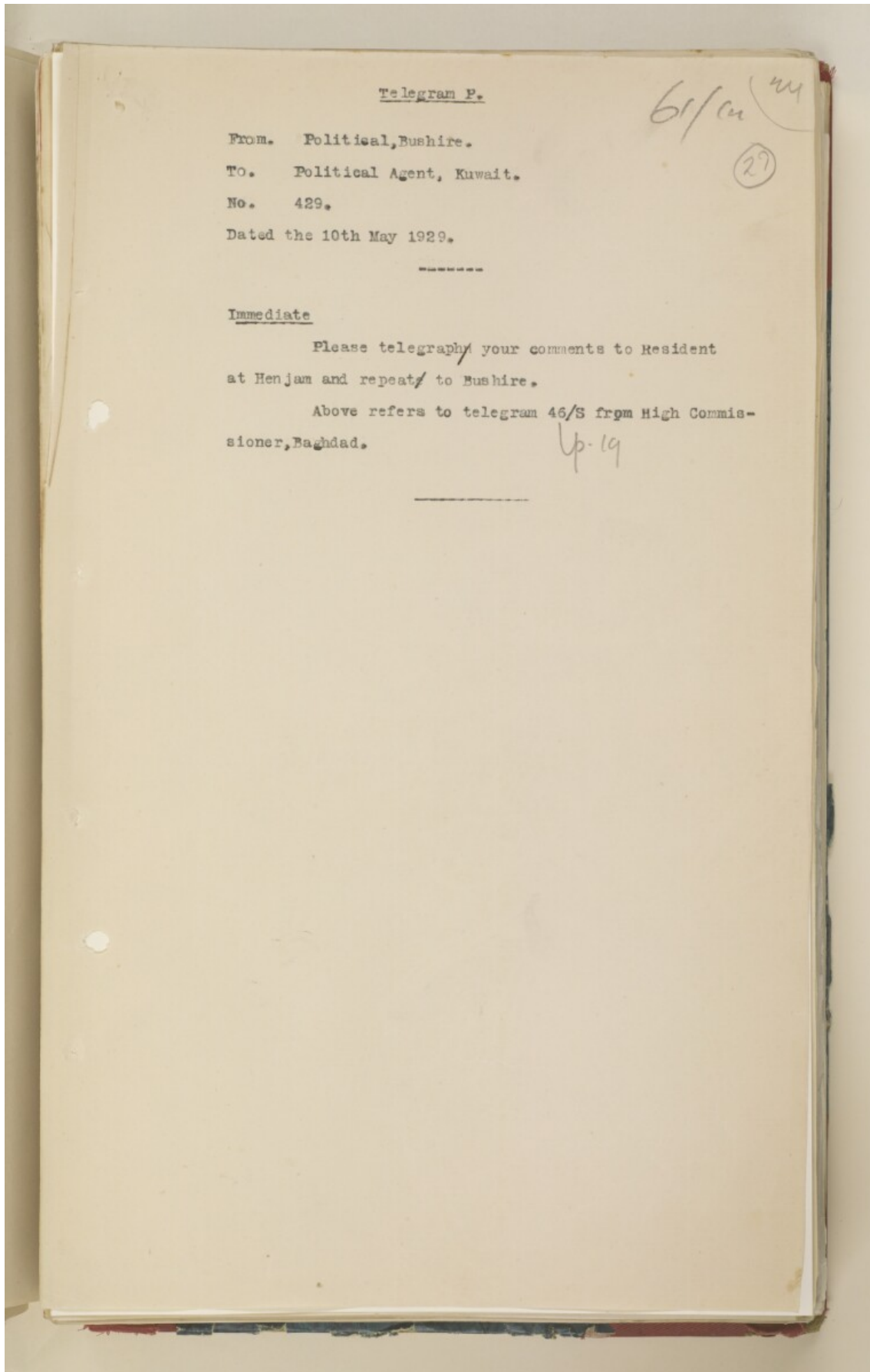
Seen by u. sand Secy.

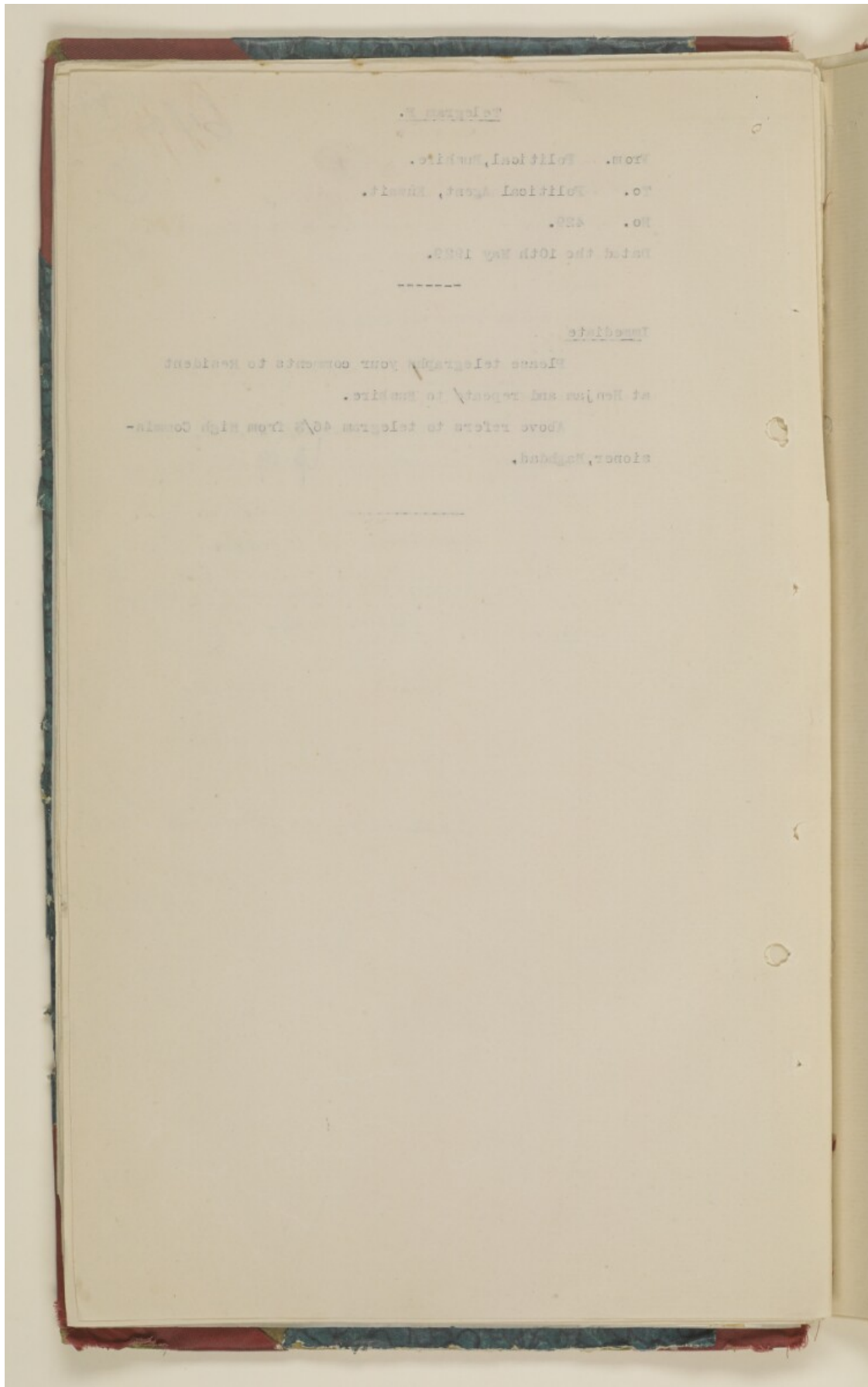
11/5/29

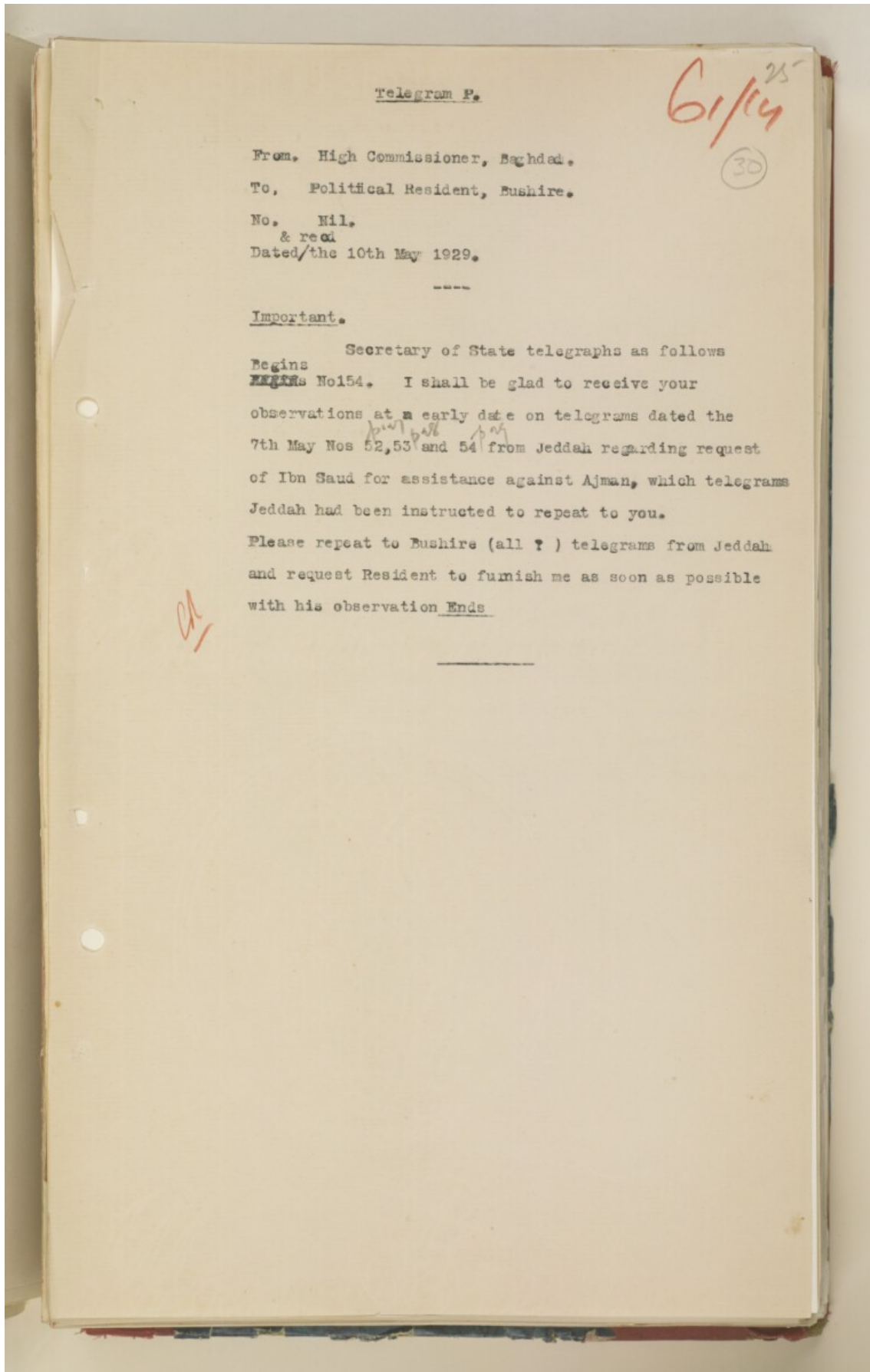


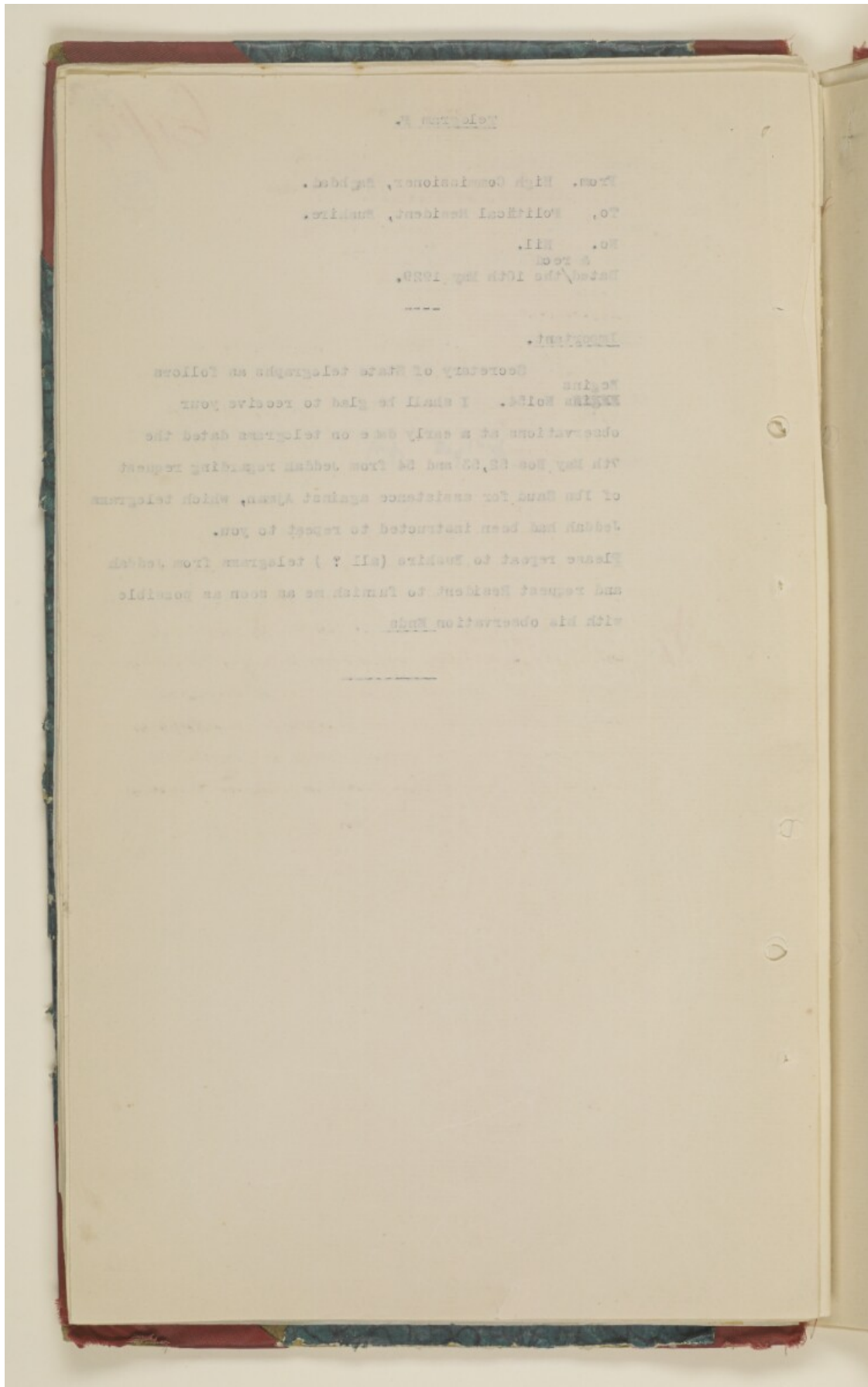
"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٢٨ ظ] (٧٠٠/٦٤)

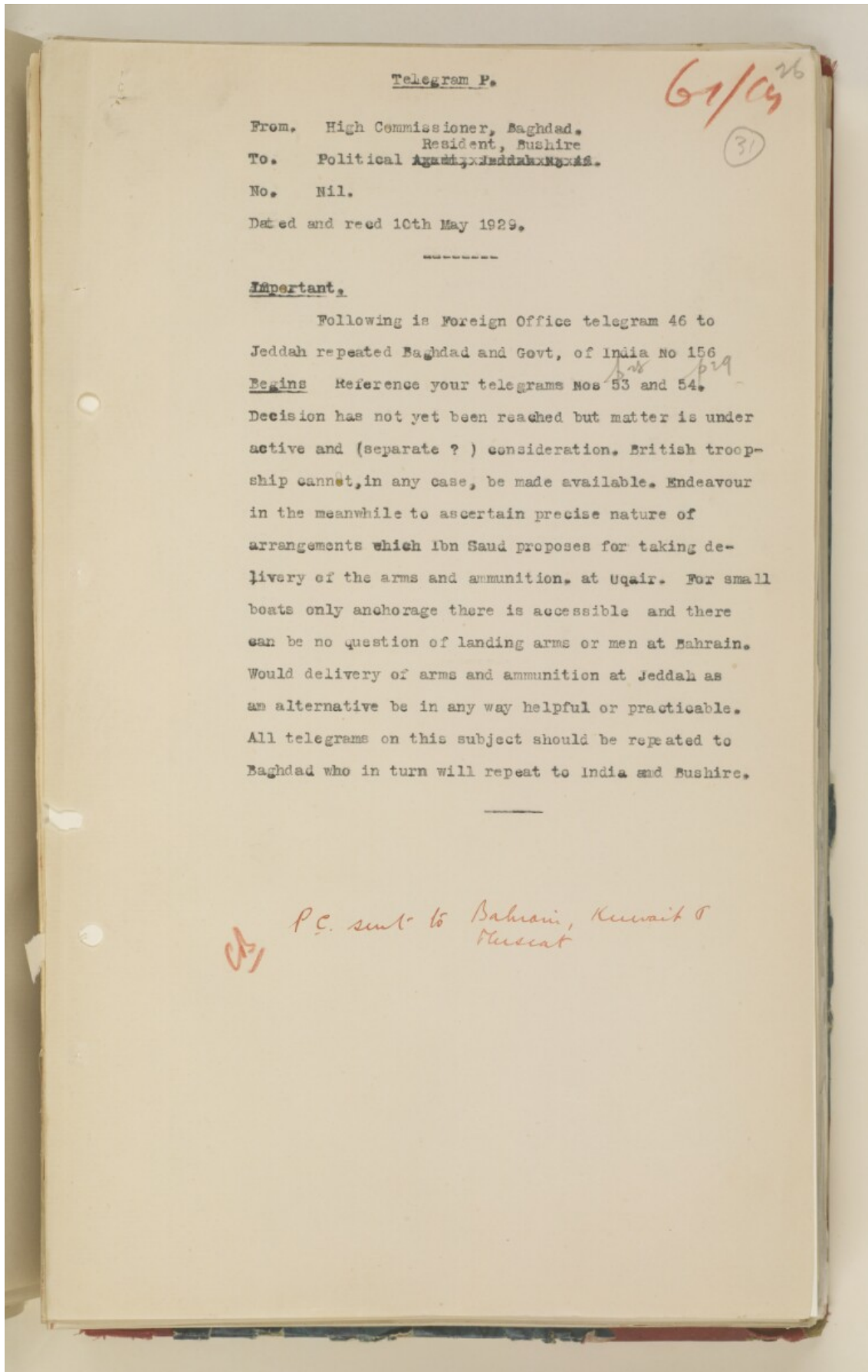






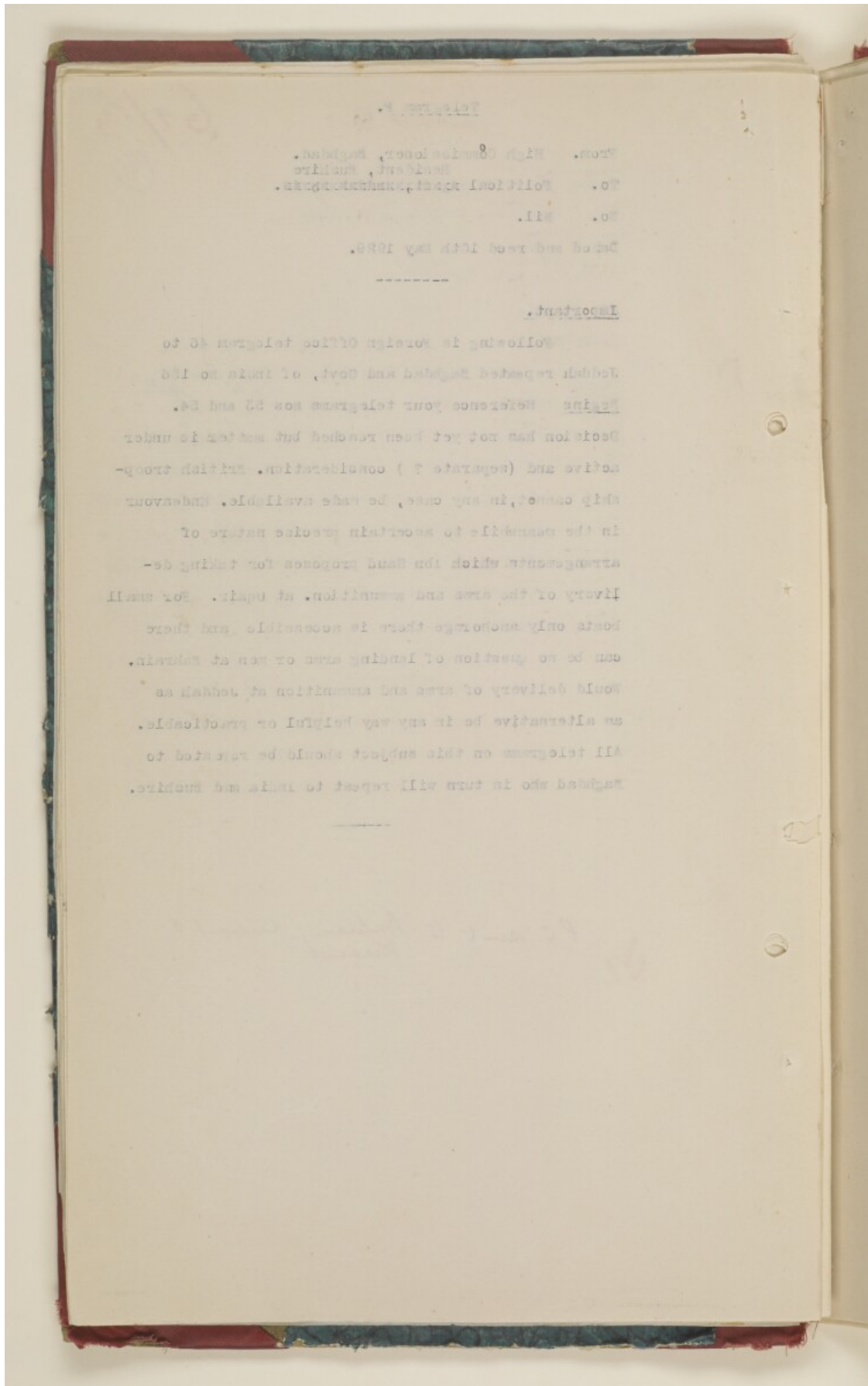


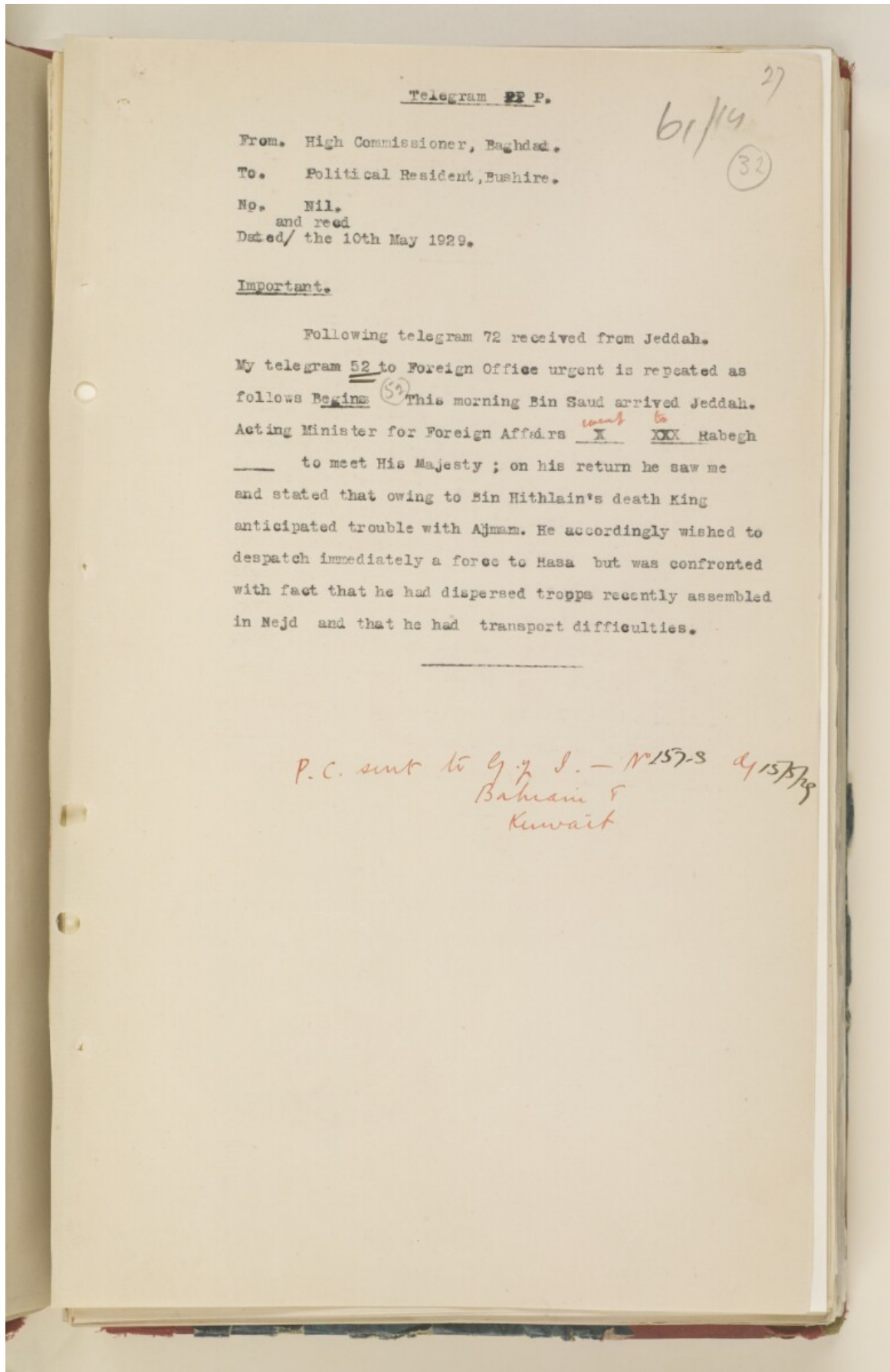






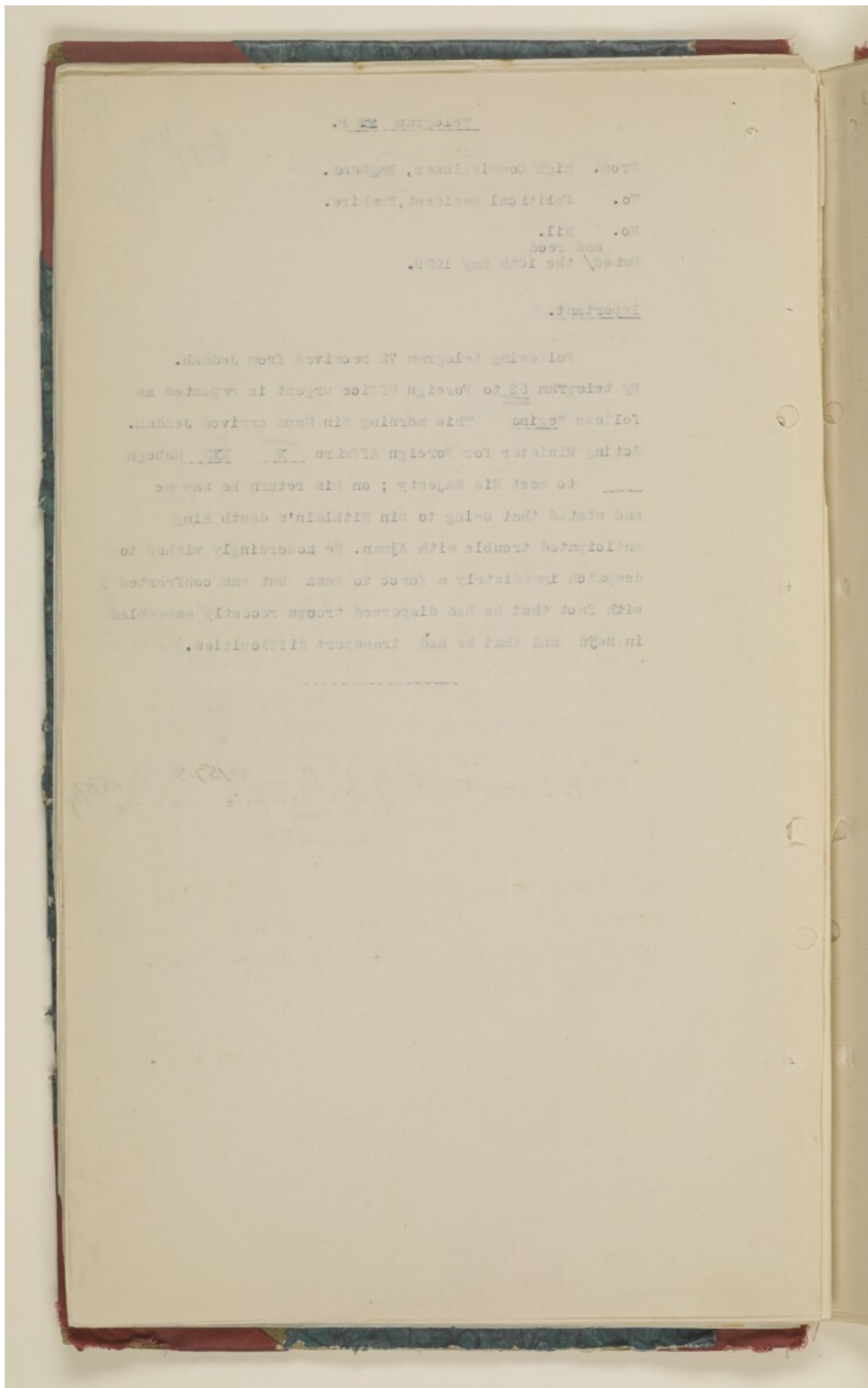
"ملف (IX D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٣١ ظ] (٧٠٠/٧٠)

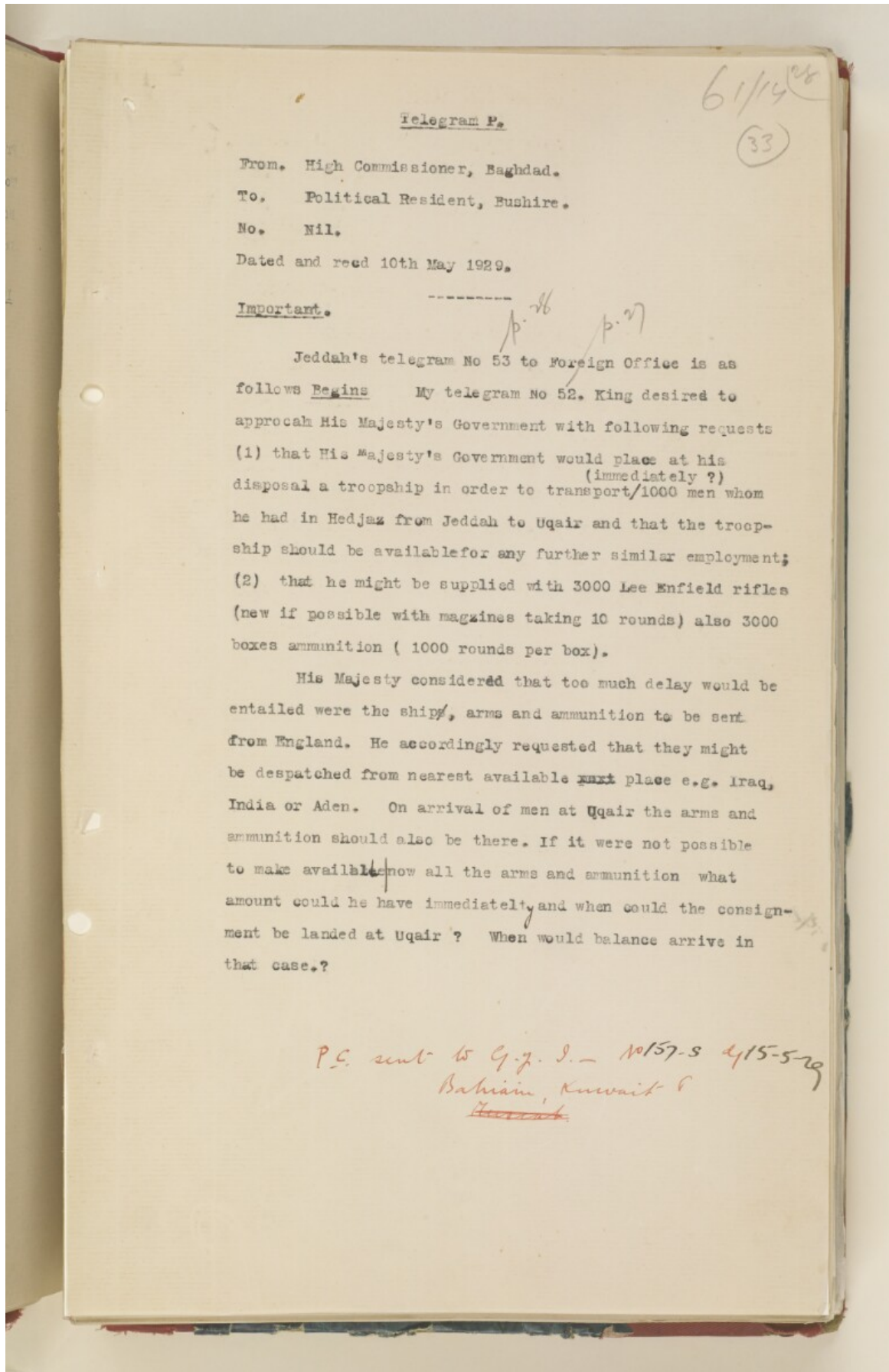


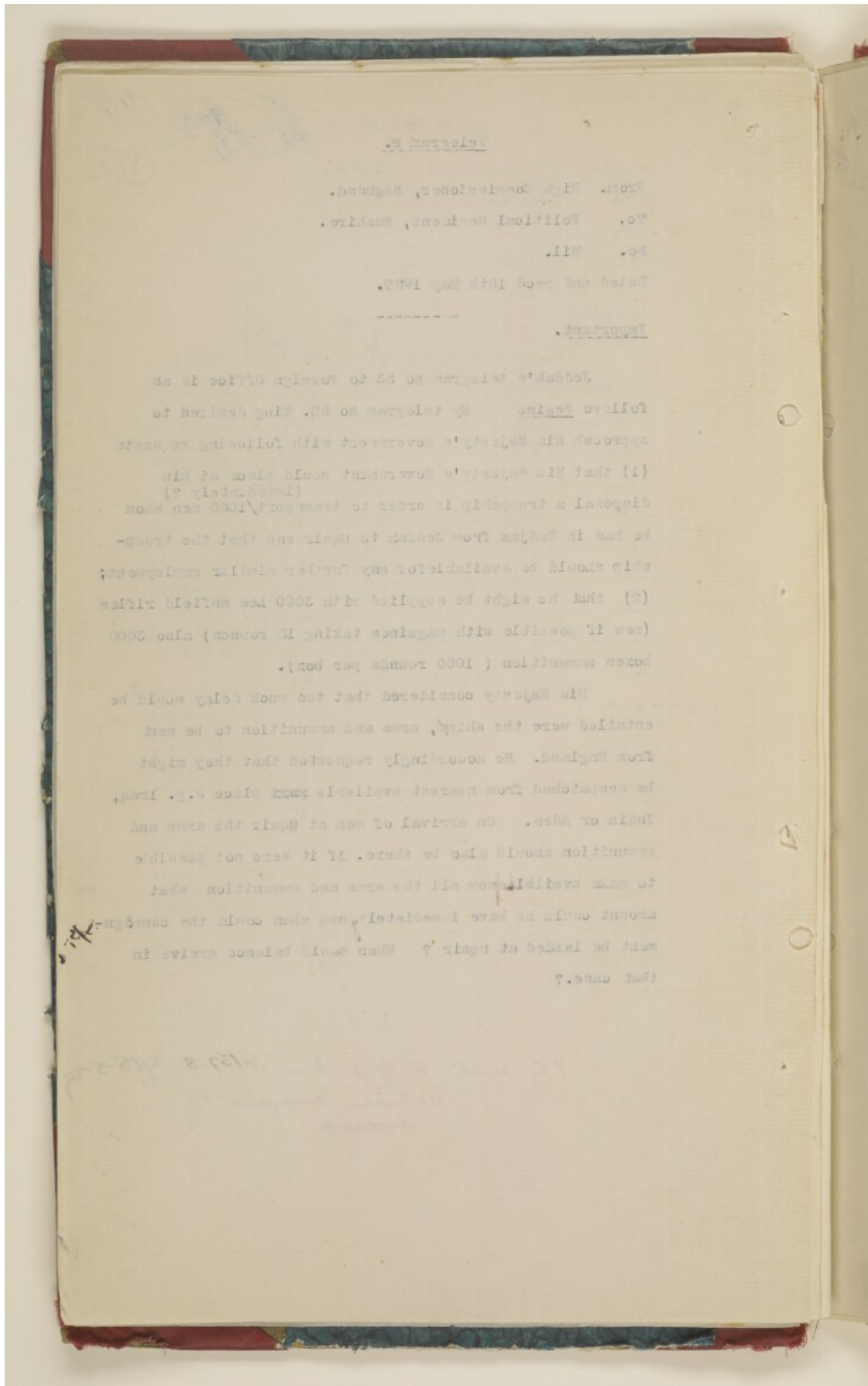


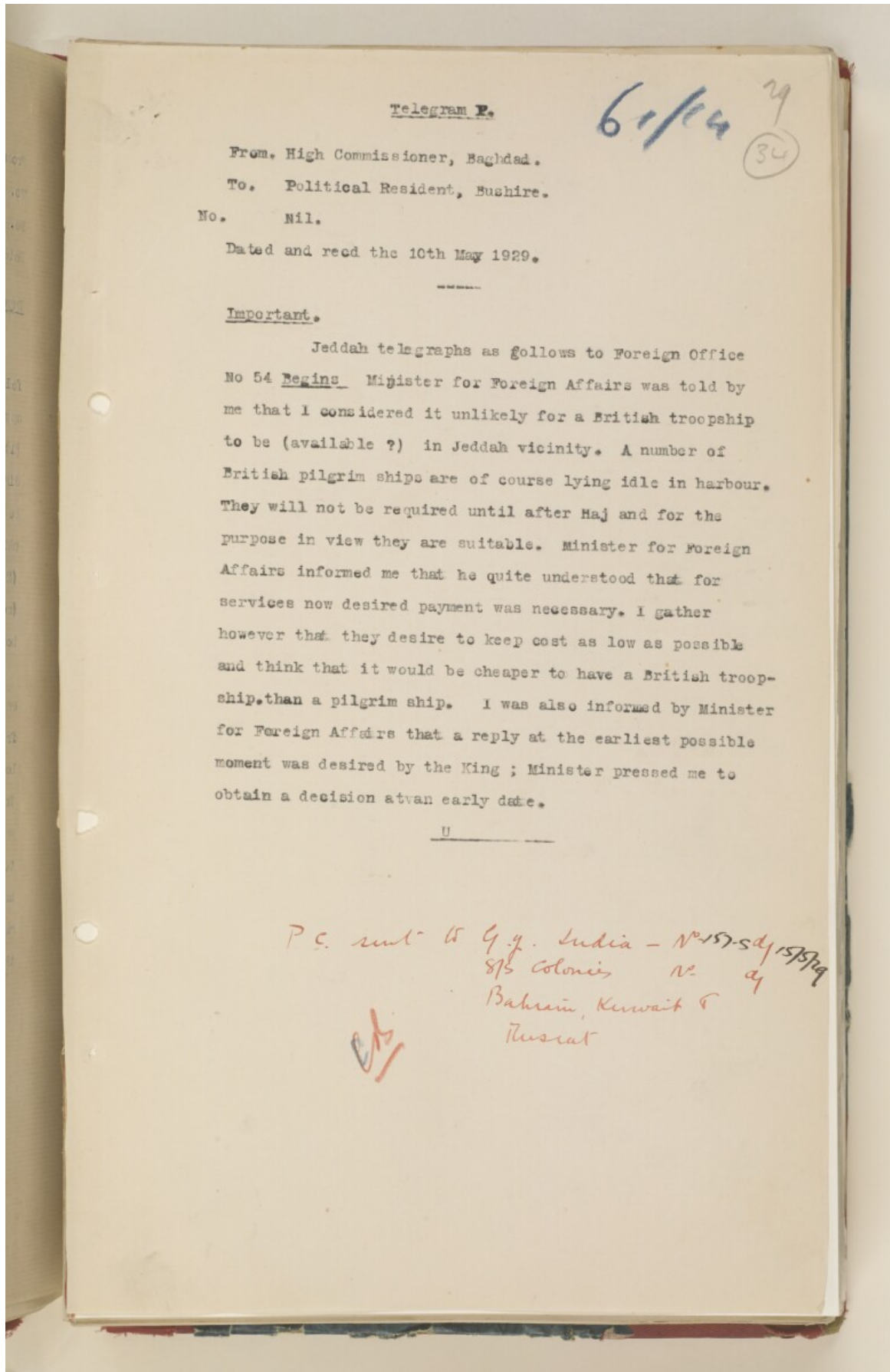


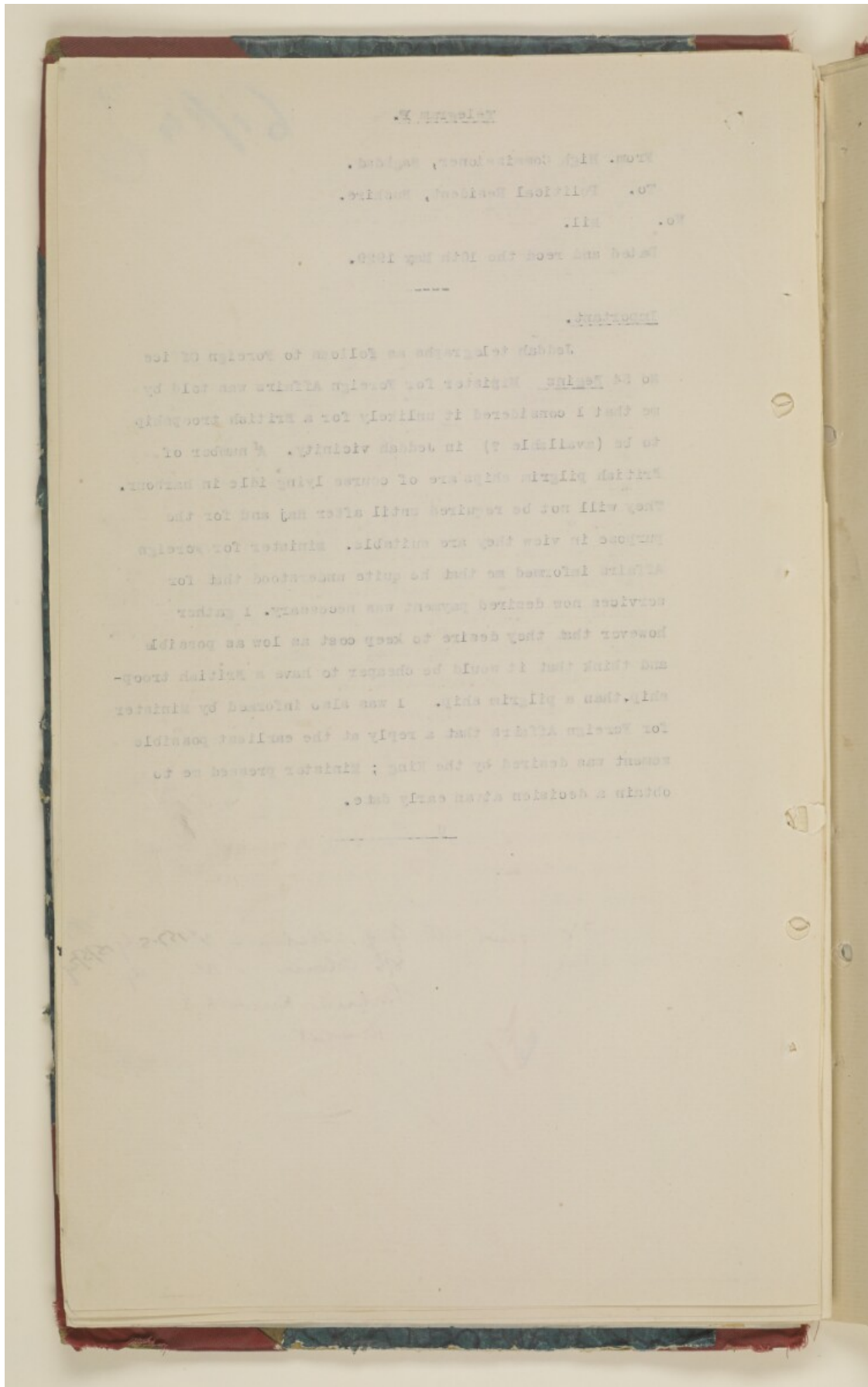
"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٣٢ ظ] (٧٠٠/٧٢)

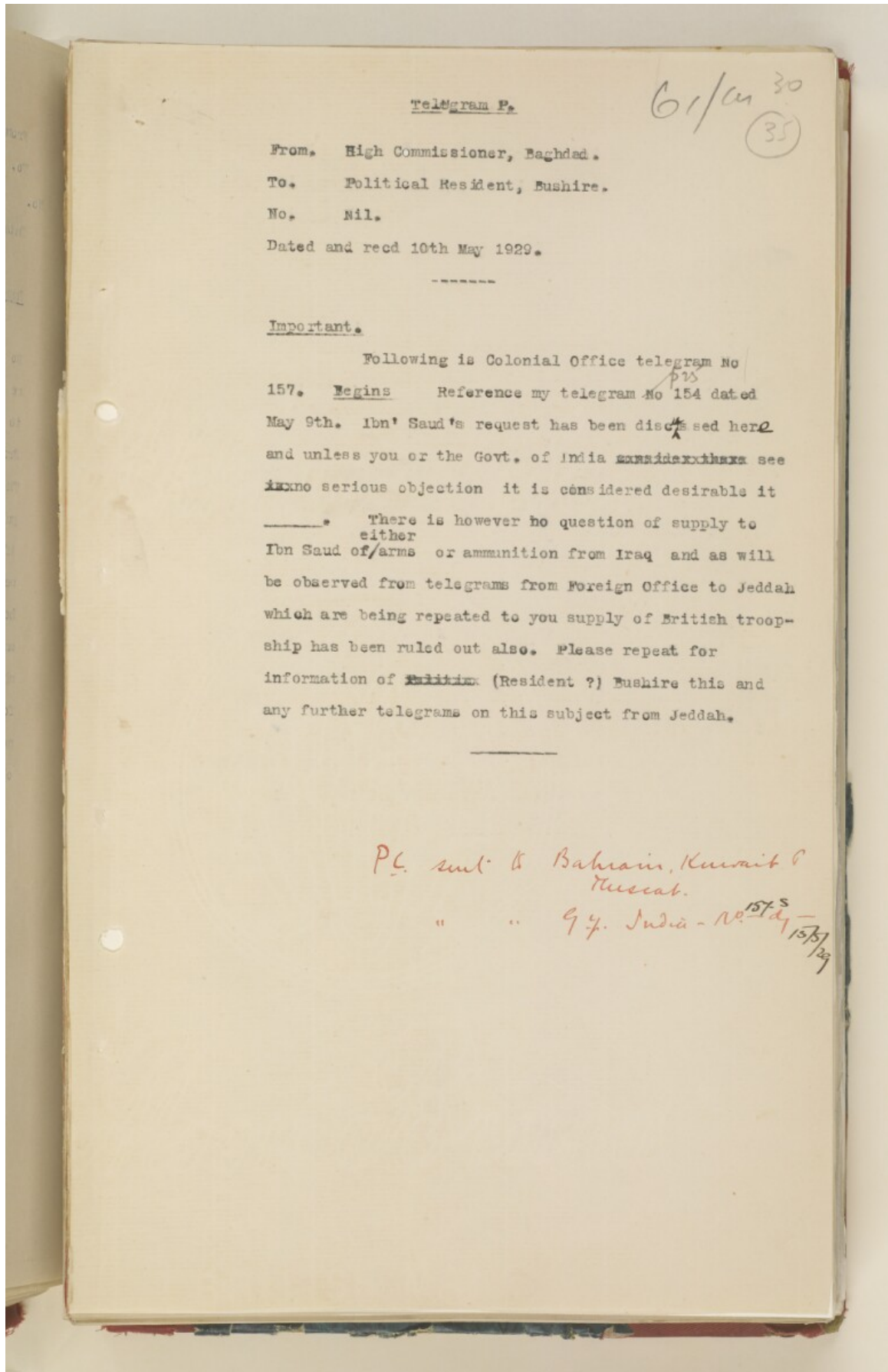


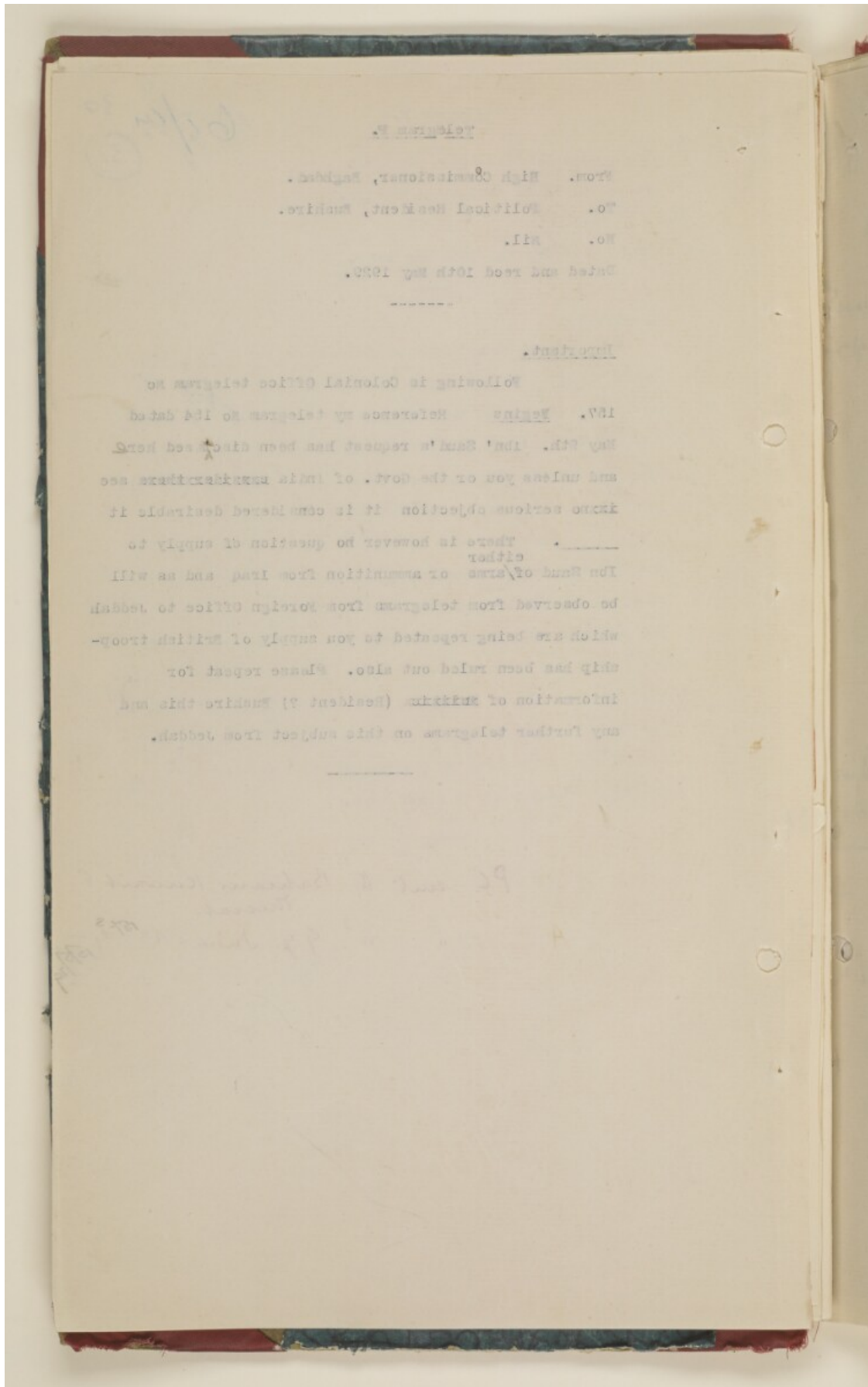


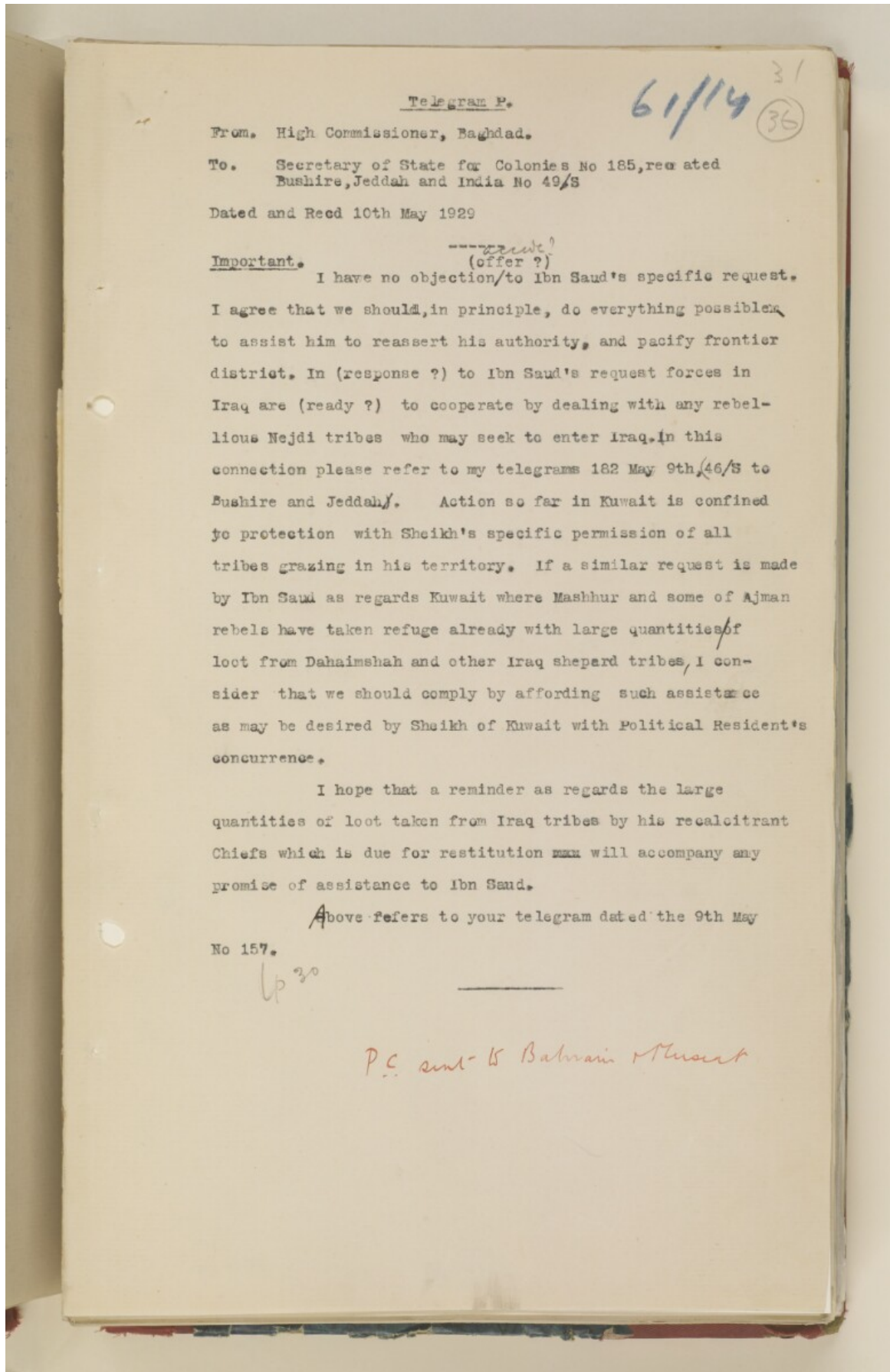












Telegram P.

From. High Commissioner, Baghdad.

To. Secretary of State for Colonies No 185, re: ated
Bushire, Jeddah and India No 49/S

Dated and Recd 10th May 1929

Important.

(offer ?)

I have no objection to Ibn Saud's specific request. I agree that we should, in principle, do everything possible to assist him to reassert his authority, and pacify frontier district. In (response ?) to Ibn Saud's request forces in Iraq are (ready ?) to cooperate by dealing with any rebellious Nejd tribes who may seek to enter Iraq. In this connection please refer to my telegrams 182 May 9th/46/S to Bushire and Jeddah/. Action so far in Kuwait is confined to protection with Sheikh's specific permission of all tribes grazing in his territory. If a similar request is made by Ibn Saud as regards Kuwait where Mashhur and some of Ajman rebels have taken refuge already with large quantities of loot from Dahaimshah and other Iraq shepherd tribes, I consider that we should comply by affording such assistance as may be desired by Sheikh of Kuwait with Political Resident's concurrence.

I hope that a reminder as regards the large quantities of loot taken from Iraq tribes by his recalcitrant Chiefs which is due for restitution ~~will~~ will accompany any promise of assistance to Ibn Saud.

Above refers to your telegram dated the 9th May

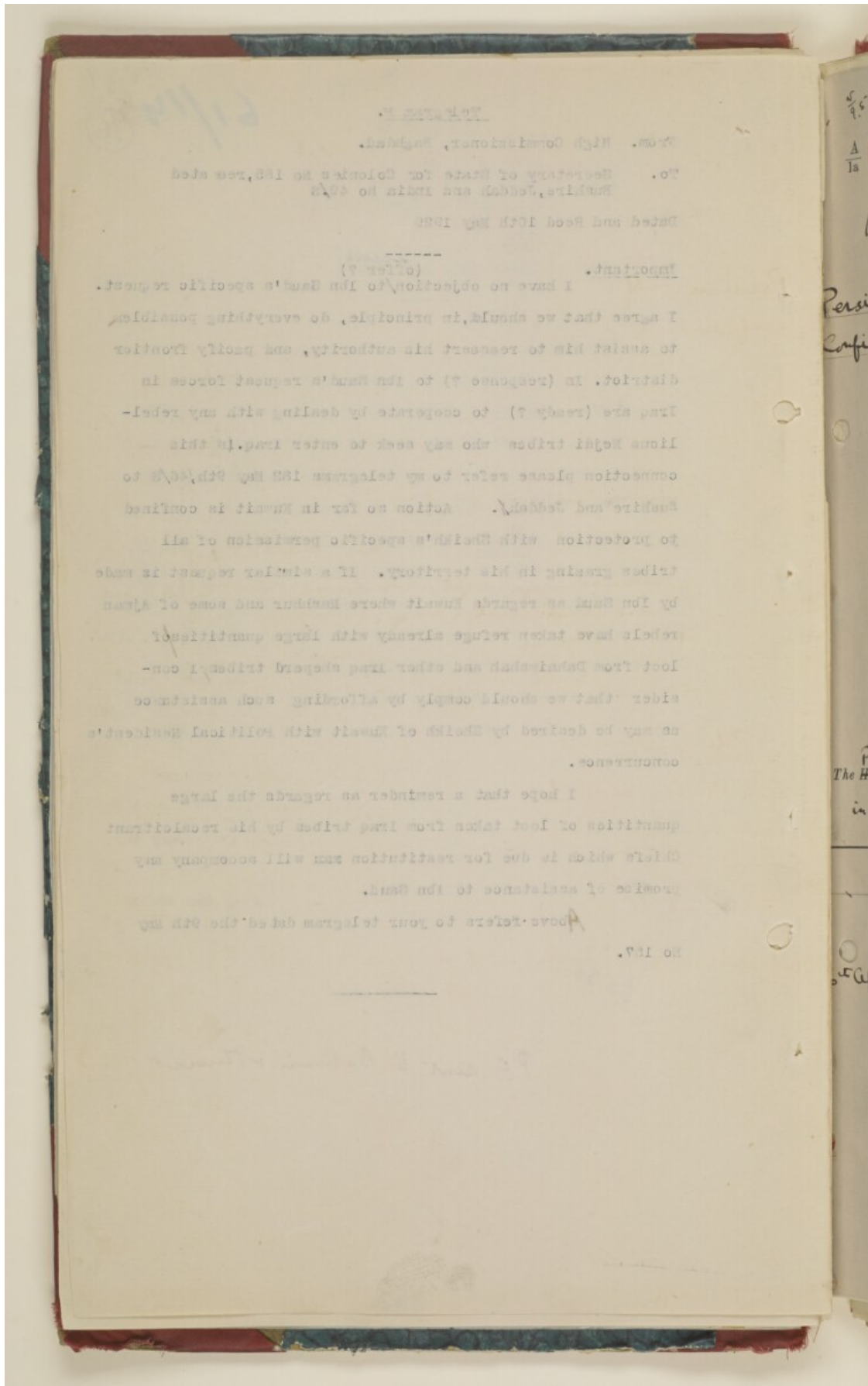
No 157.

6p 30

P.C. sent to Bahrain & Muscat



"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٣٦ ظ] (٧٠٠/٨٠)





٥٩٥
A
1a

61/14 64/50

32
(37)

Reference to previous correspondence:—

Secretary of State's Despatch No.
High Commissioner's

Res. No. 6121
10/5/29

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS

Persian Gulf
Confidential

Downing Street,
17 April 1929

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, a copy of the papers noted below on the subject of the channels of communication with Ibn Saud on matters connected with Iraq, Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

Political Resident
The High Commissioner
in the Persian Gulf.

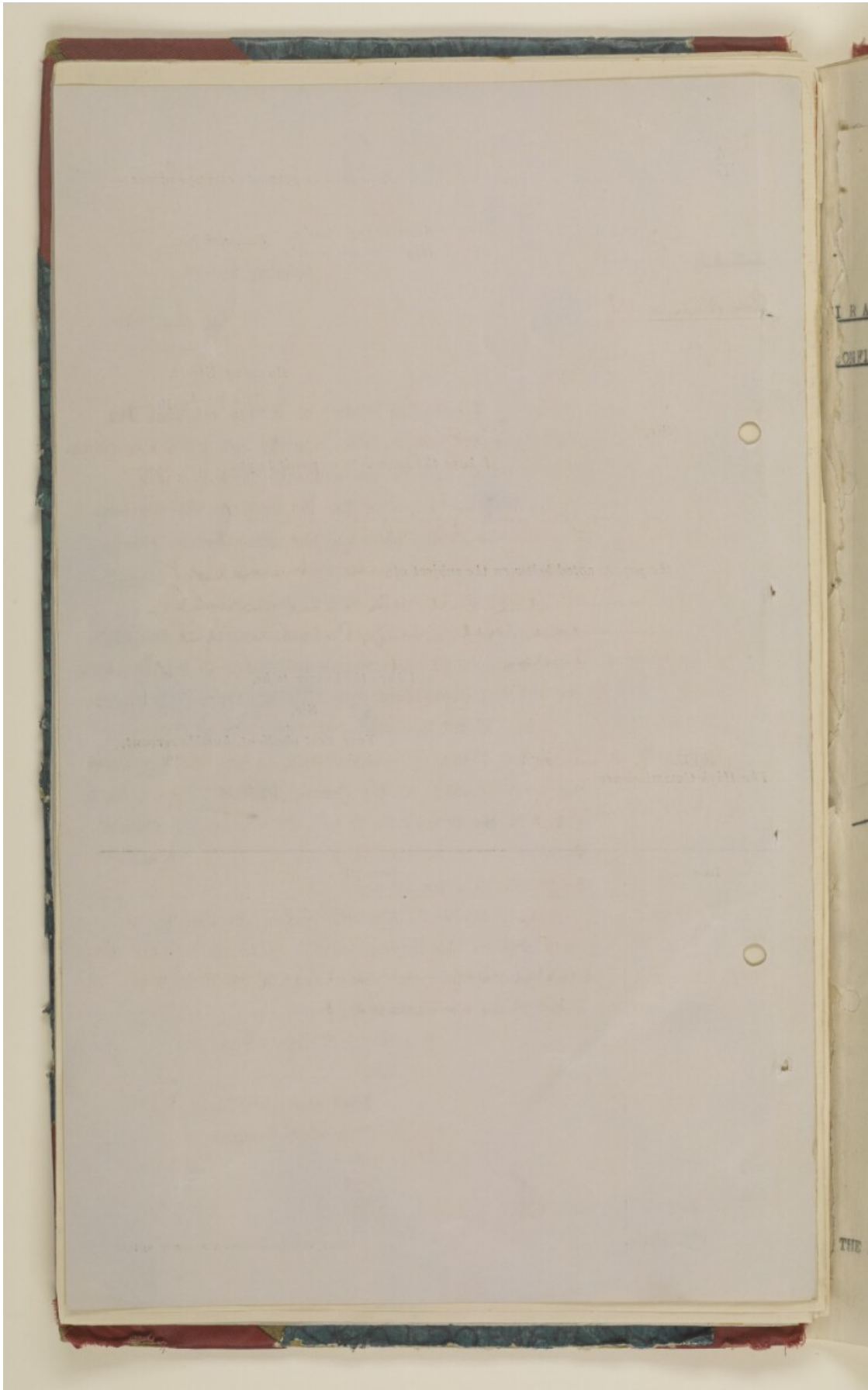
Isamery

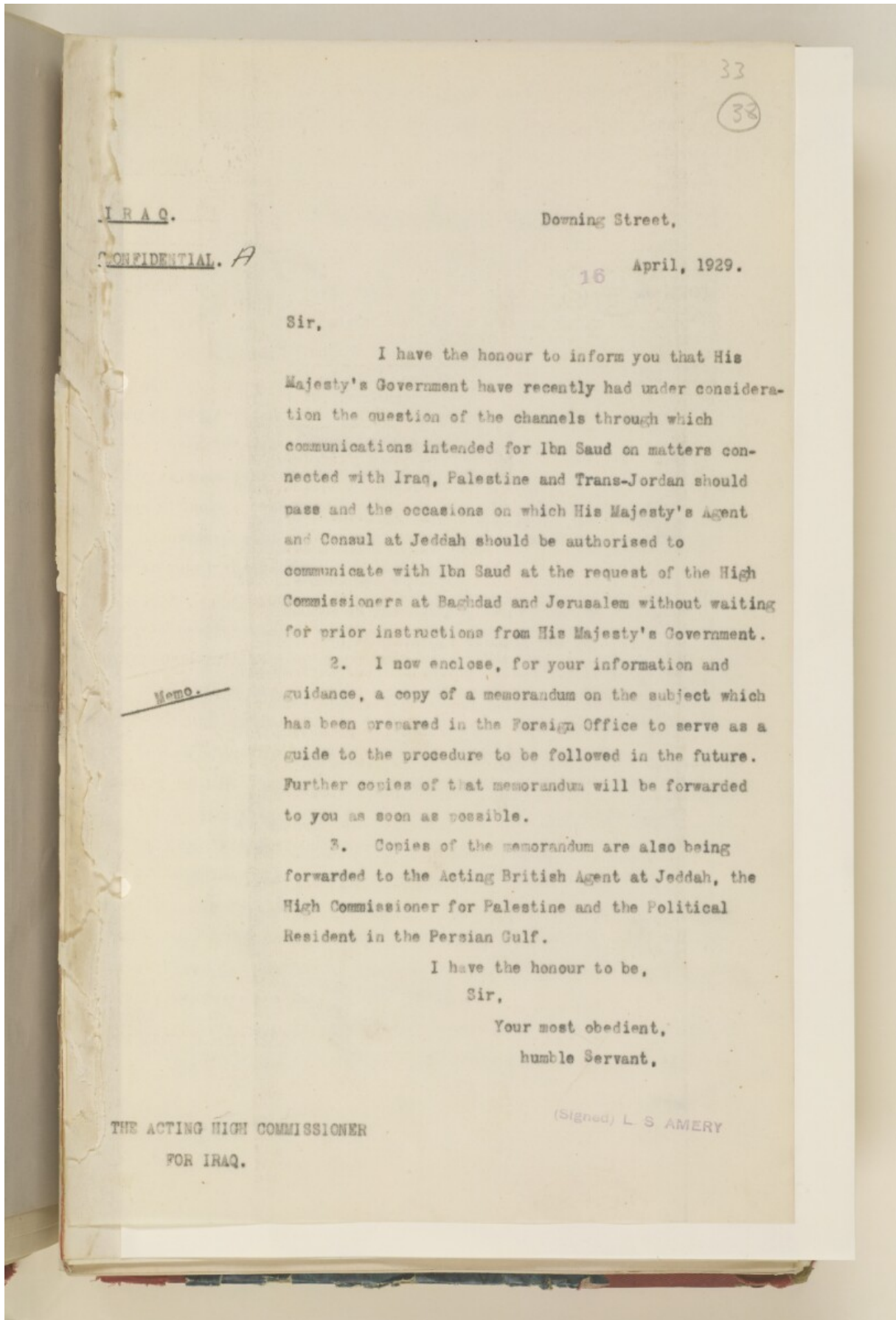
Date.	Description.
16 April 1929	Despatch Confidential 'A' to the Acting High Commissioner for Iraq, with enclosure.

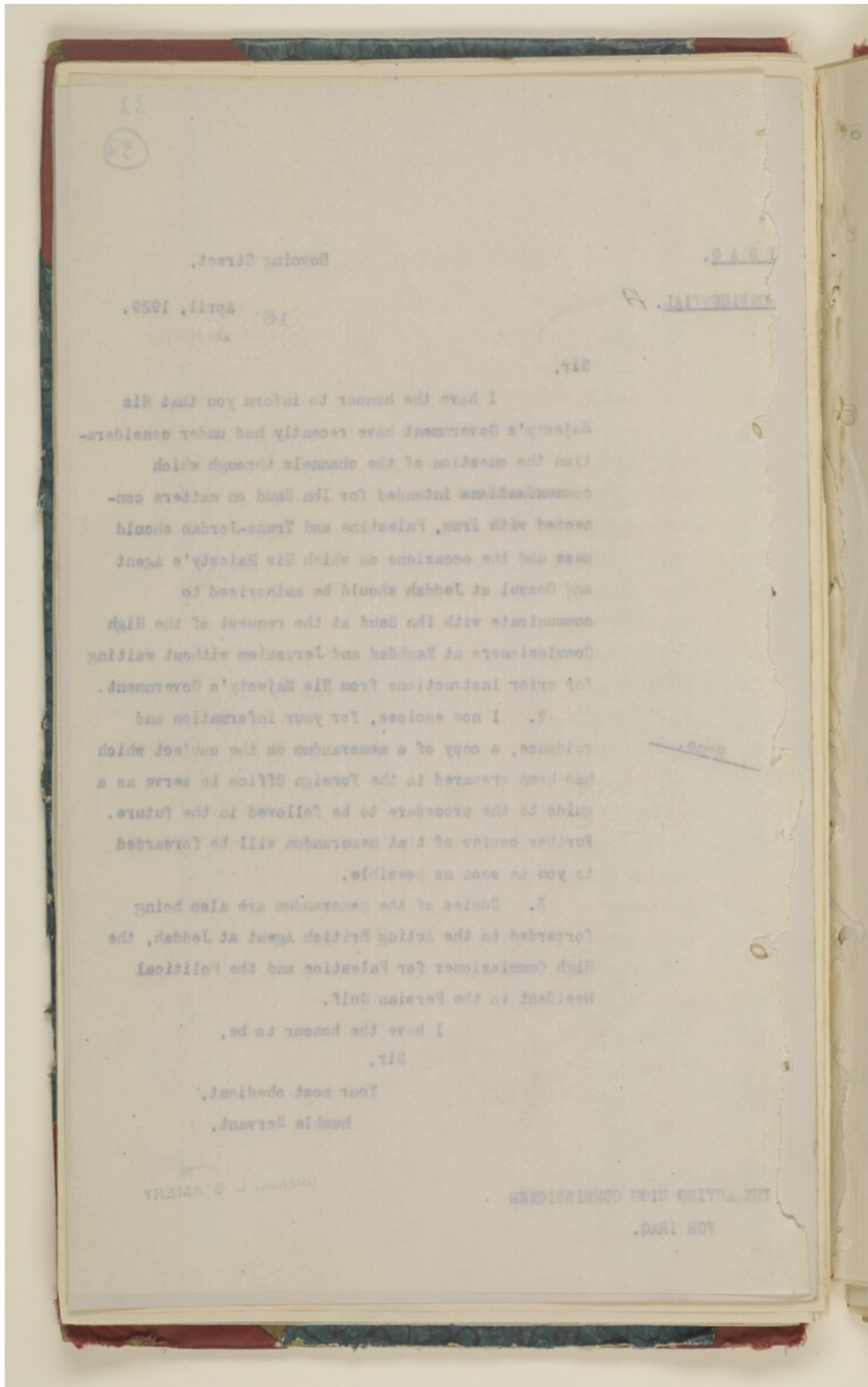
(R2432) Wt 1756b/2045 5.000 5/28 II & Sr Gp 112

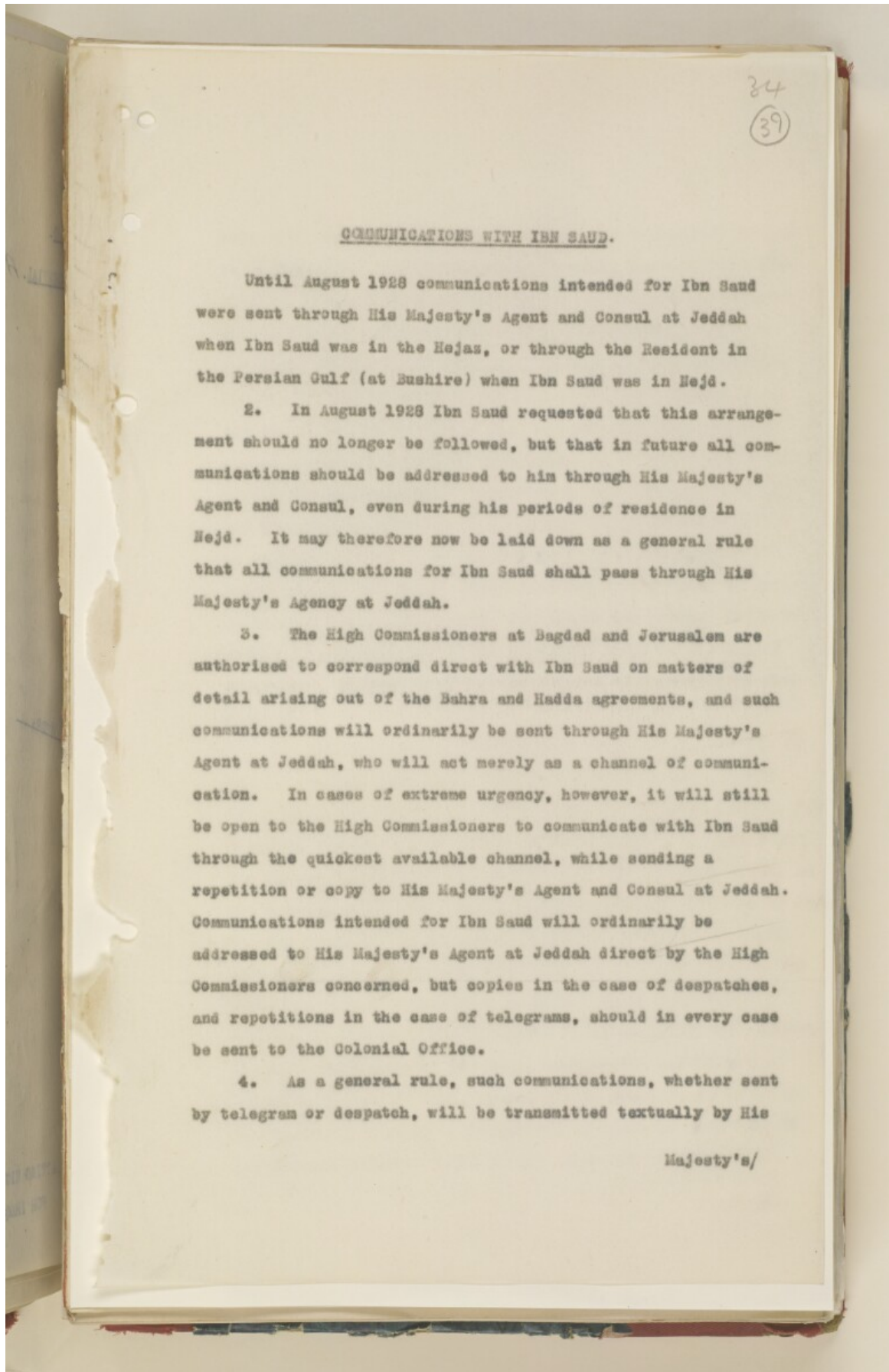


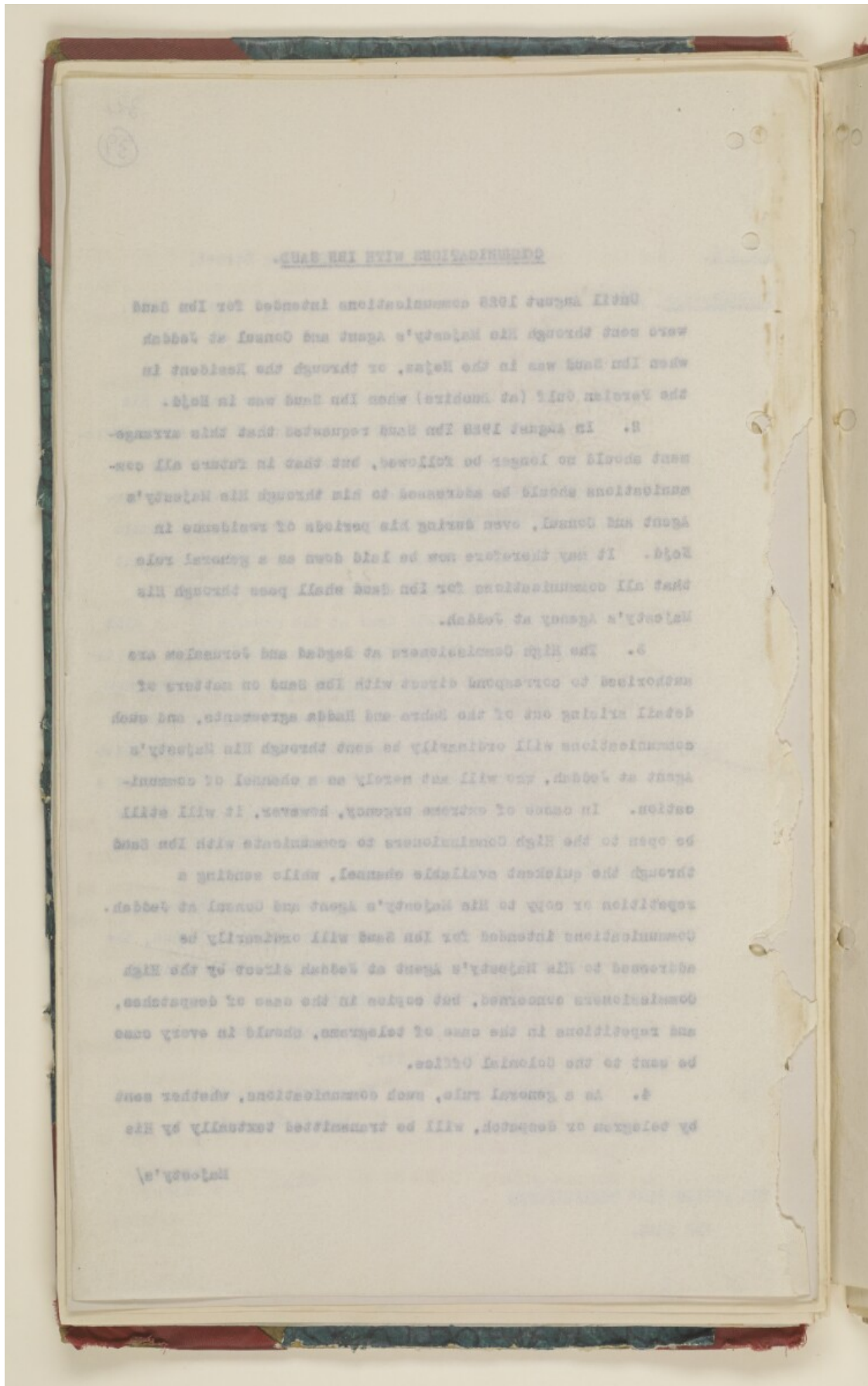
"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٣٧ظ] (٧٠٠/٨٢)













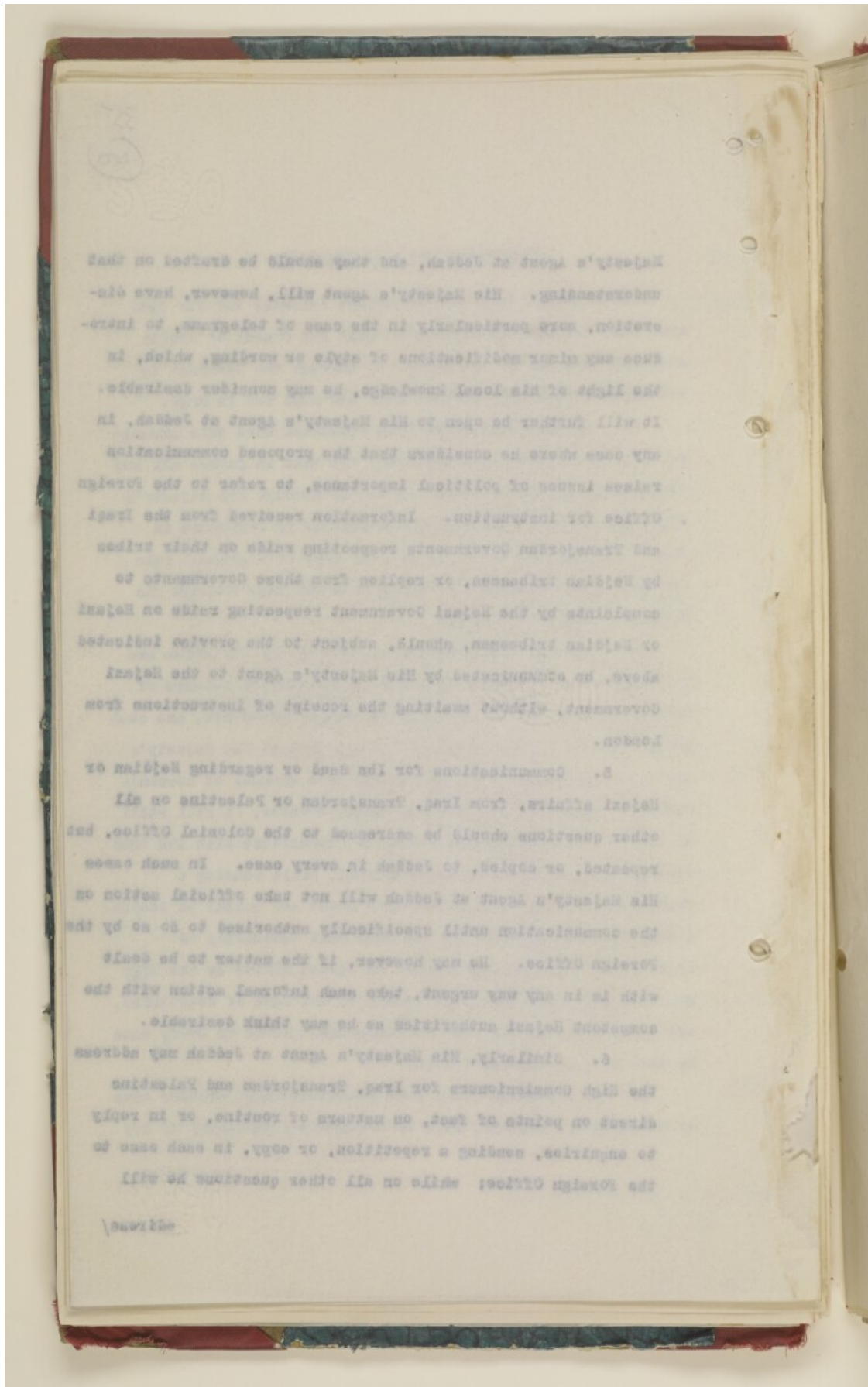
35
40

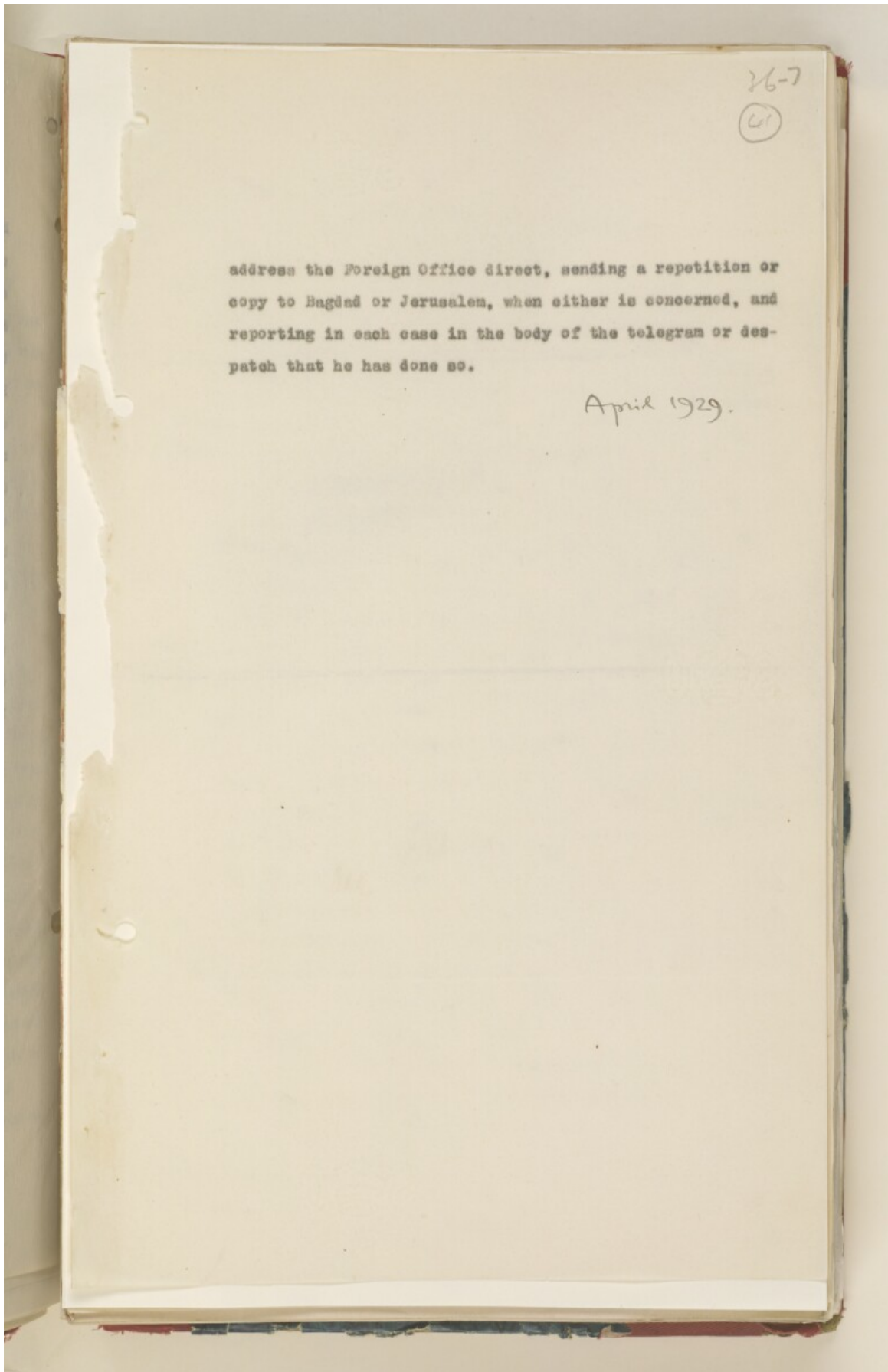
Majesty's Agent at Jeddah, and they should be drafted on that understanding. His Majesty's Agent will, however, have discretion, more particularly in the case of telegrams, to introduce any minor modifications of style or wording, which, in the light of his local knowledge, he may consider desirable. It will further be open to His Majesty's Agent at Jeddah, in any case where he considers that the proposed communication raises issues of political importance, to refer to the Foreign Office for instruction. Information received from the Iraqi and Transjordan Governments respecting raids on their tribes by Hejdzian tribesmen, or replies from those Governments to complaints by the Hejazi Government respecting raids on Hejazi or Hejdzian tribesmen, should, subject to the proviso indicated above, be communicated by His Majesty's Agent to the Hejazi Government, without awaiting the receipt of instructions from London.

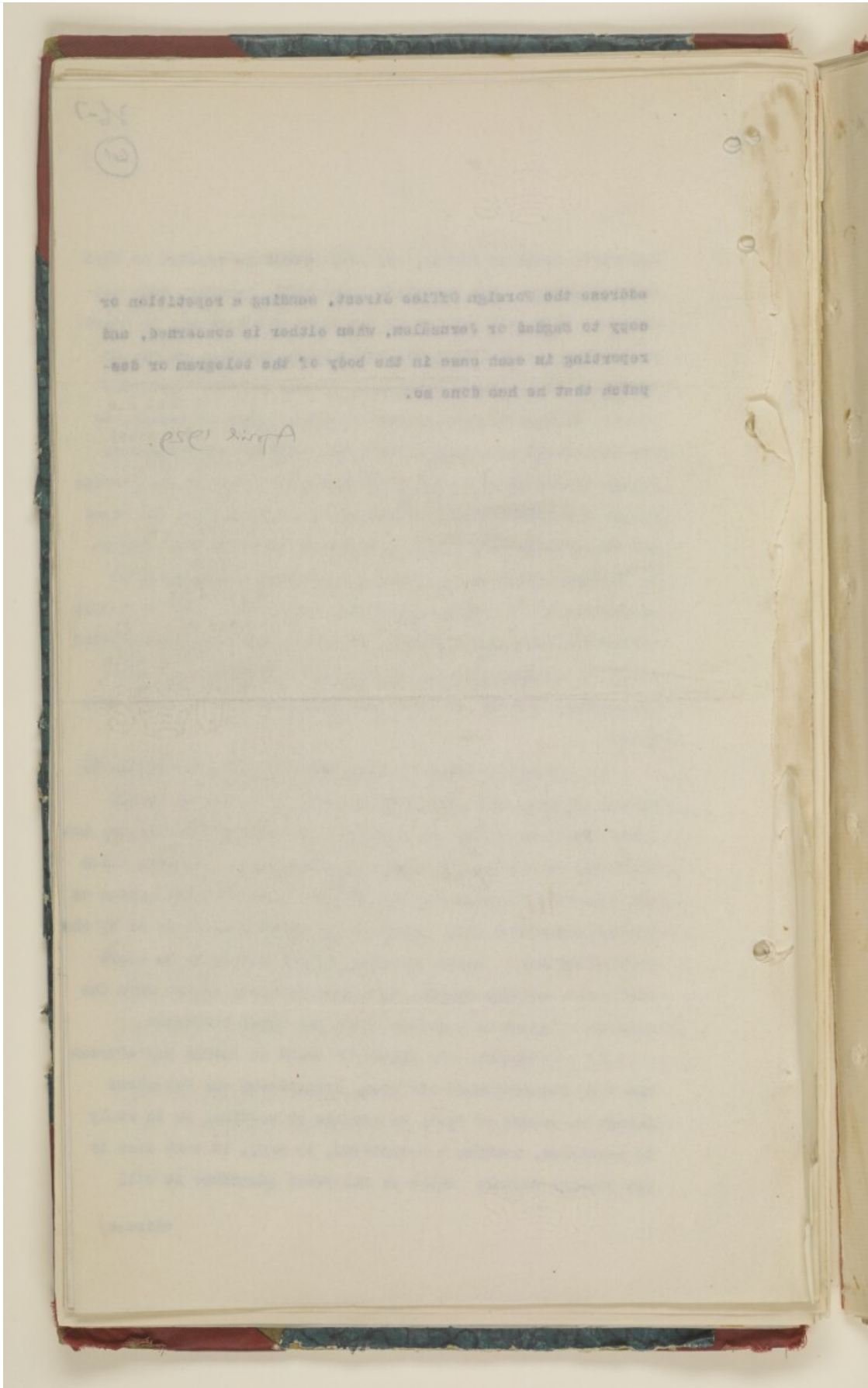
5. Communications for Ibn Saud or regarding Hejdzian or Hejazi affairs, from Iraq, Transjordan or Palestine on all other questions should be addressed to the Colonial Office, but repeated, or copied, to Jeddah in every case. In such cases His Majesty's Agent at Jeddah will not take official action on the communication until specifically authorised to do so by the Foreign Office. He may however, if the matter to be dealt with is in any way urgent, take such informal action with the competent Hejazi authorities as he may think desirable.

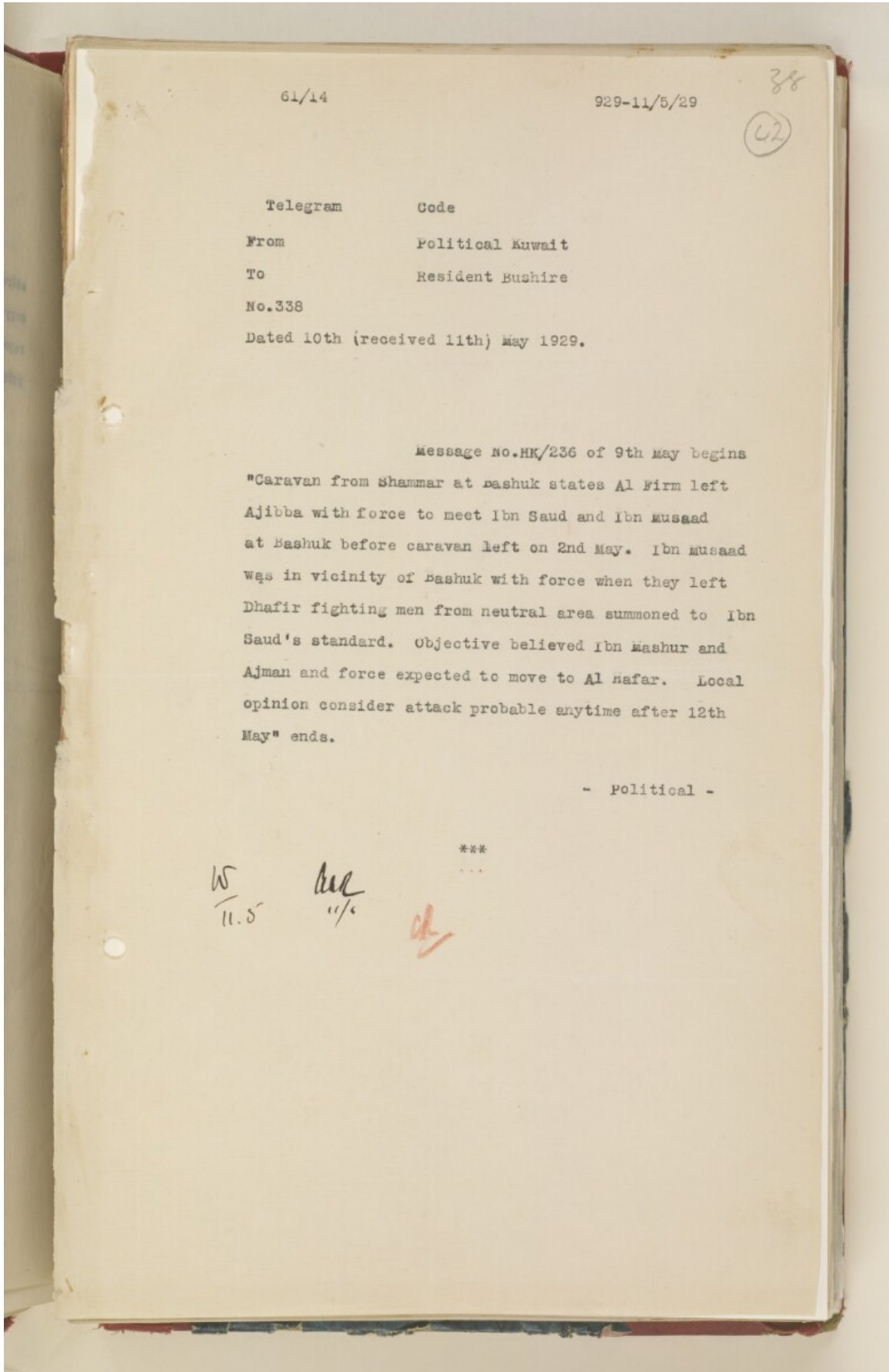
6. Similarly, His Majesty's Agent at Jeddah may address the High Commissioners for Iraq, Transjordan and Palestine direct on points of fact, on matters of routine, or in reply to enquiries, sending a repetition, or copy, in each case to the Foreign Office; while on all other questions he will

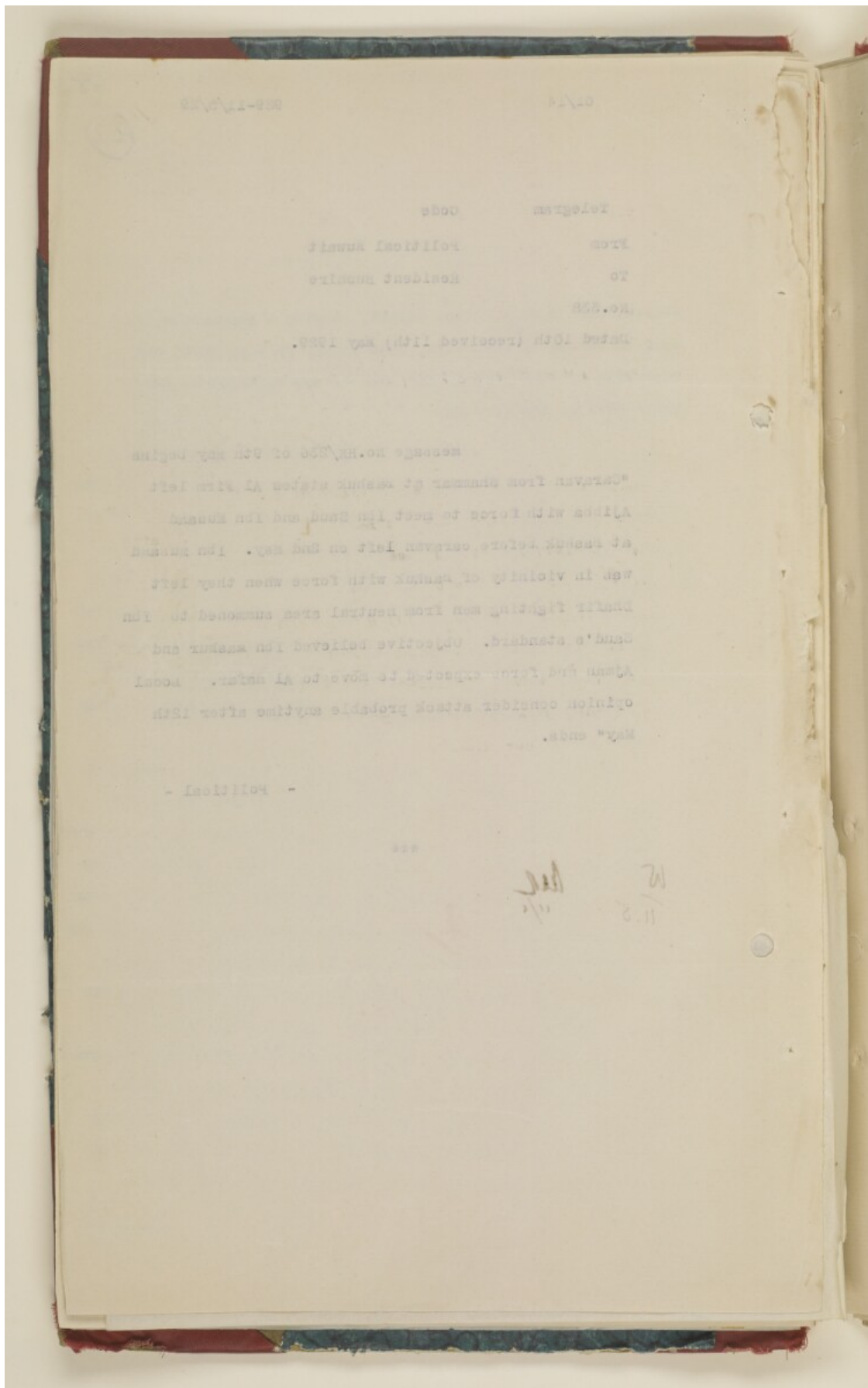
address/

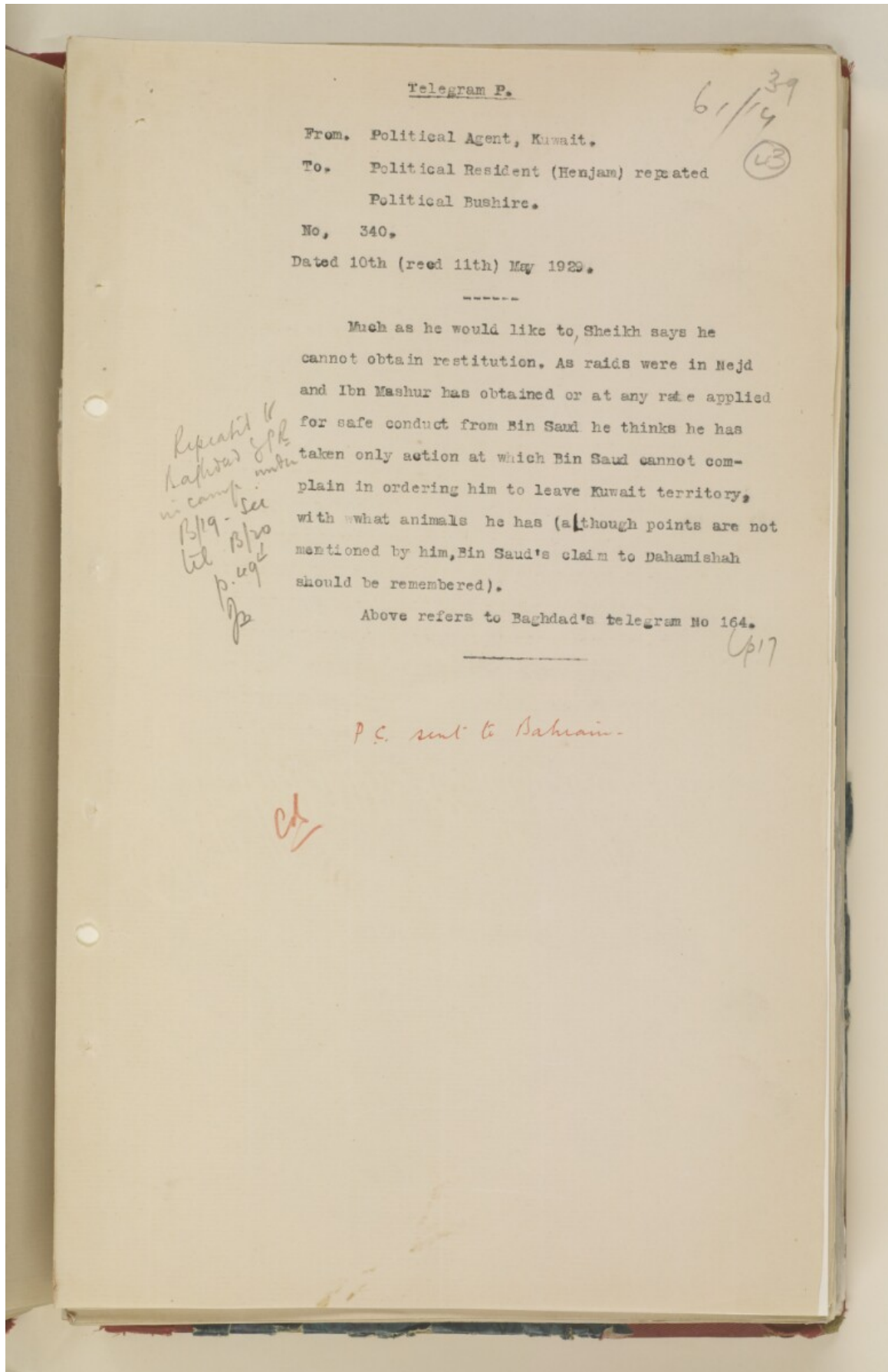


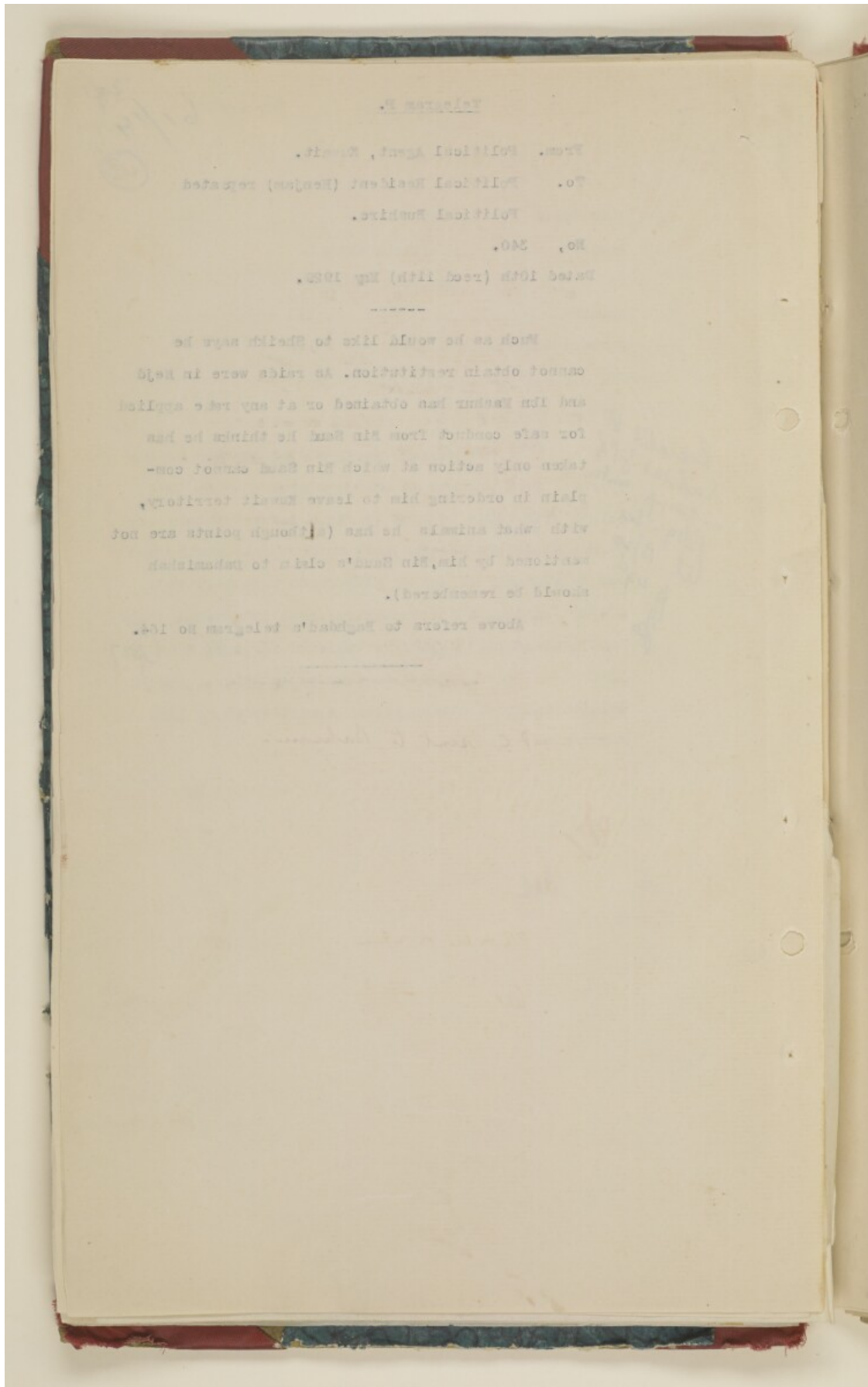


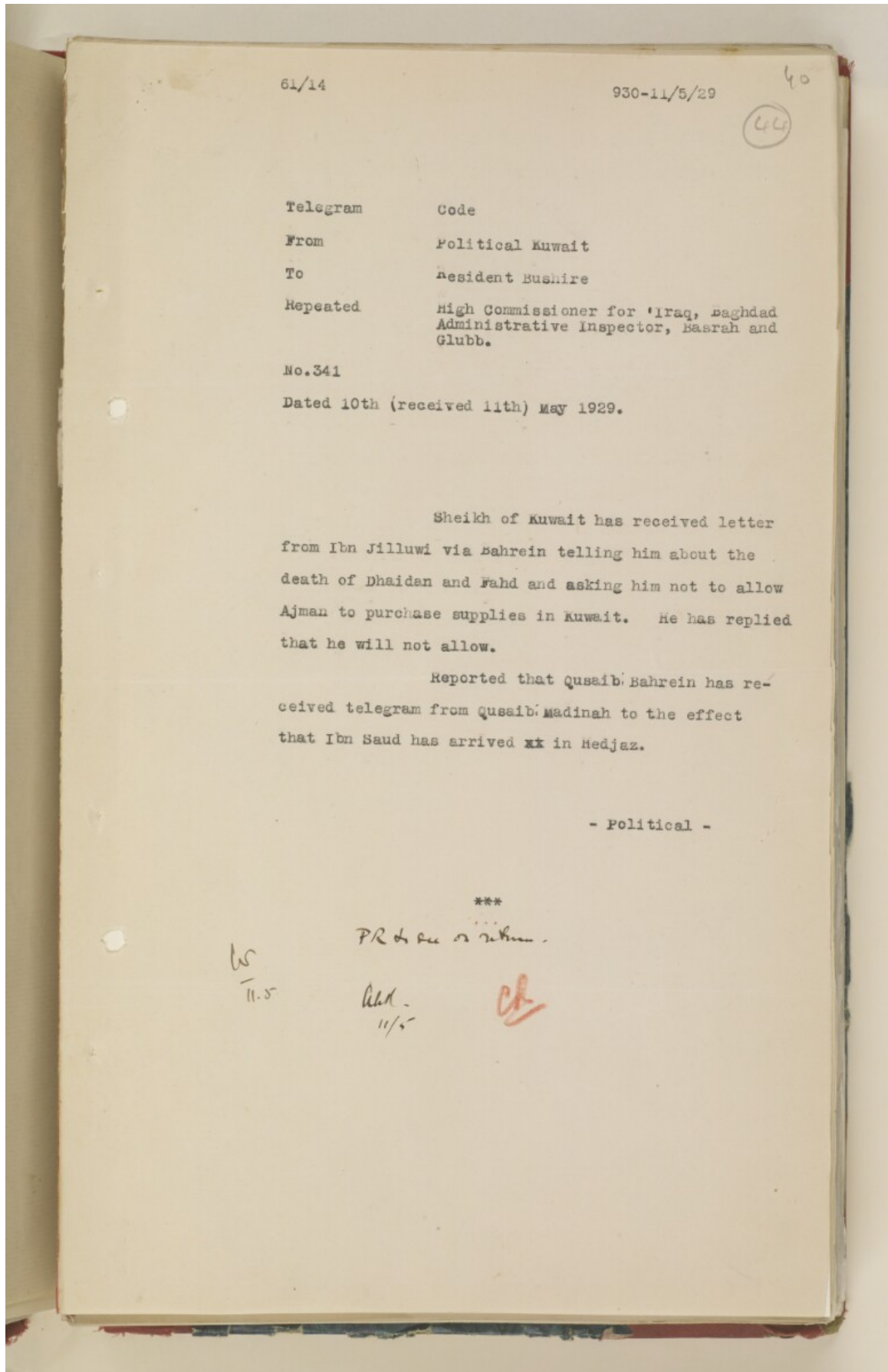












61/14

930-11/5/29

40

(44)

Telegram	Code
From	Political Kuwait
To	Resident Bushire
Repeated	High Commissioner for 'Iraq, Baghdad Administrative Inspector, Basrah and Glubb.

No.341

Dated 10th (received 11th) May 1929.

Sheikh of Kuwait has received letter from Ibn Jilluwi via Bahrein telling him about the death of Dhaidan and Fahd and asking him not to allow Ajman to purchase supplies in Kuwait. He has replied that he will not allow.

Reported that Qusaib Bahrein has received telegram from Qusaib Madinah to the effect that Ibn Saud has arrived ** in Hedjaz.

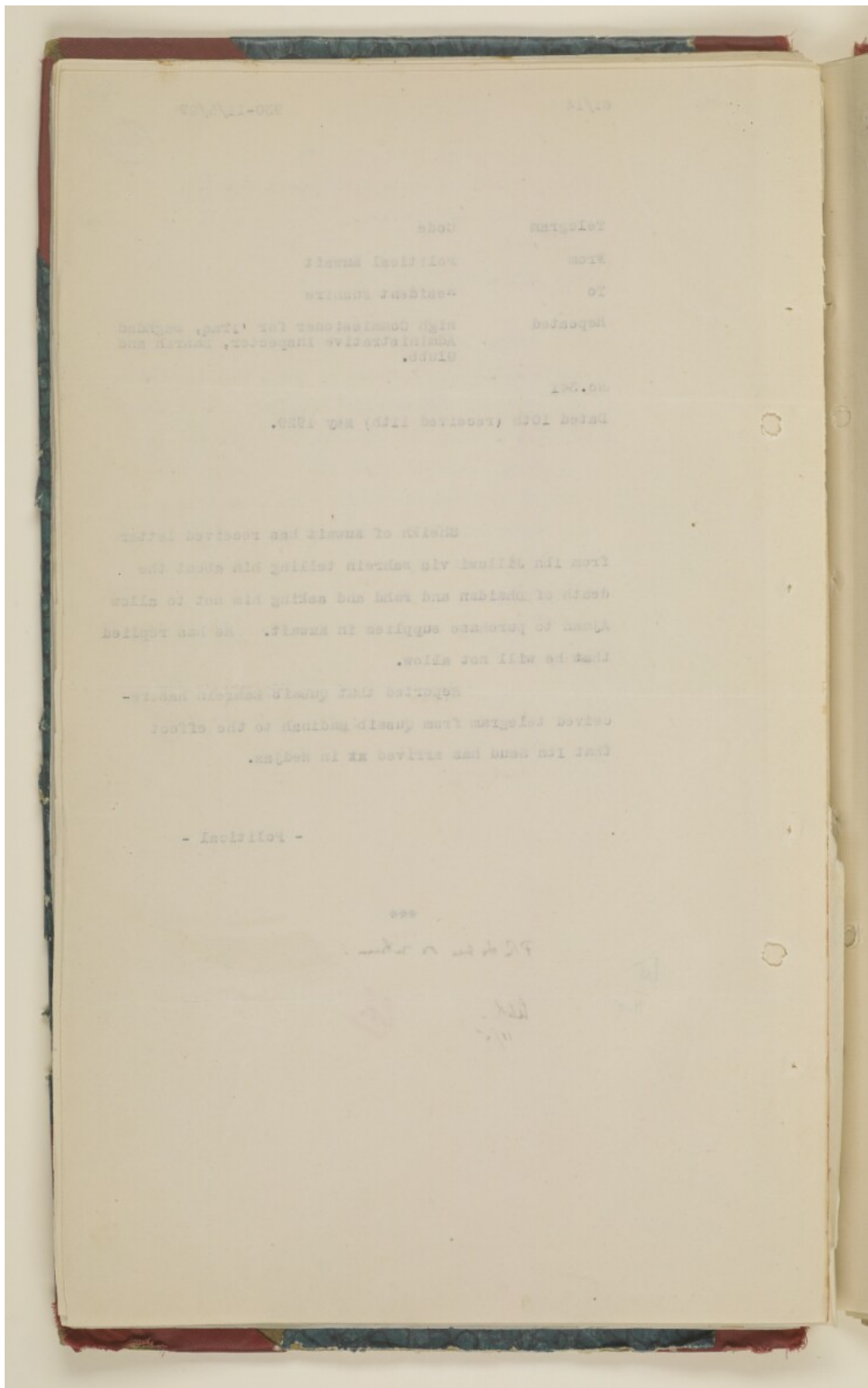
- Political -

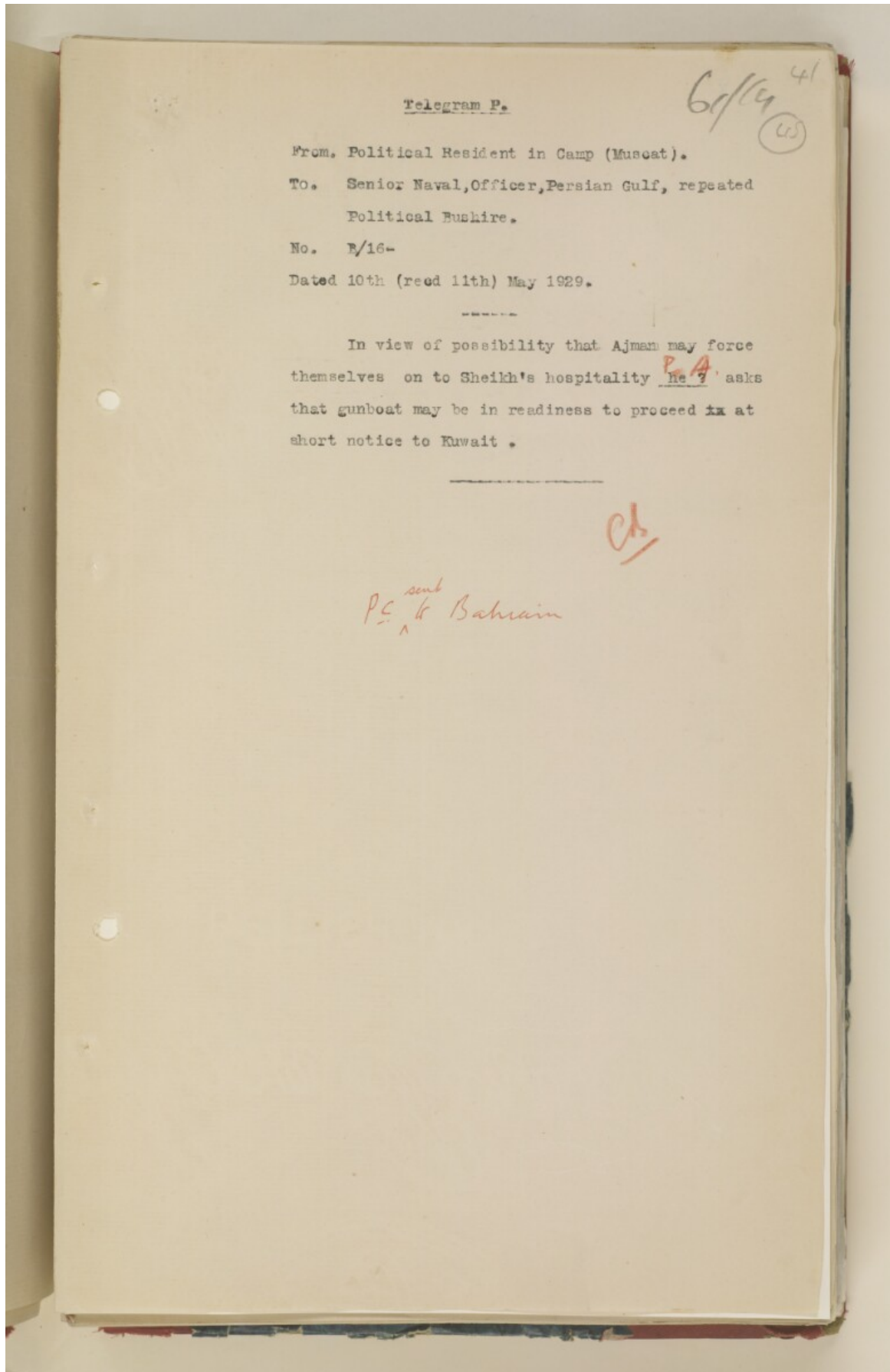
PR de la ...

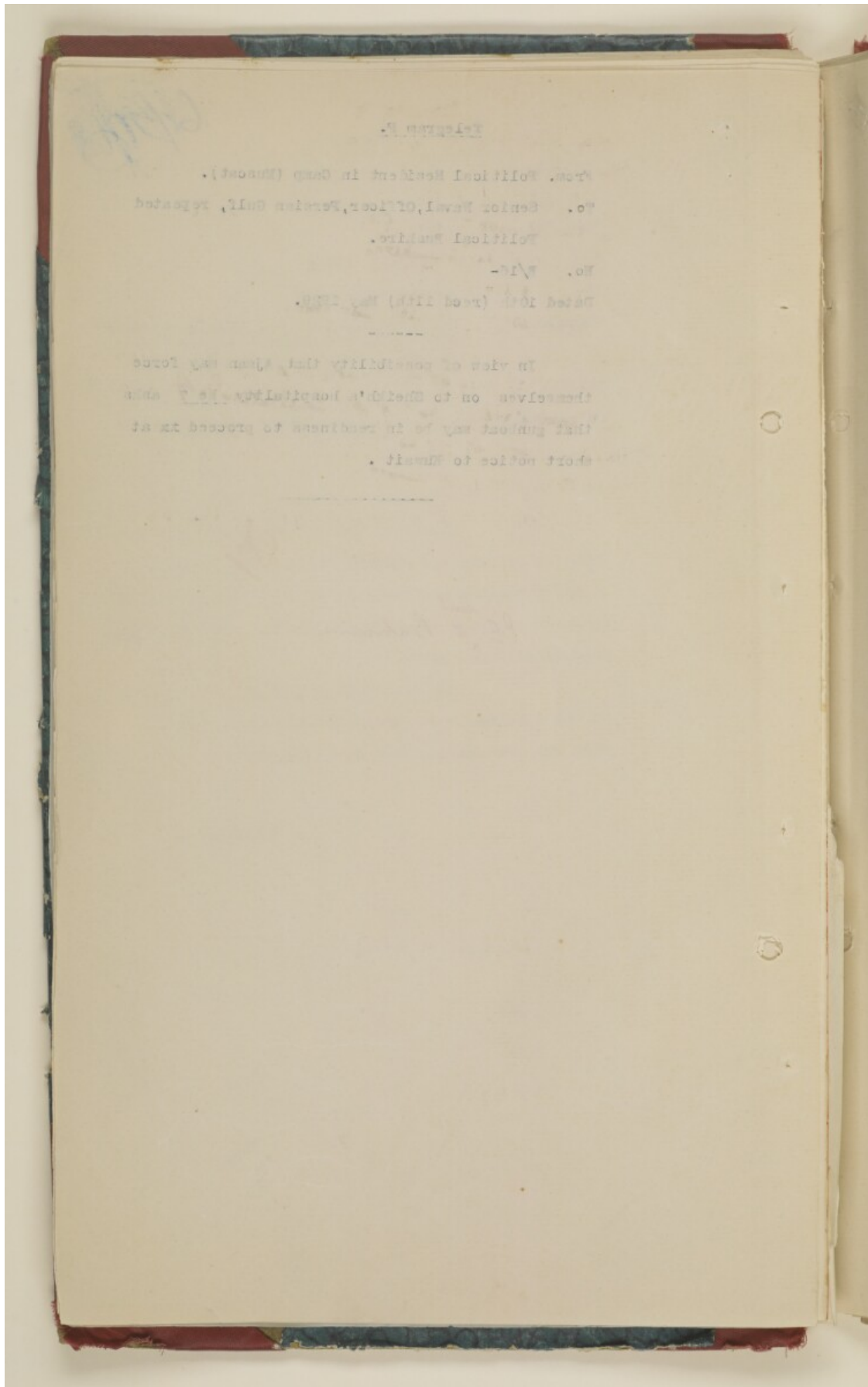
W
11.5

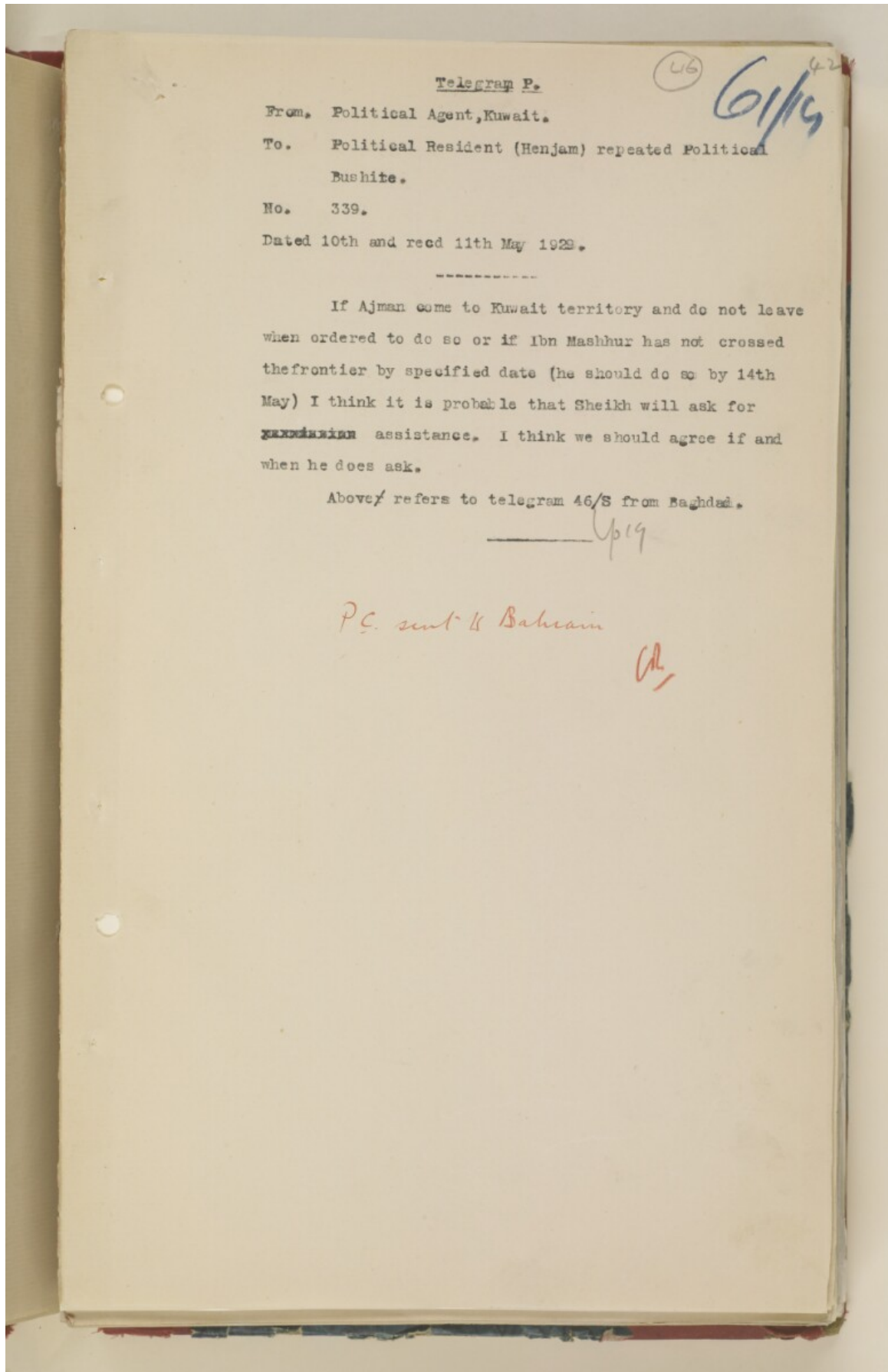
Adh.
11/5

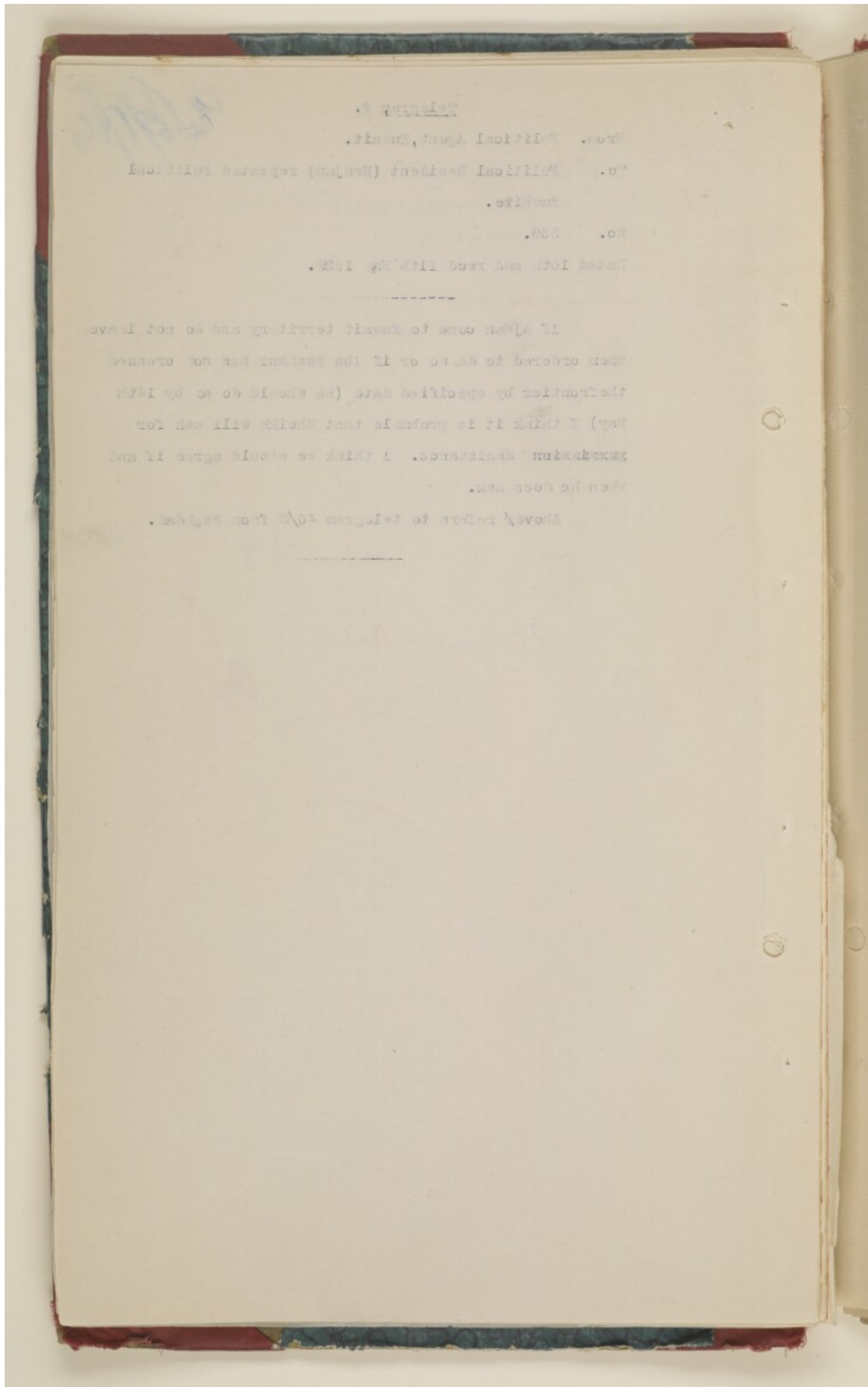
CH

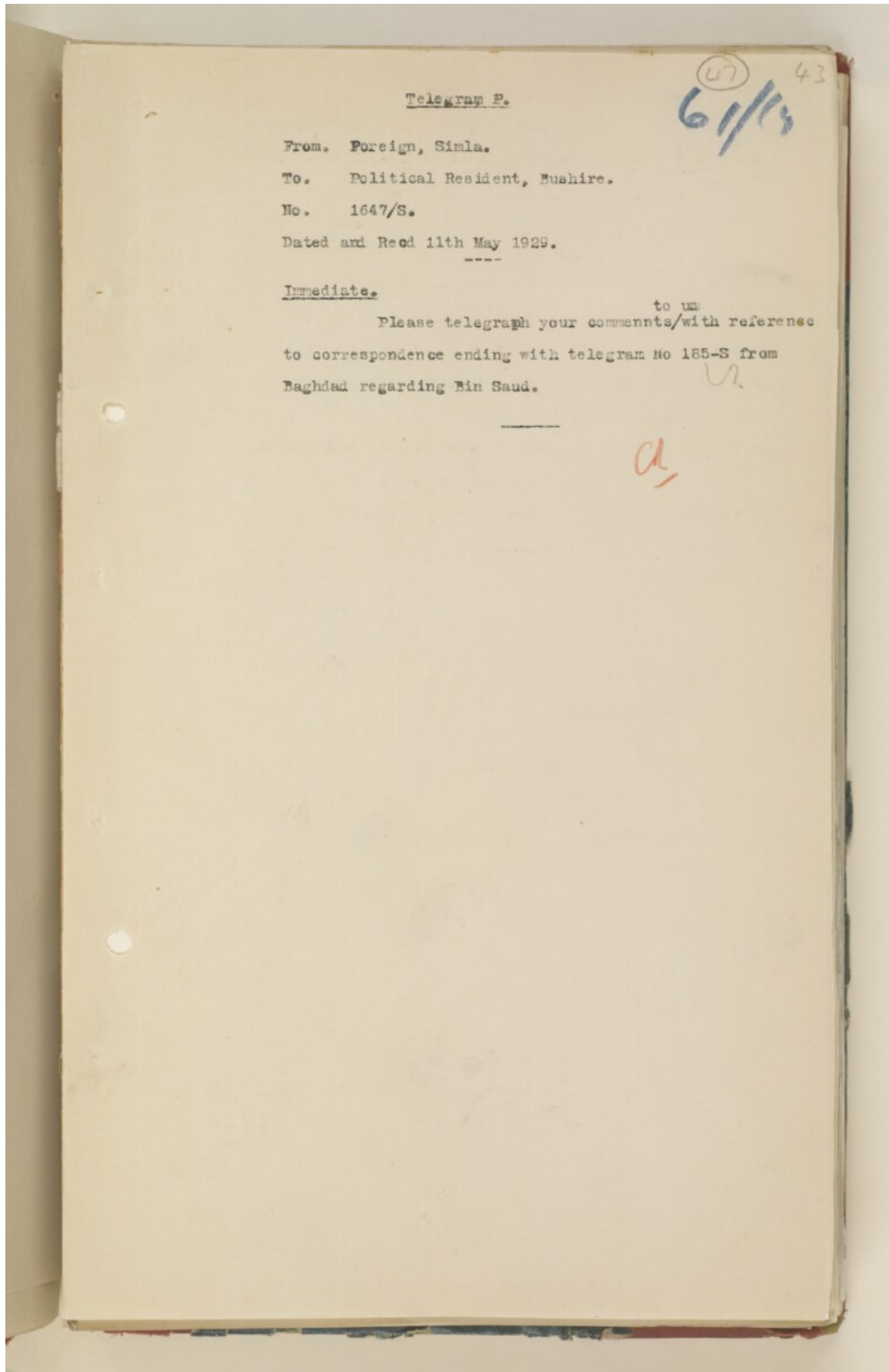






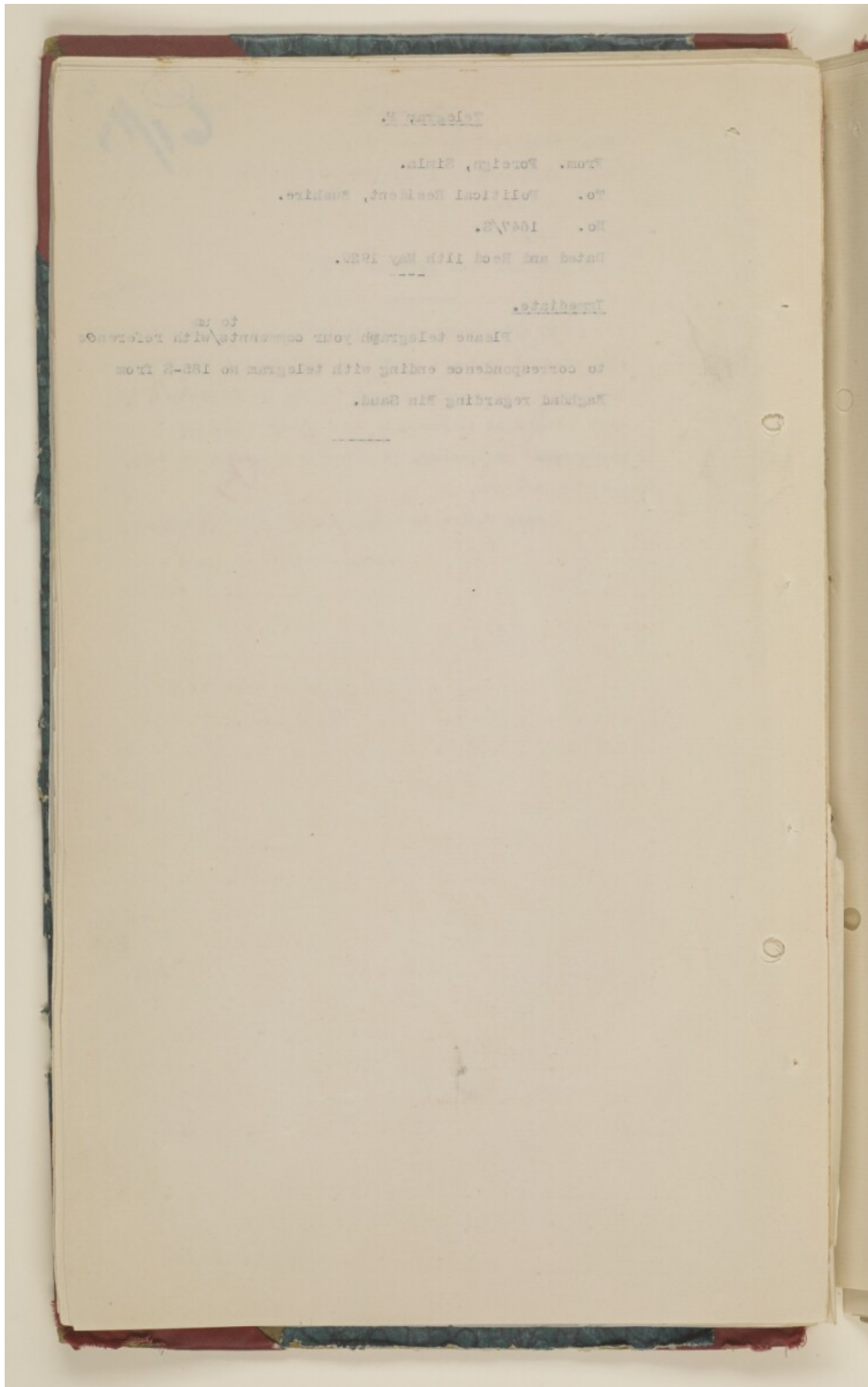


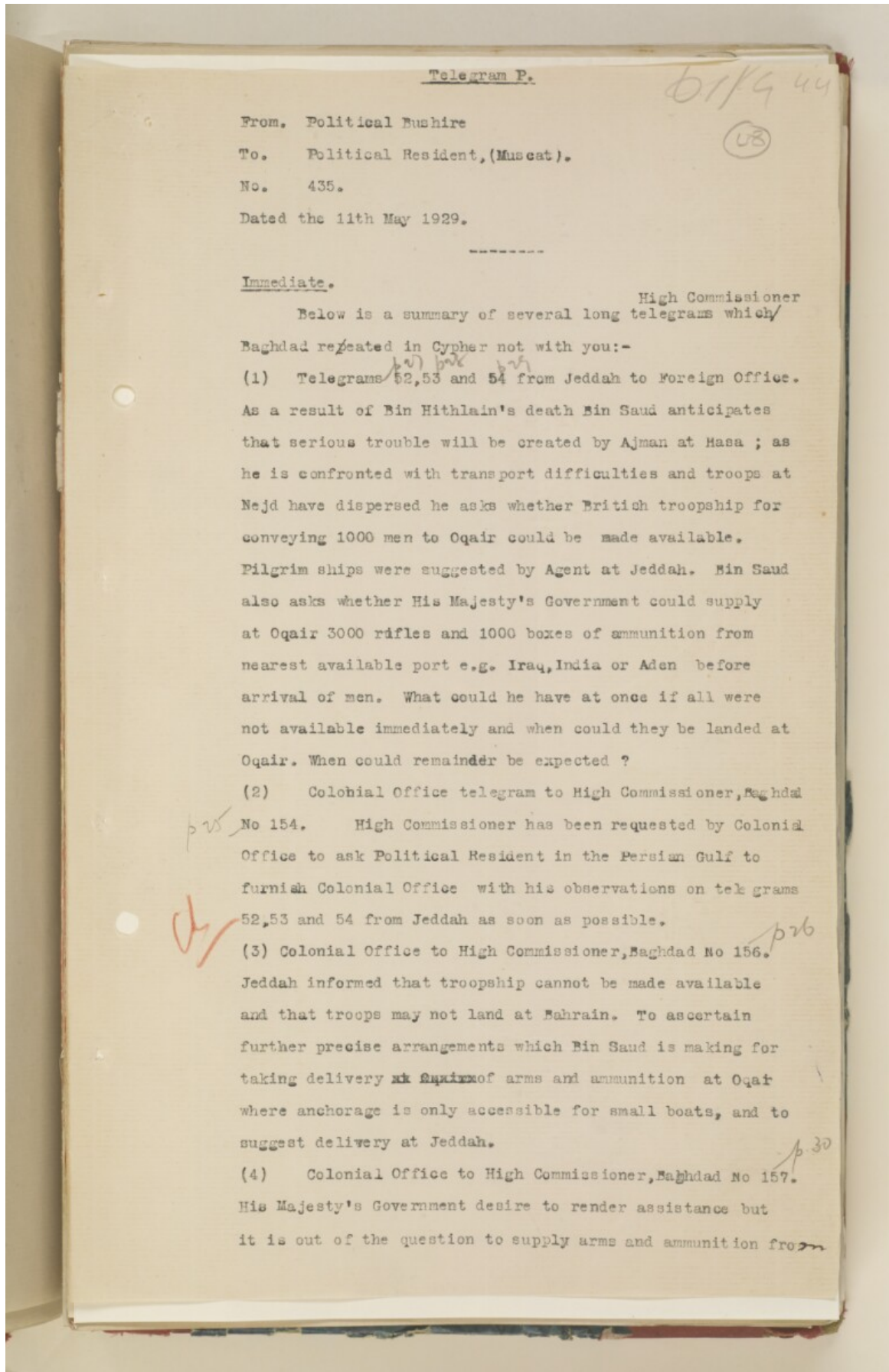


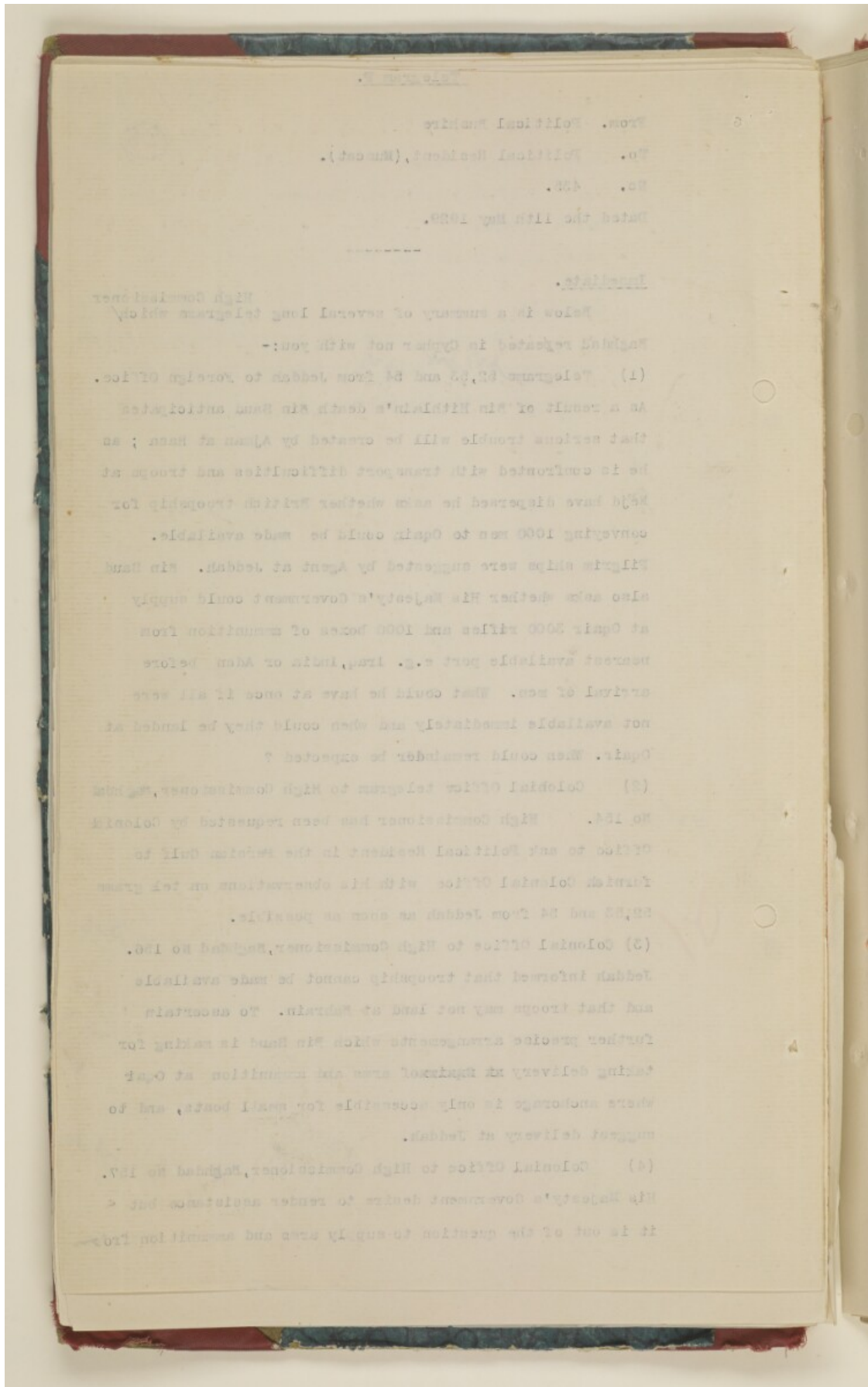


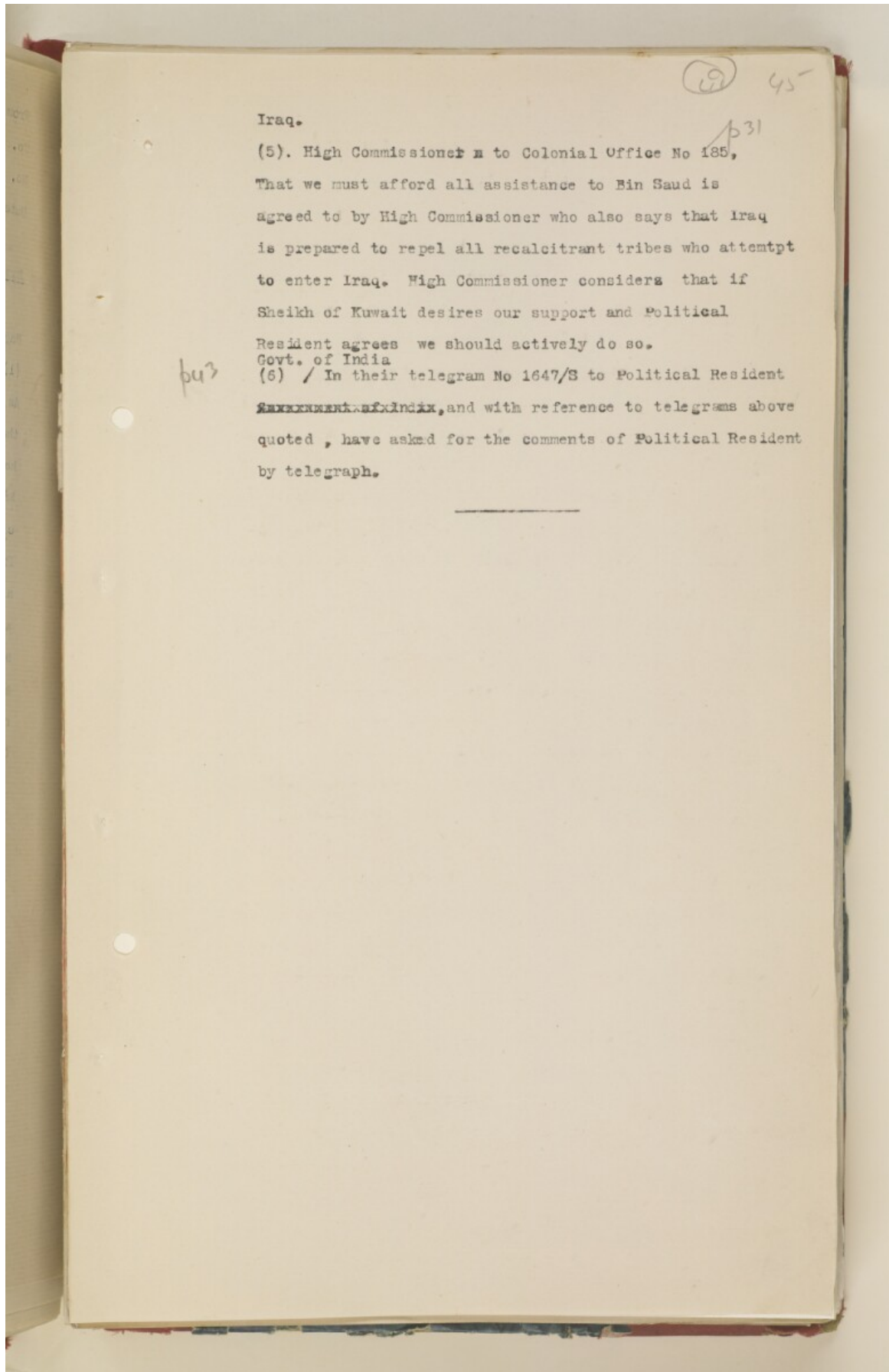


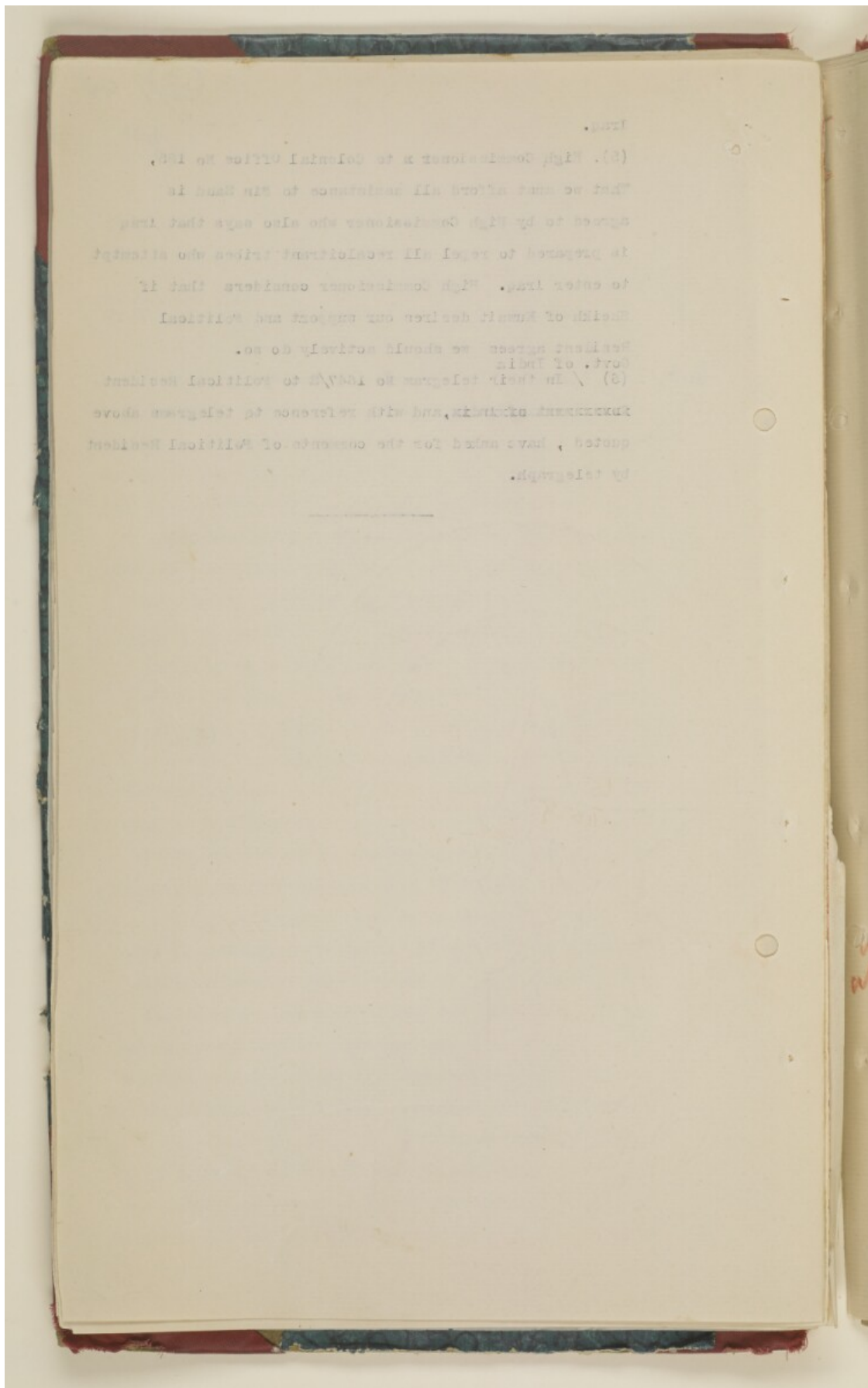
"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٧٤٧] (٧٠٠/١٠٢)













51/14 936-11/5/29 46
50

Telegram Code
From Political Kuwait
To Resident Bushire
Repeated High Commissioner for Iraq, Baghdad
Administrative Inspector, Basra and Glubb.
No.342
Dated and received the 11th May 1929.

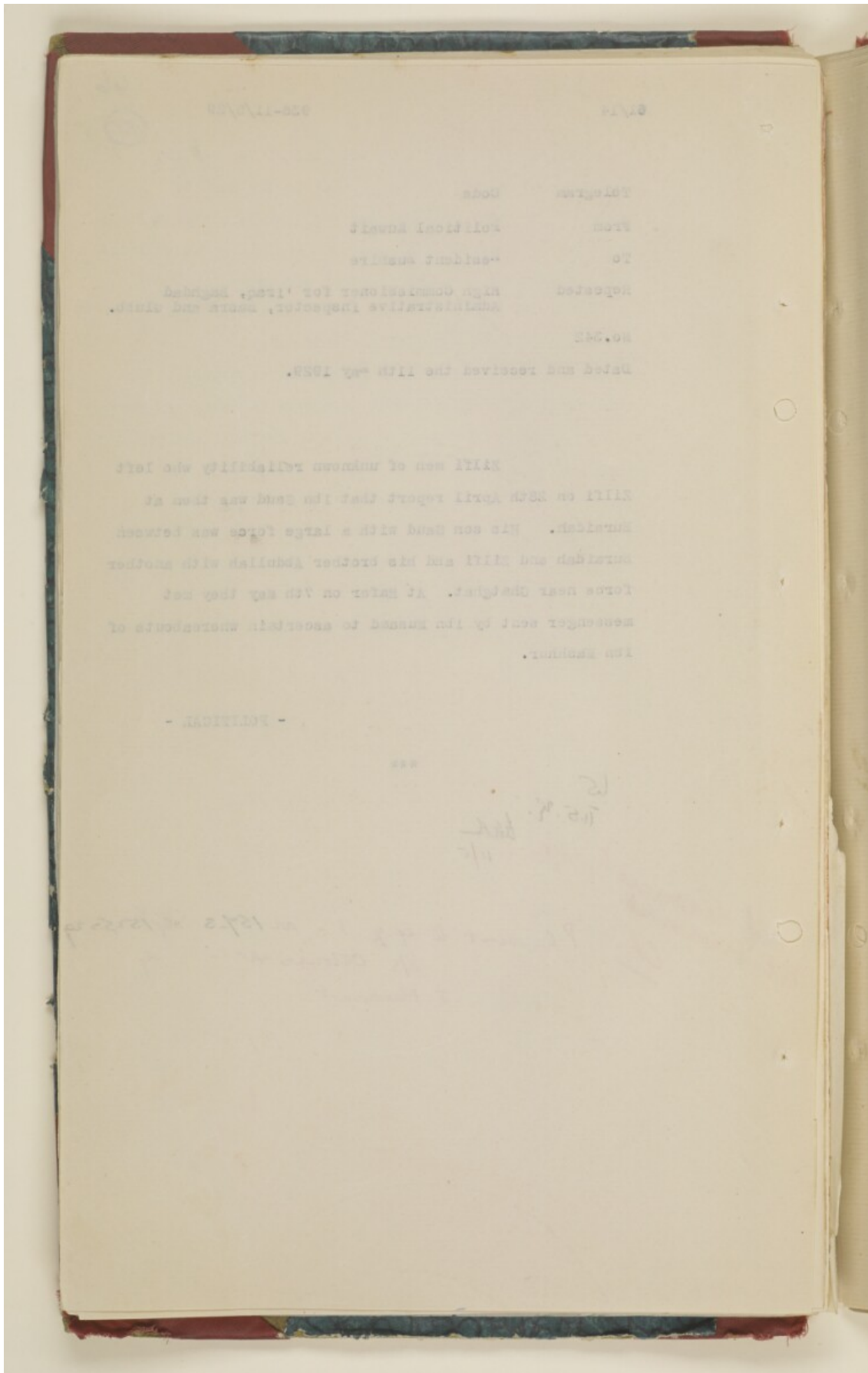
Zilfi men of unknown reliability who left
Zilfi on 28th April report that Ibn Saud was then at
Buraidah. His son Saud with a large force was between
Buraidah and Zilfi and his brother Abdullah with another
force near Ghatghat. At Hafar on 7th May they met
messenger sent by Ibn Musaad to ascertain whereabouts of
Ibn Mashhur.

- POLITICAL -

65
T.S. 11.5.29
11/5

not received by me
at present
CH

P.C. sent to G. 11.5.29
8/5 Colonis - 11.5.29
T Muscat





61/14 949-12/5/29 47
(51)

Telegram Code
From Political Kuwait
To Resident Bushire
No. 343
Dated and received the 11th May 1929.

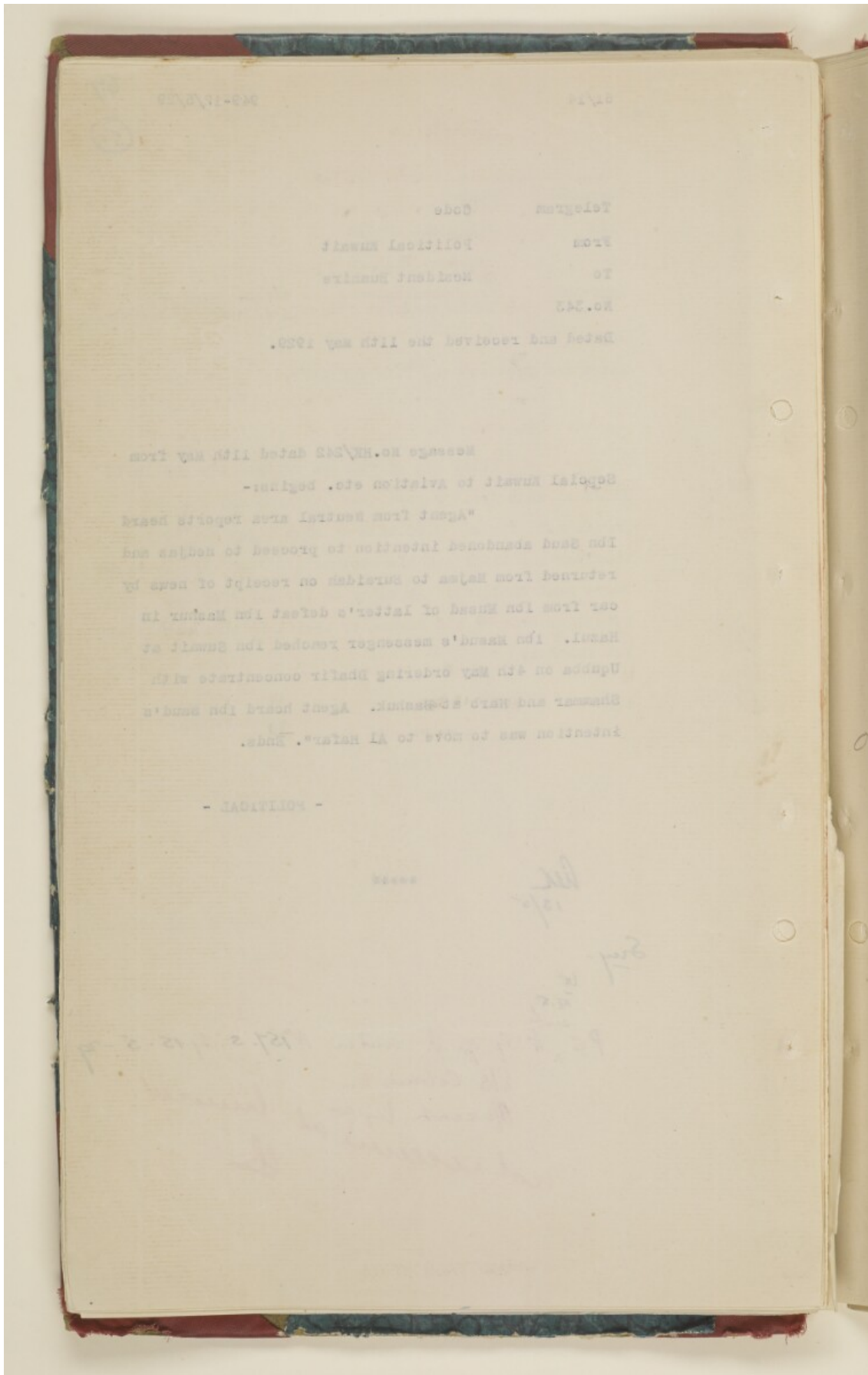
Message No. HK/242 dated 11th May from
Sepcial Kuwait to Aviation etc. begins:-
"Agent from Neutral area reports heard
Ibn Saud abandoned intention to proceed to Hedjaz and
returned from Majma to Buraidah on receipt of news by
car from Ibn Masud of latter's defeat Ibn Mashur in
Hazul. Ibn Masud's messenger reached Ibn Suwait at
Uqubba on 4th May ordering Dhafir concentrate with
Shammar and Harb at Bashuk. Agent heard Ibn Saud's
intention was to move to Al Hafar". Ends.

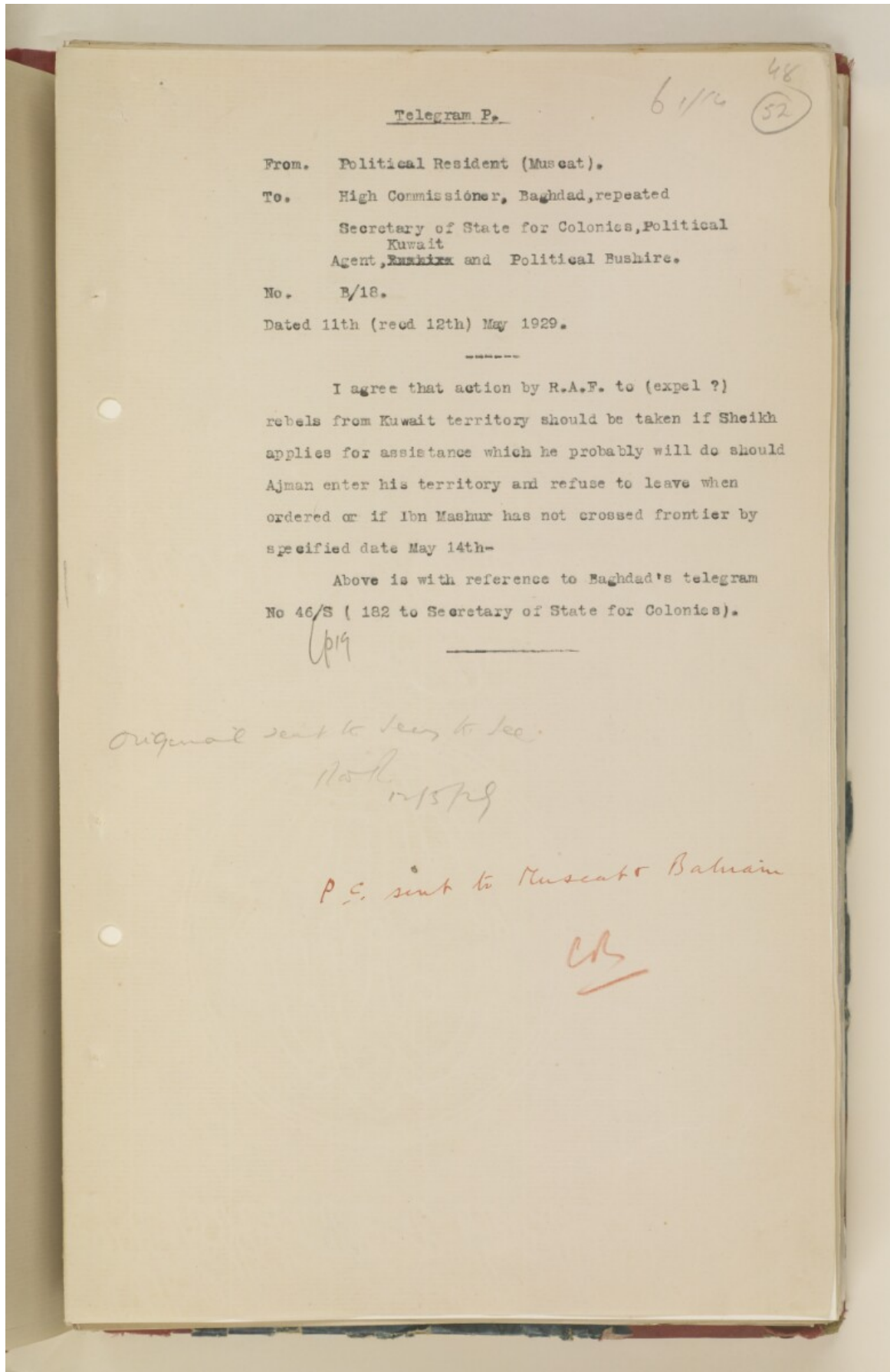
- POLITICAL -

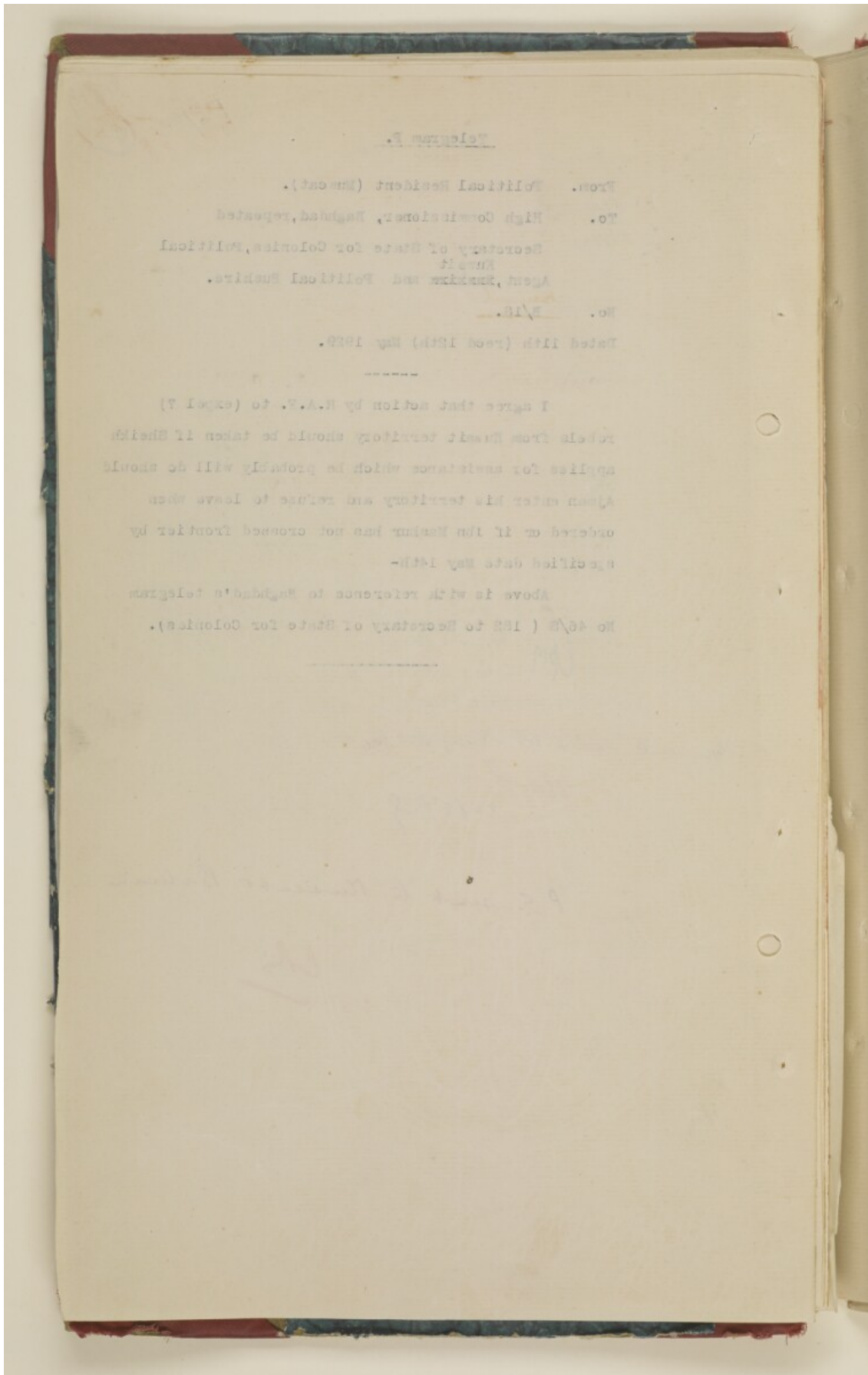
Rec
13/5

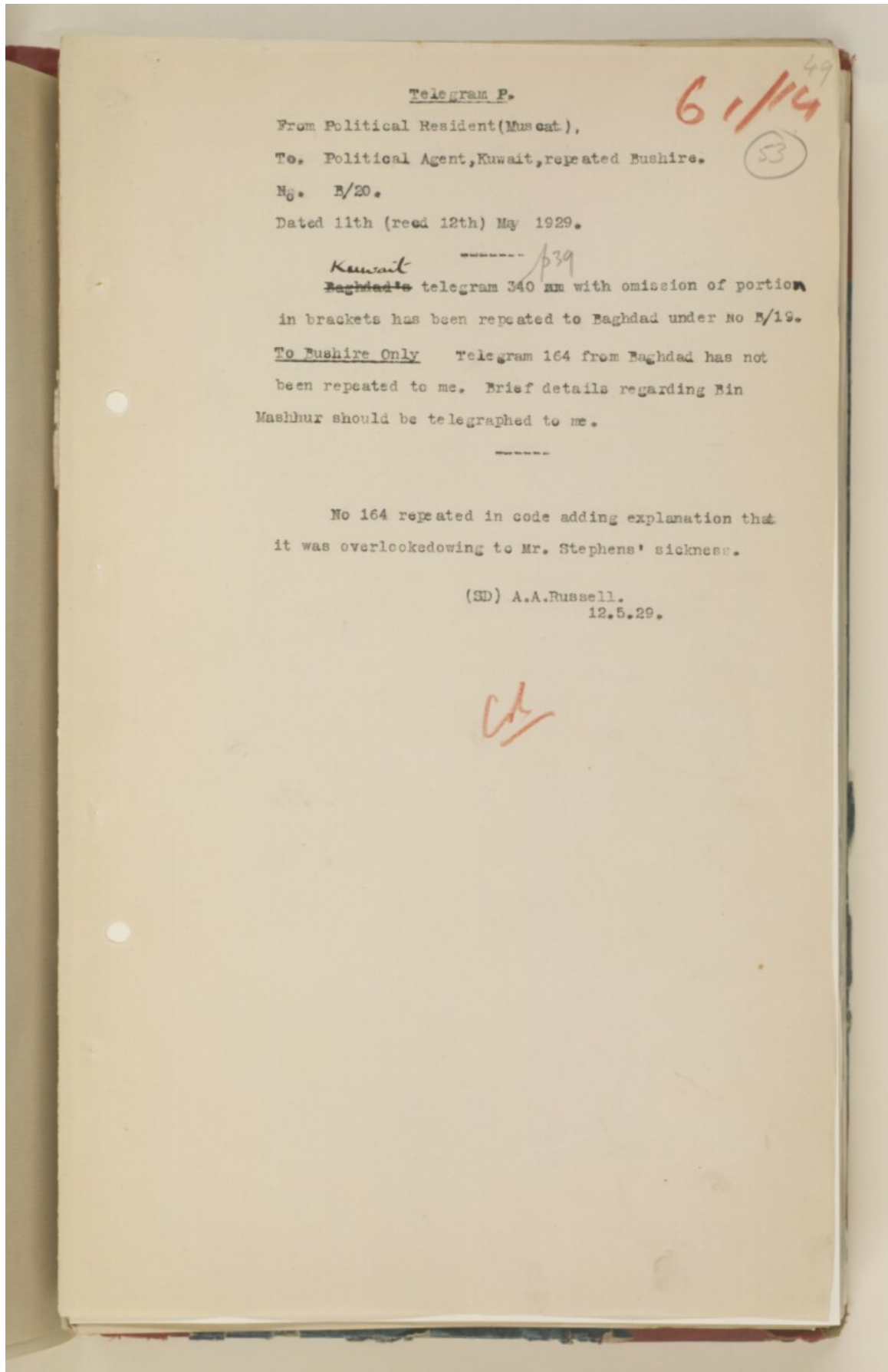
Gray
14.5

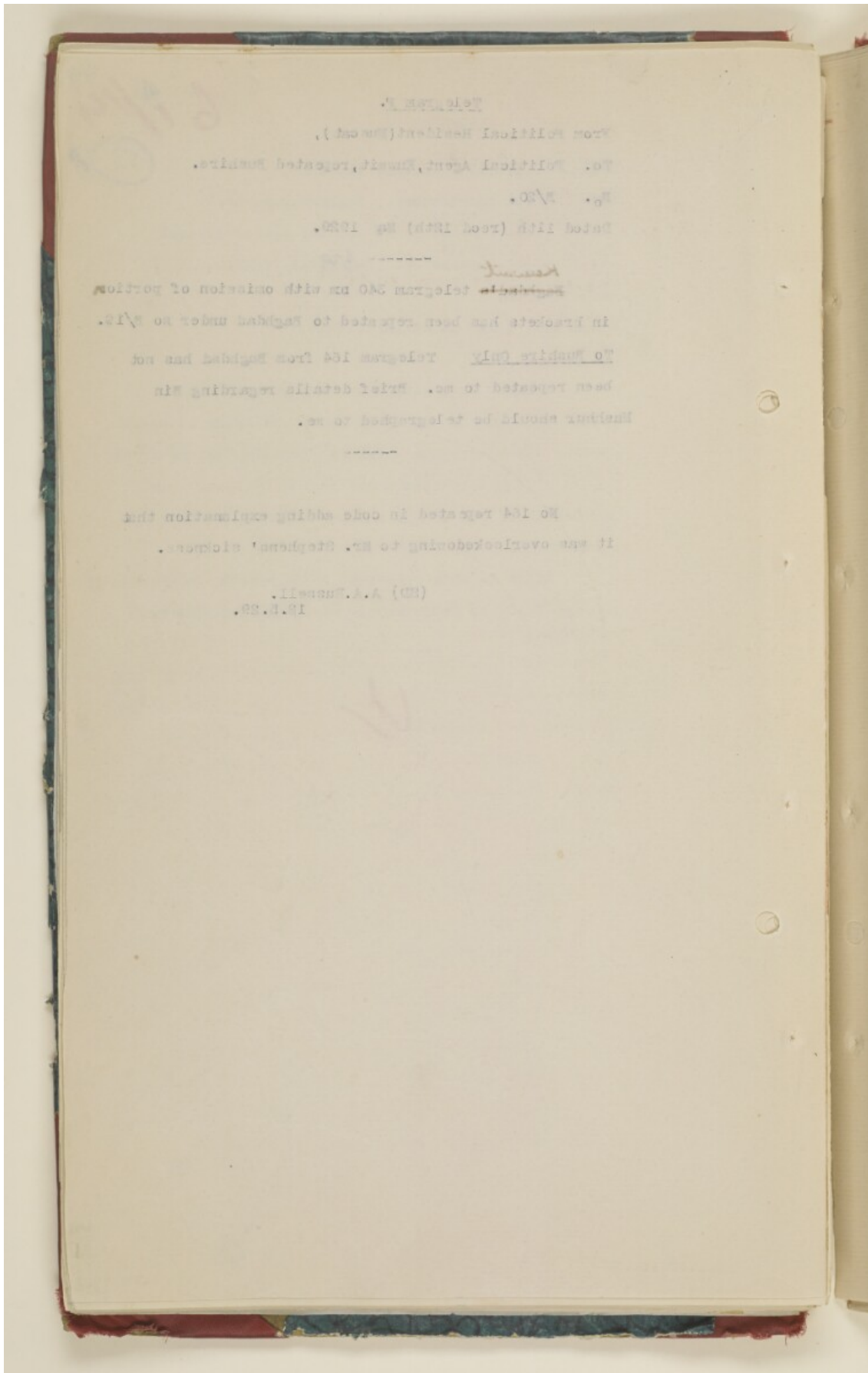
P.C. to G. J. under N157.5 of 15.5.29
818 Colmies
Muscat by car
not received at Muscat
LB













Telegram P.

From Political Resident in Camp, Henjam.

To Government of India, Foreign & Political
Department, Simla.

(H.M.'s. Secretary of State for the
Colonies, London.

Repeated (H.M.'s. High Commissioner for Iraq,
Baghdad.

No. B/22.

Dated 12th May 1929.

Reference Government of India telegram No.

p43 -1647-S; Colonial Office Nos. 154, 156 and 157; and
High Commissioner for Iraq's No. 185. p31

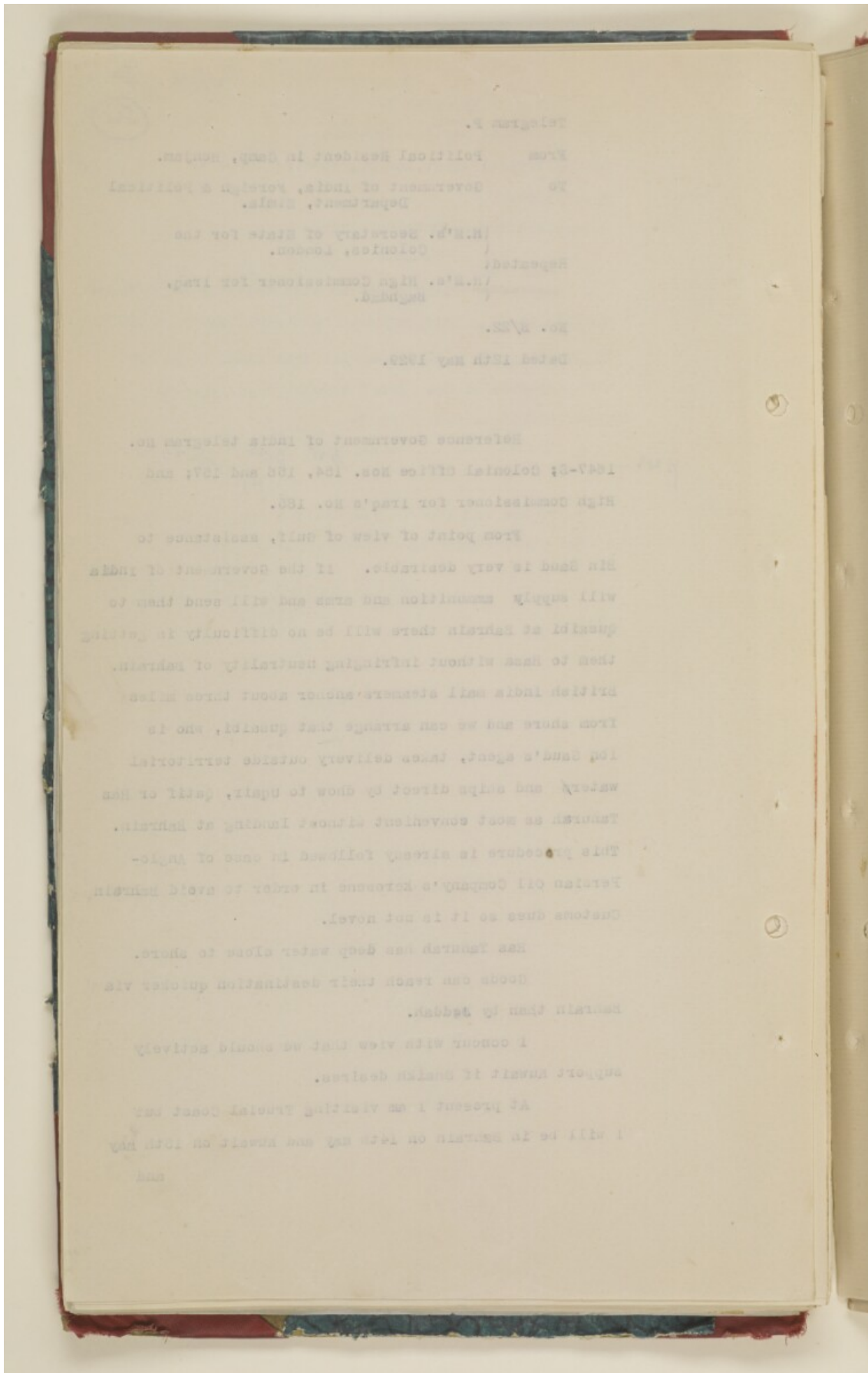
From point of view of Gulf, assistance to
Bin Saud is very desirable. If the Government of India
will supply ammunition and arms and will send them to
Qusaibi at Bahrain there will be no difficulty in getting
them to Hasa without infringing neutrality of Bahrain.
British India mail steamers anchor about three miles
from shore and we can arrange that Qusaibi, who is
Ibn Saud's agent, takes delivery outside territorial
waters and ships direct by dhow to Uqair, Qatif or Ras
Tanurah as most convenient without landing at Bahrain.
This procedure is already followed in case of Anglo-
Persian Oil Company's kerosene in order to avoid Bahrain
Customs dues so it is not novel.

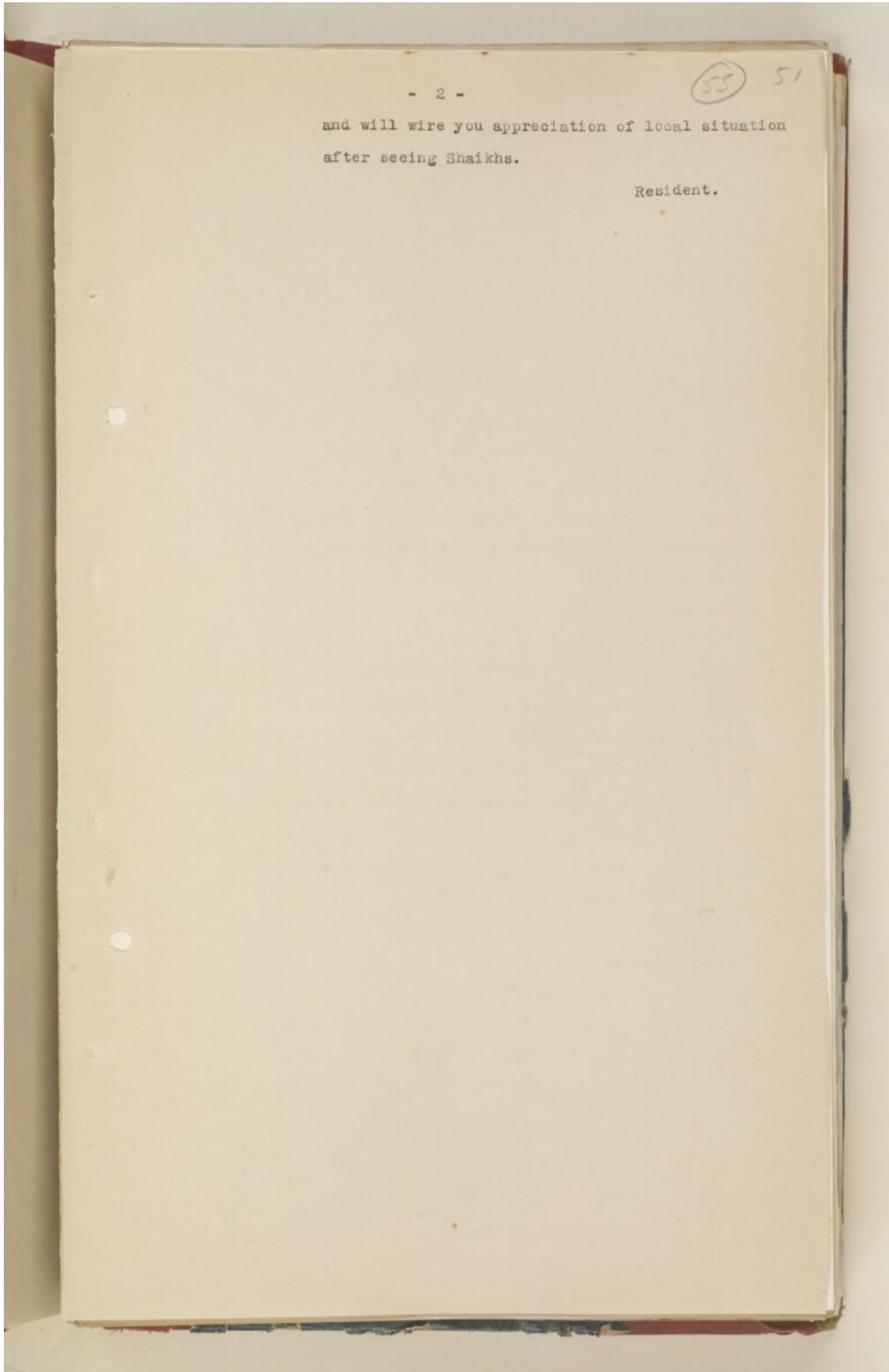
Ras Tanurah has deep water close to shore.

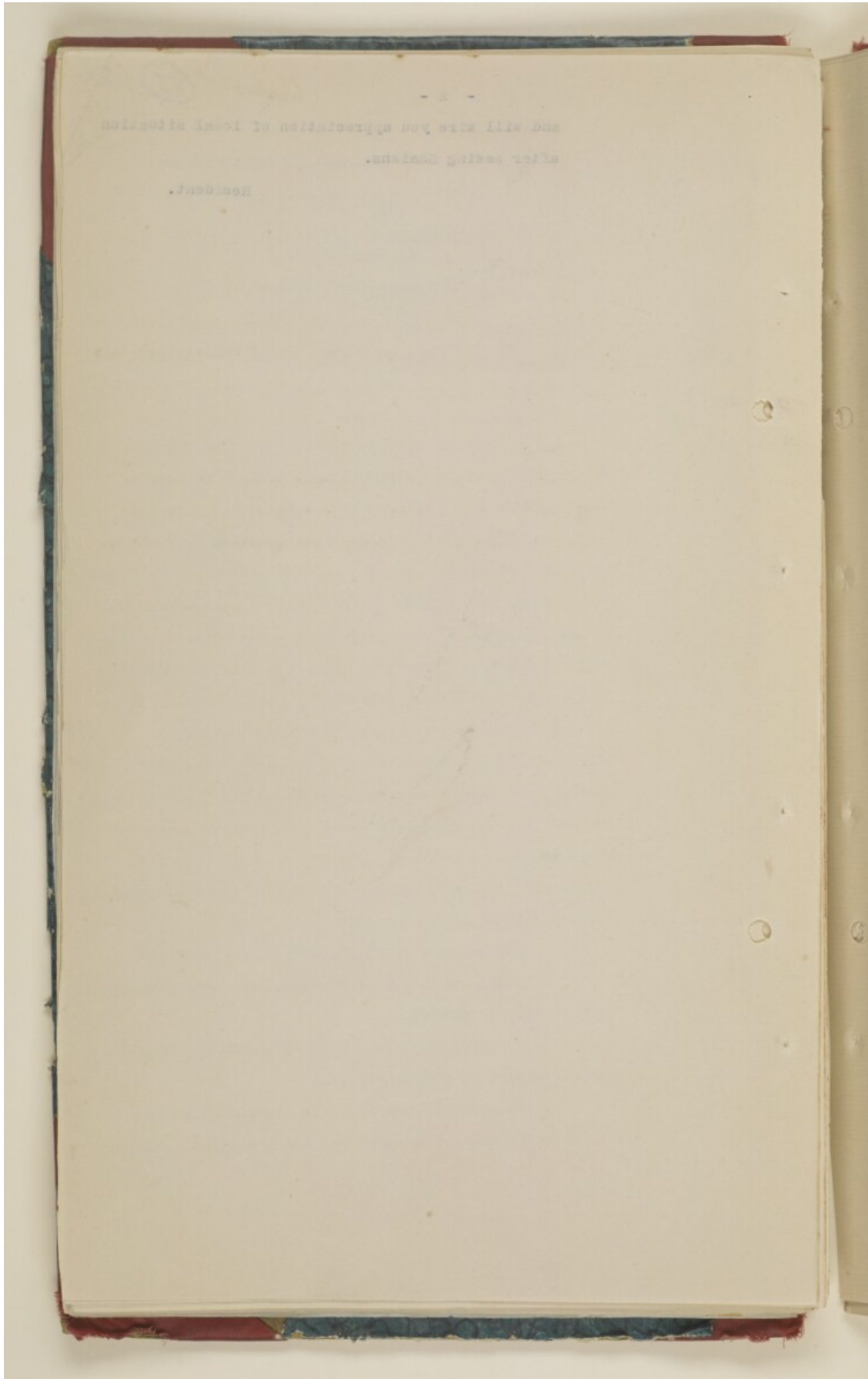
Goods can reach their destination quicker via
Bahrain than by Jeddah.

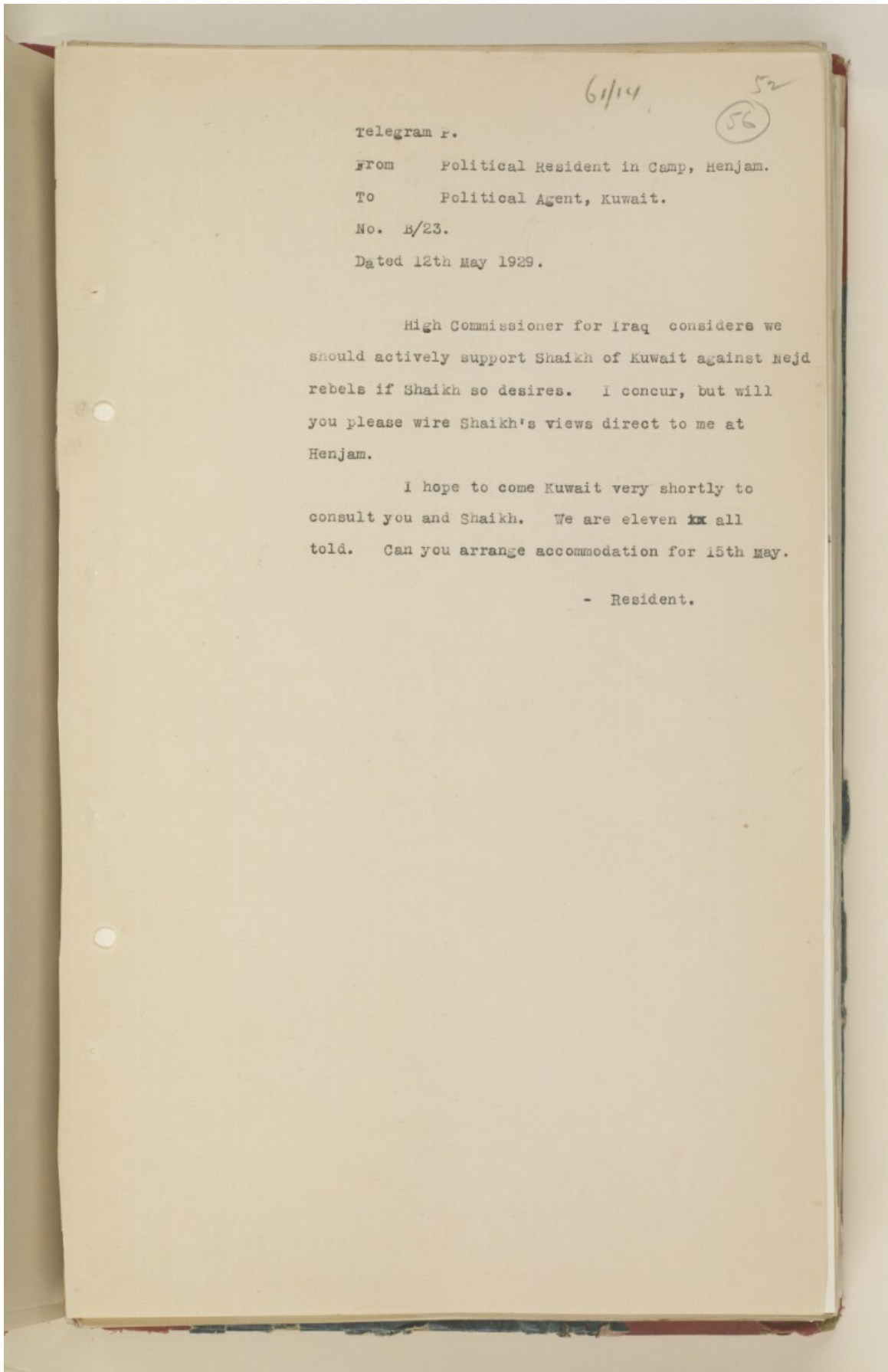
I concur with view that we should actively
support Kuwait if Shaikh desires.

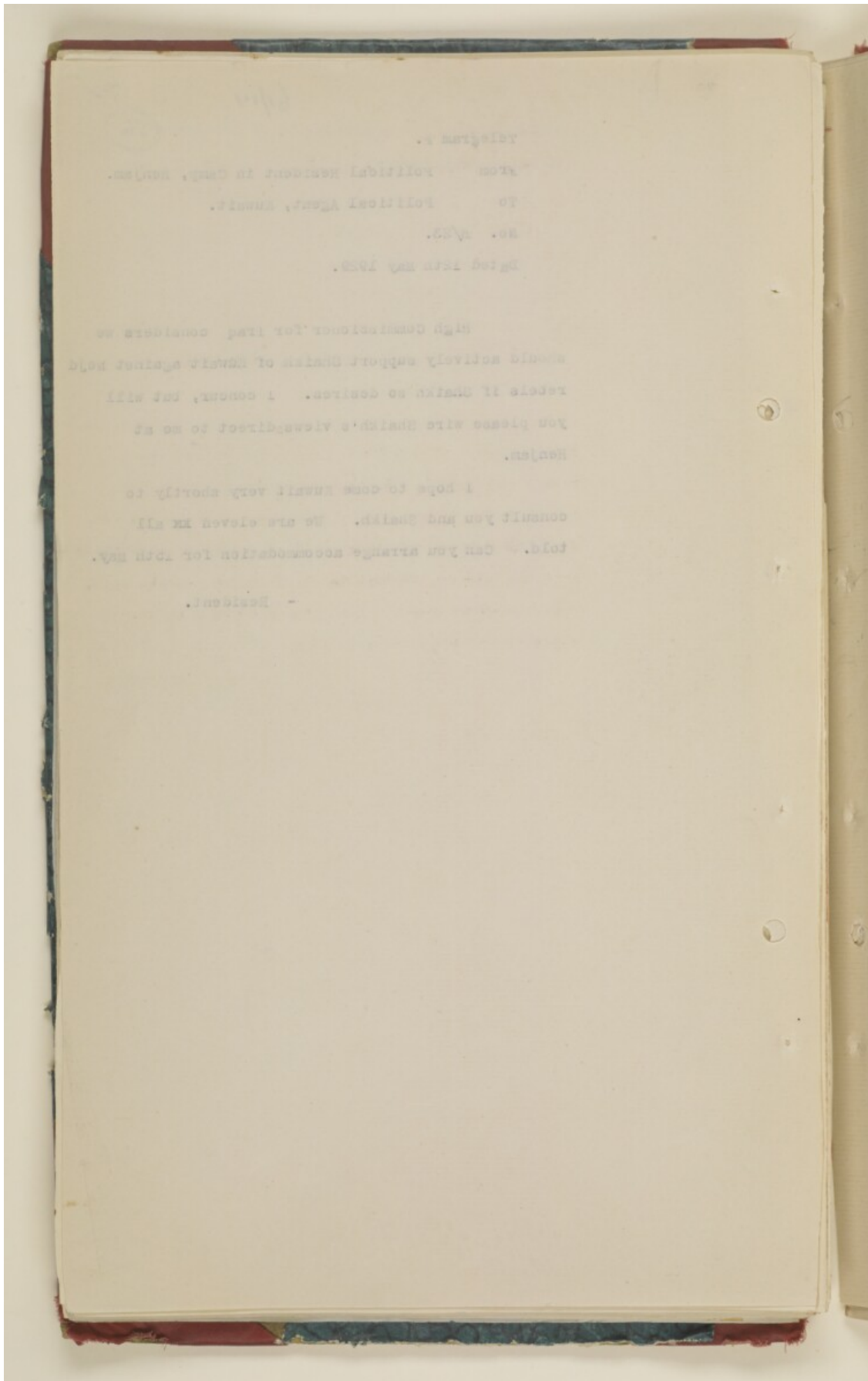
At present I am visiting Trucial Coast but
I will be in Bahrain on 14th May and Kuwait on 15th May
and

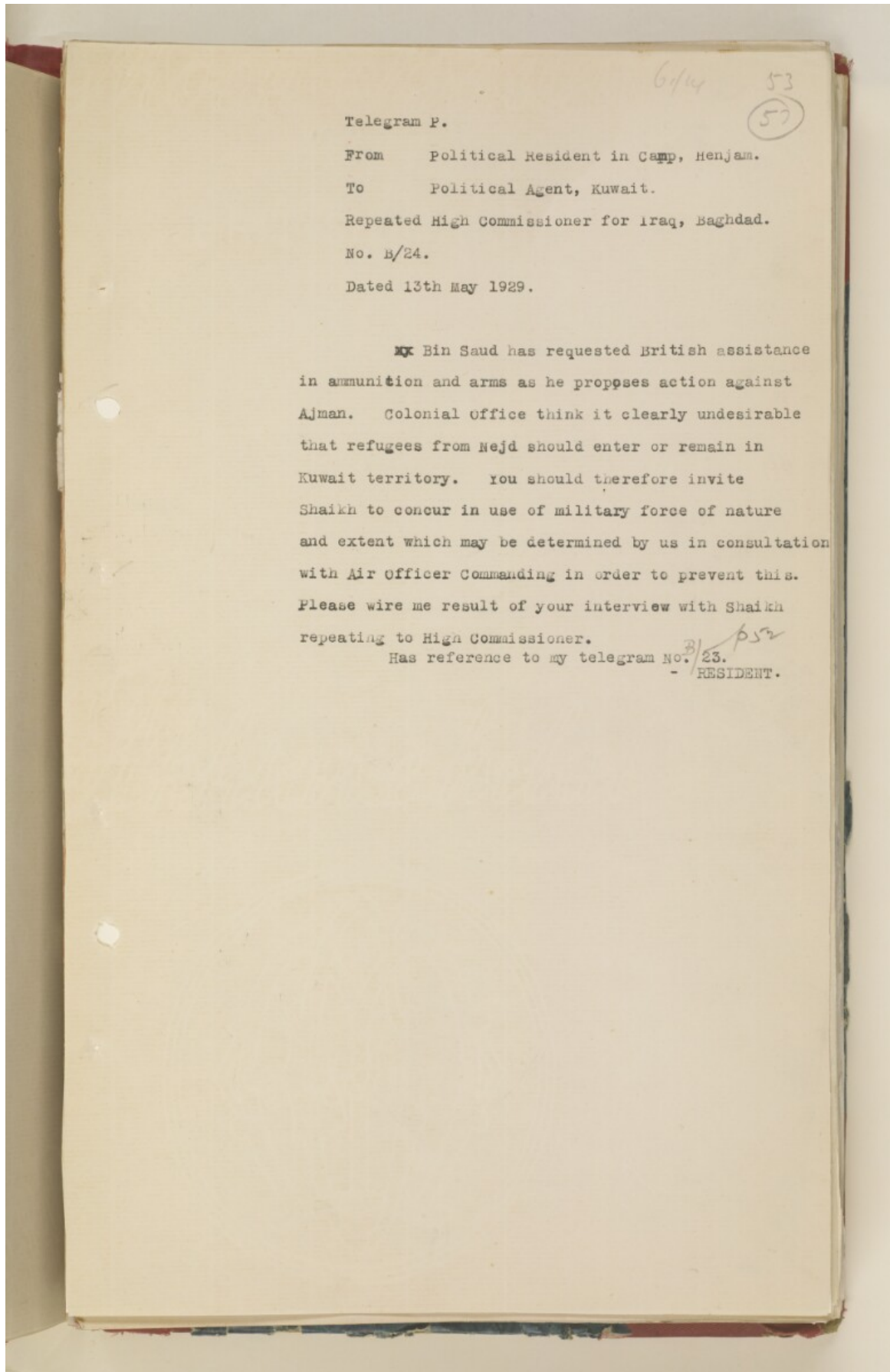


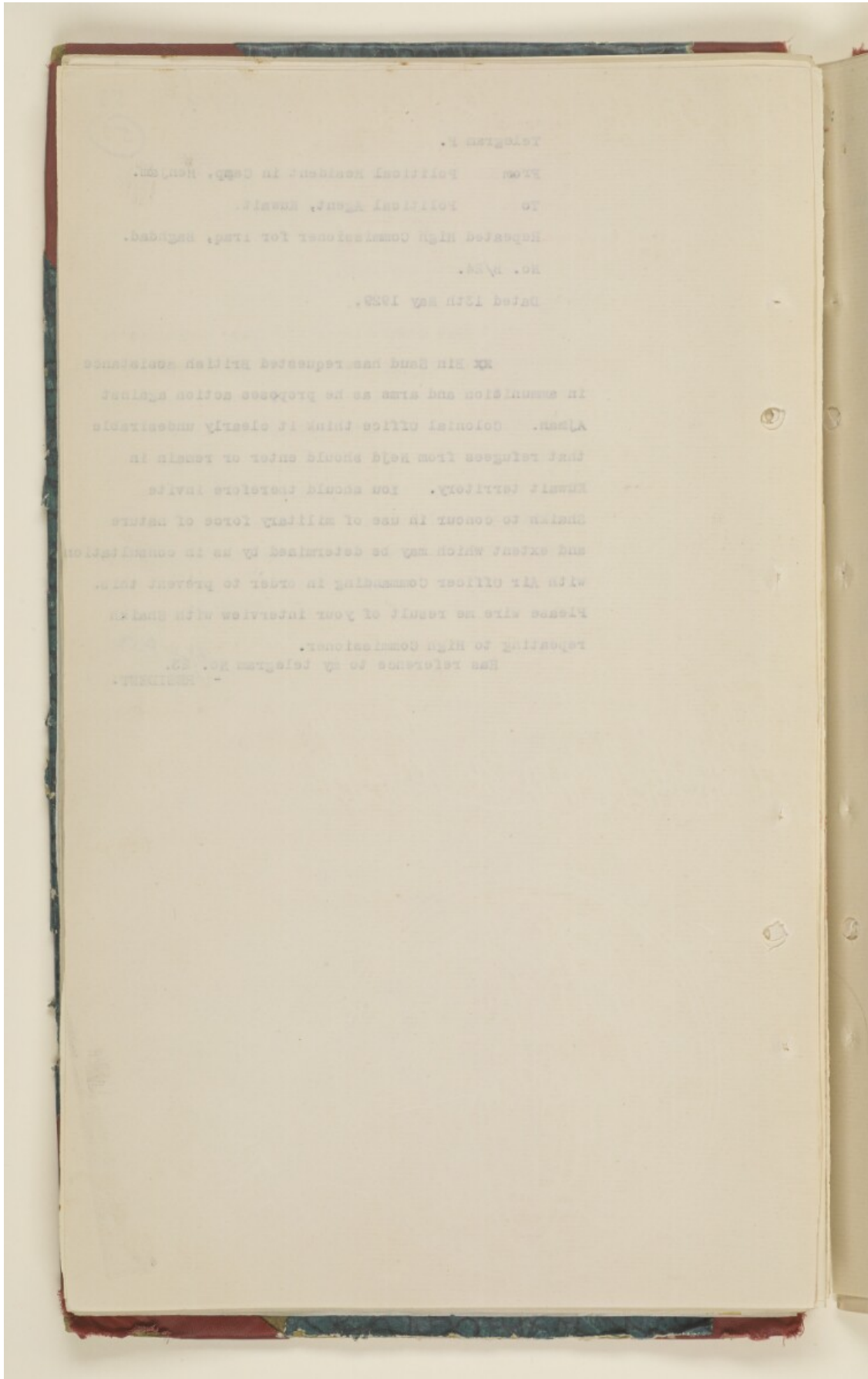


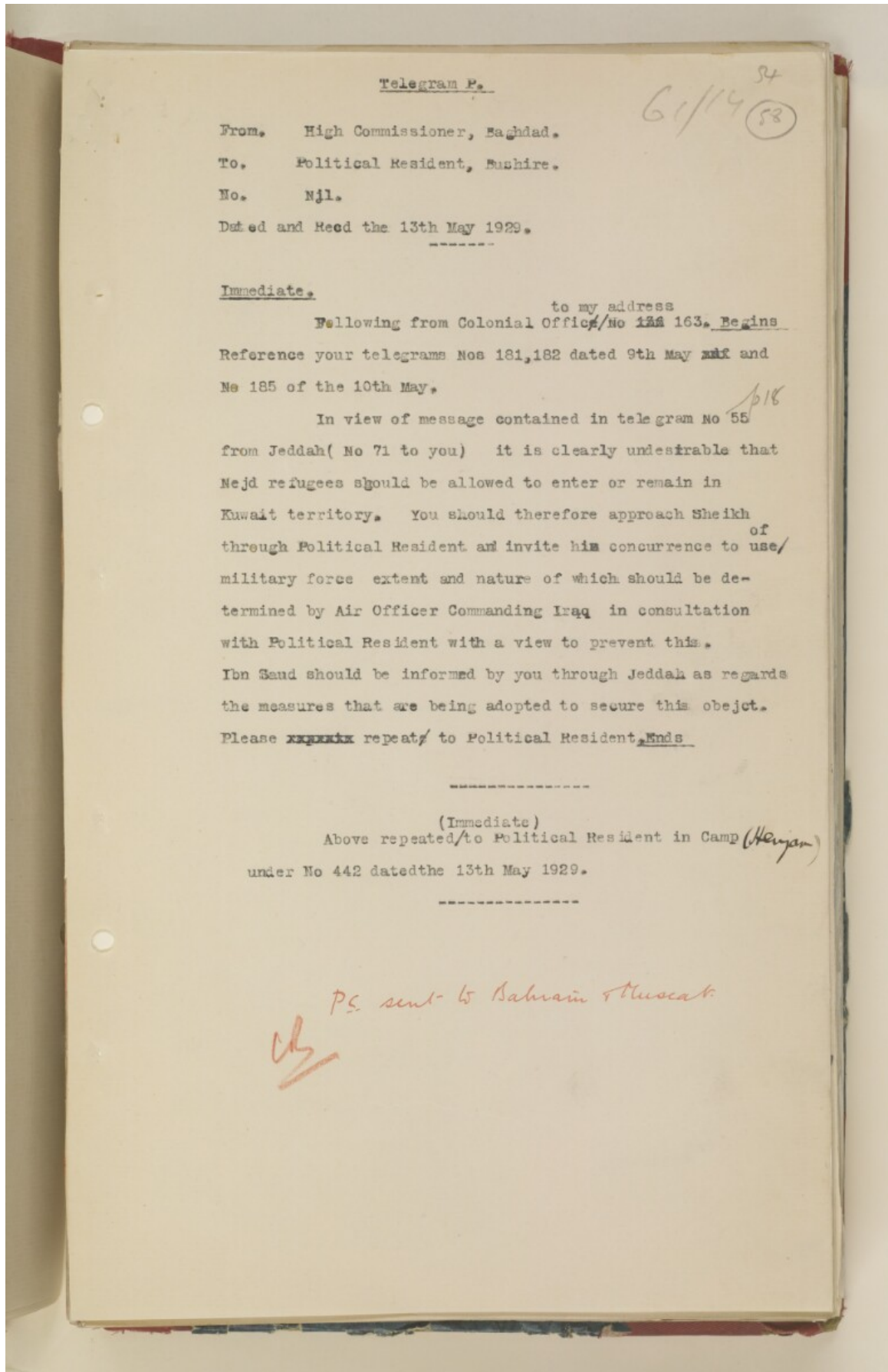


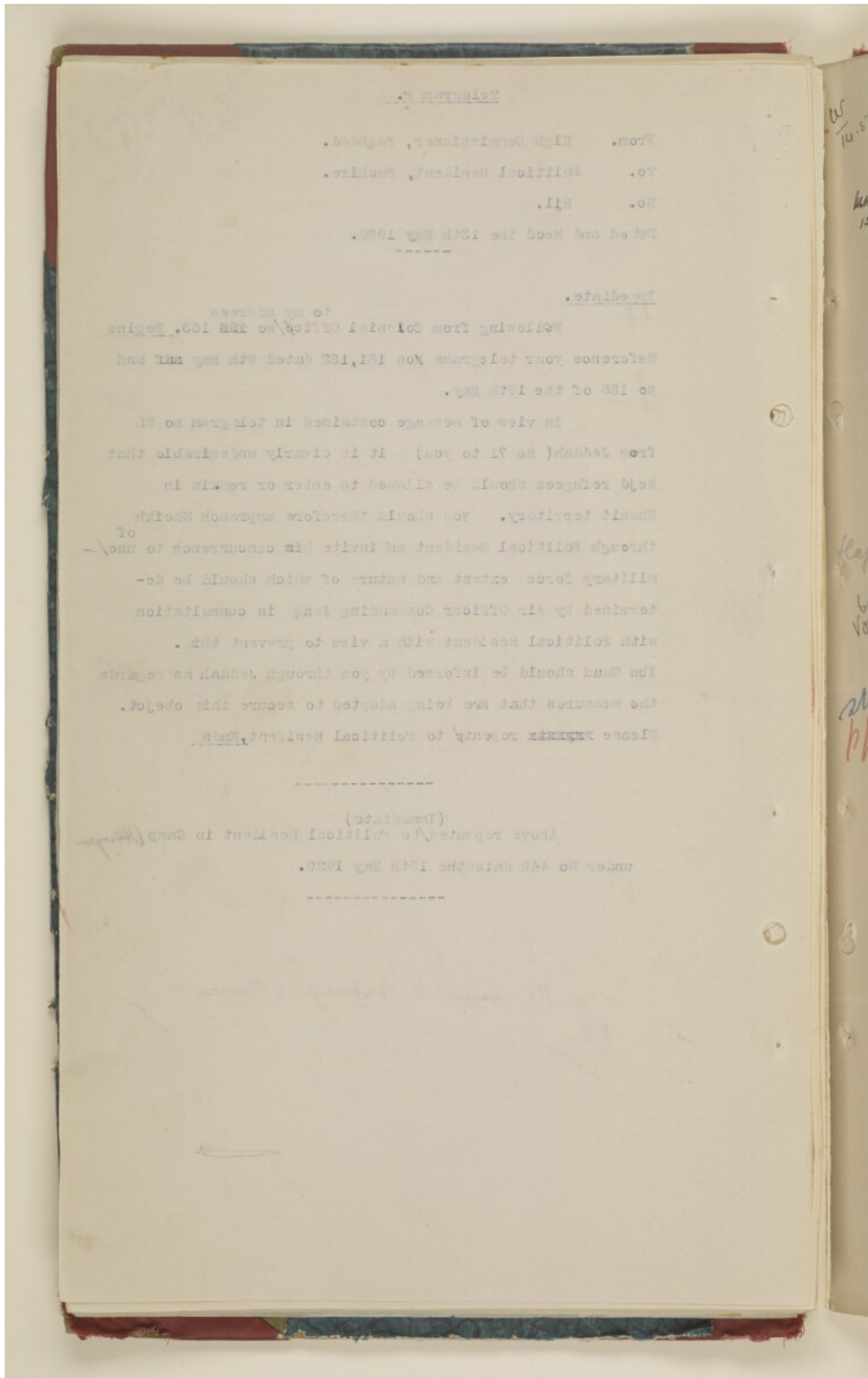














W
14.5.29.

6/14

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 344-S. Political Agency, Kuwait.

11th May 1929.

435
13/5/29

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

To
The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf,
B U S H I R E.

Comments on "Report of the Southern Desert
Administration" for March 1929.

MEMORANDUM.

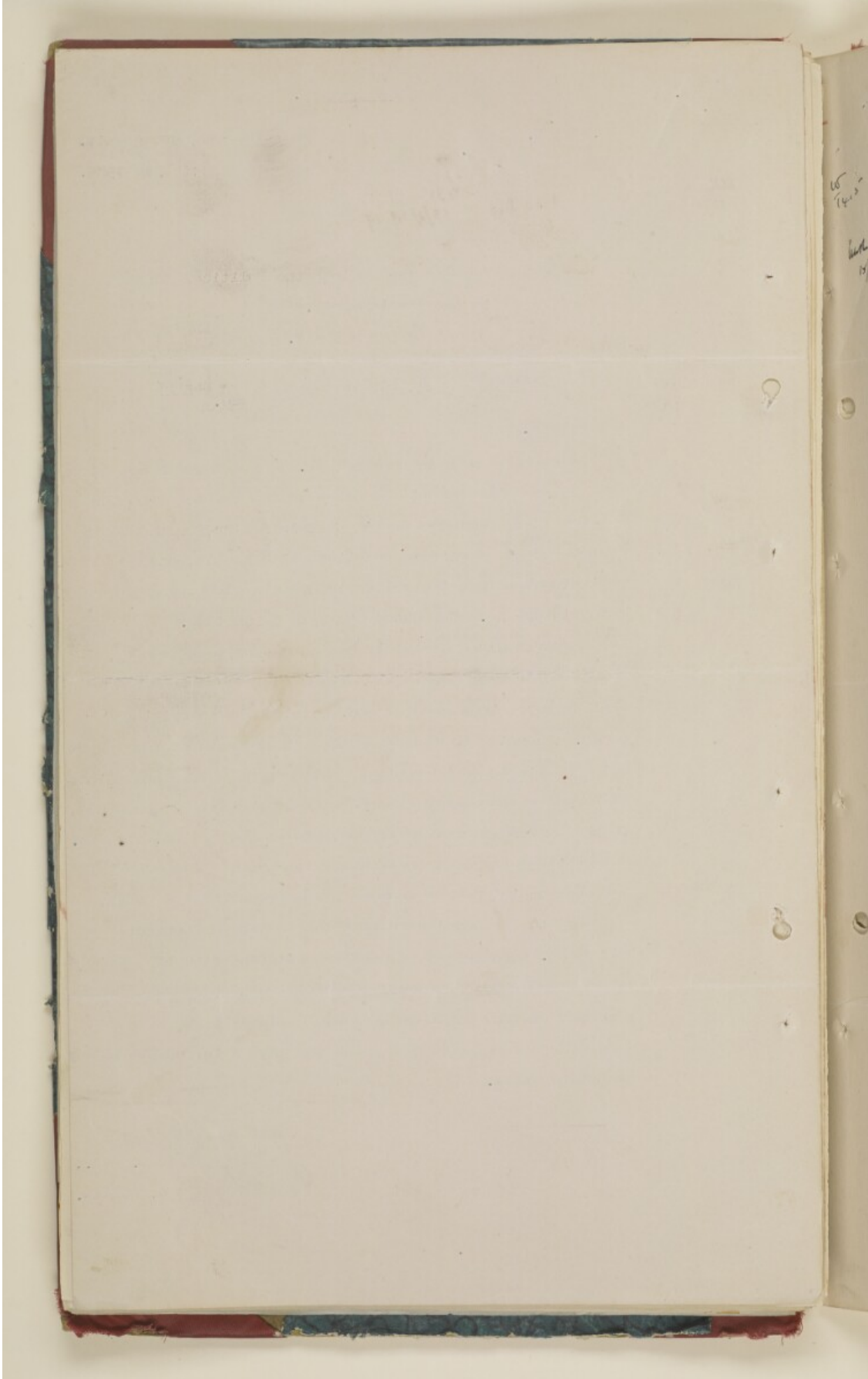
Reference your endorsement No. 153-S dated 6th May 1929.

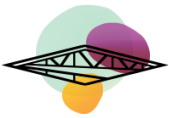
I have few comments to offer to the Extract from the
Report of the Southern Desert Administration for the month
of March 1929, regarding relations with Kuwait, beyond
reminding you that the writer is Captain Glubb, and referring
to my letter No. 250-S dated the 29th March 1929.

Captain Glubb certainly has an extensive knowledge of
Arabs and Arab customs, but I think he is misinformed in
what he says about camels, etc., claimed by an original
owner. According to my information the Bedouin Custom is not
quite so simple as he implies, but depends on various points
such as the friendship or otherwise of the tribes concerned,
whether the animals were raided, stolen or strayed, etc., etc.
When I first heard of these cases from him, I made careful
private inquiries from sources by no means pro-Ibn Subāh,
and came to the conclusion that the Shaikh was perfectly in
the right. Moreover it is hardly consistent with his charac-
ter that he should set up a law of his own in place of the
ordinary custom, as to do so would at least presuppose con-
siderable strength of mind - and the Shaikh is, unfortunately
lamentably weak.

J. C. Glubb
Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Kuwait.

flag 'X' -
6/14
1808/226
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h/b





61/14 56 (60)

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 345-S. Political Agency, Kuwait.
11th May 1929.

15/5
15/4

BUSHII
Rec. No. 437
Date 13.5.29
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

To
The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf,
B U S H I R E.
Special Service Officer.

MEMORANDUM.

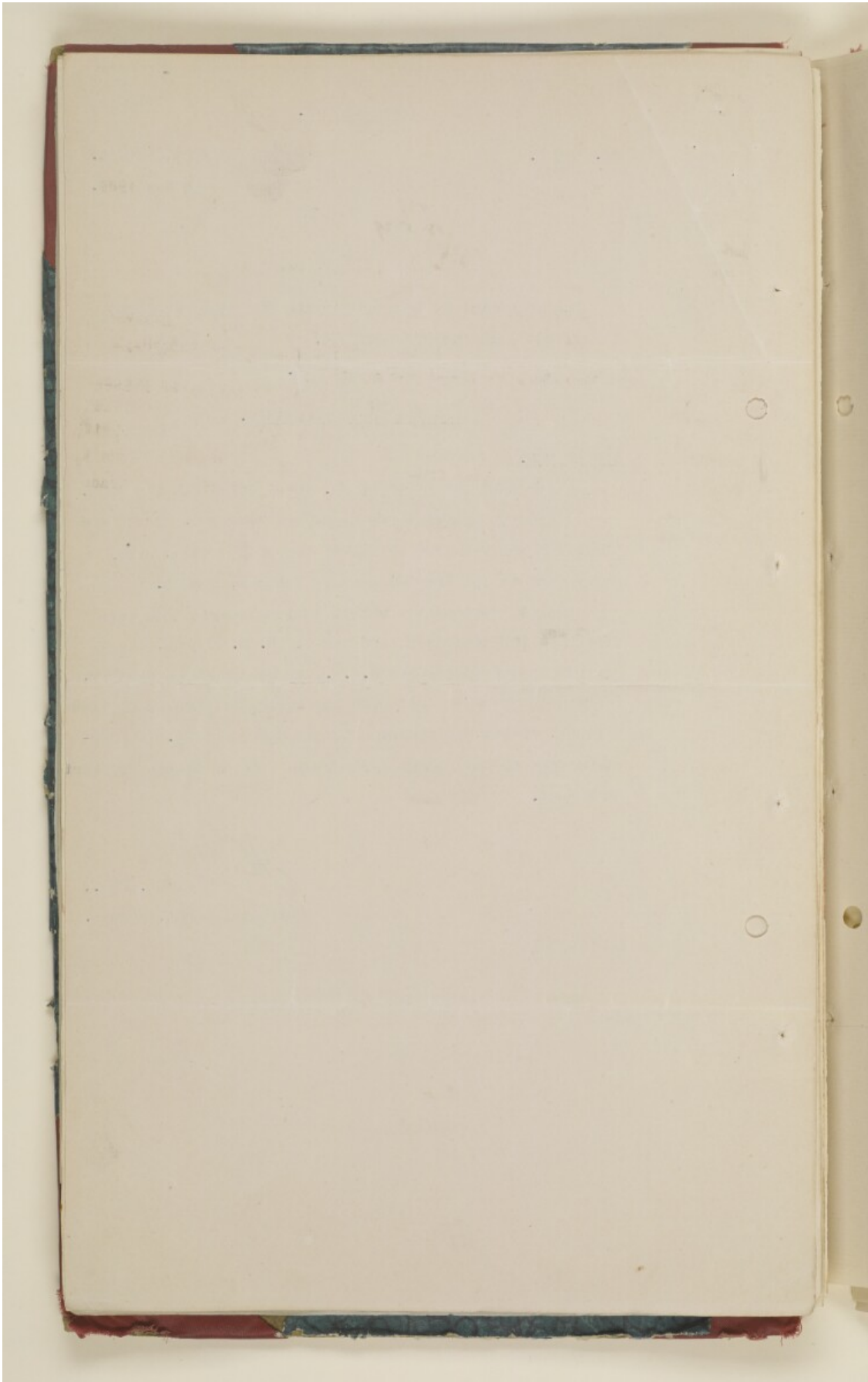
Reference my memorandum No. 335-S dated 8th May 1929.

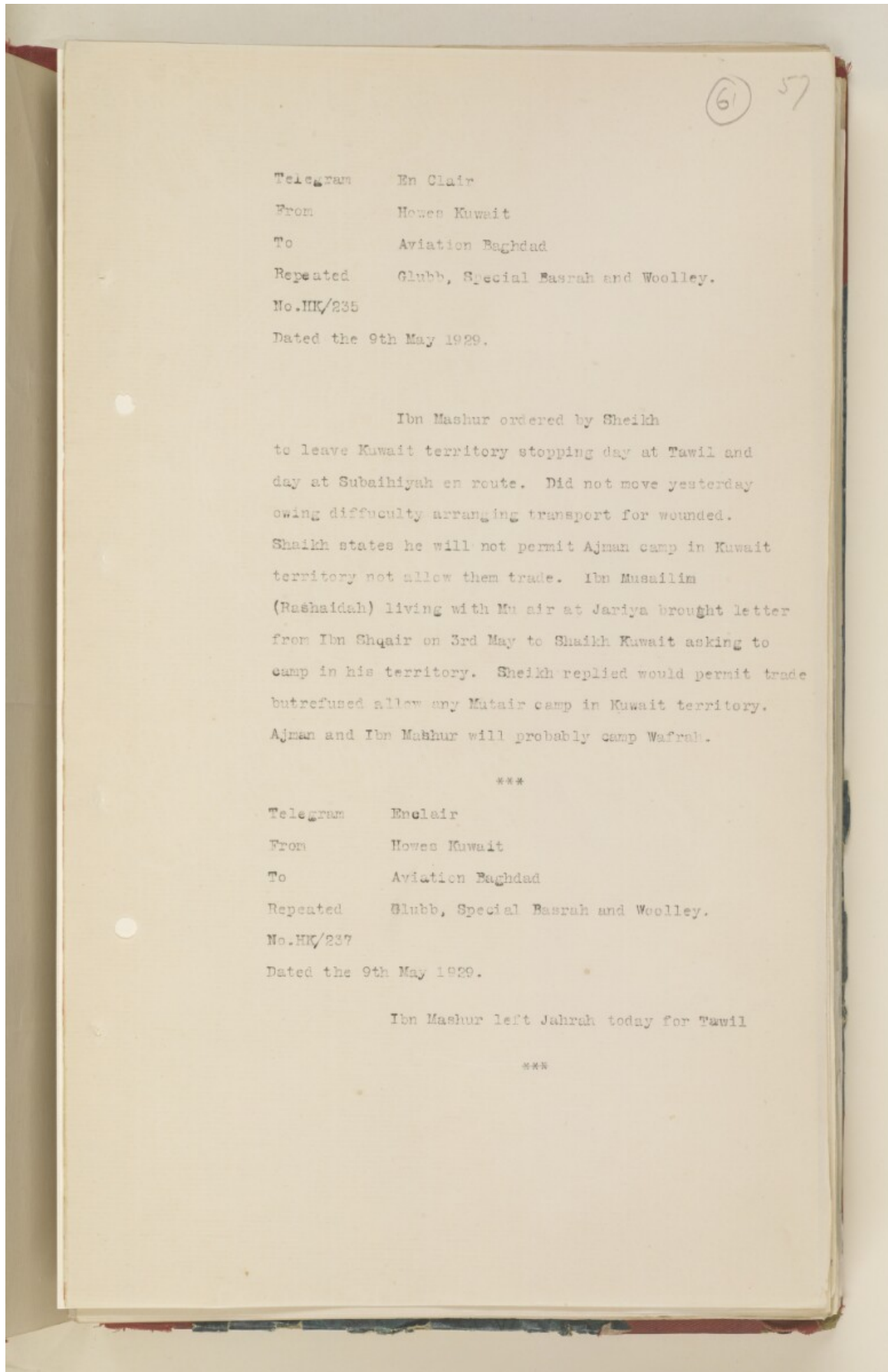
I enclose herewith copies of messages No. HK/233 and HK/237 of 9th May, and of HK/242 and HK/241 of 11th May, despatched by the Special Service Officer, Kuwait.

Flight Lieutenant Howes is leaving Kuwait this afternoon for Násiríyah, and Captain H. M. Burton, The Norfolk Regiment attached R.A.F., Special Service Officer, Basrah, is going to take over the duties of Special Service Officer, Kuwait, in addition to his other duties. I understand that he will spend part of his time in Basrah and part in Kuwait.

cd

J.C. Moore
Lieut.-Cdl.,
Political Agent, Kuwait.



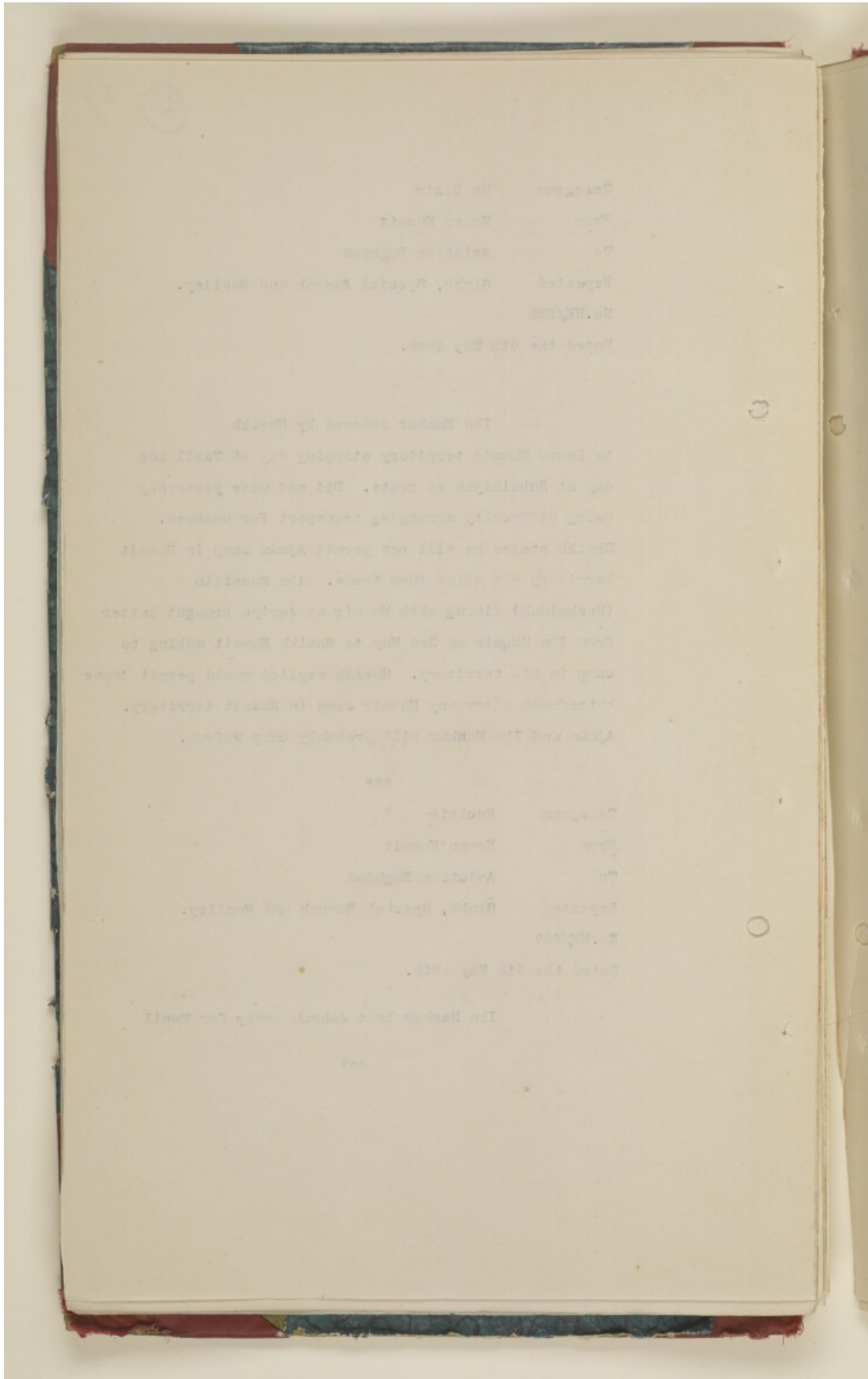


Telegram En Clair
From Howes Kuwait
To Aviation Baghdad
Repeated Glubb, Special Basrah and Woolley.
No.HK/235
Dated the 9th May 1929.

Ibn Mashur ordered by Sheikh
to leave Kuwait territory stopping day at Tawil and
day at Subaihiyah en route. Did not move yesterday
owing difficulty arranging transport for wounded.
Shaikh states he will not permit Ajman camp in Kuwait
territory not allow them trade. Ibn Musailim
(Rashaidah) living with Mu air at Jariya brought letter
from Ibn Shqair on 3rd May to Shaikh Kuwait asking to
camp in his territory. Sheikh replied would permit trade
but refused allow any Mutair camp in Kuwait territory.
Ajman and Ibn Mashur will probably camp Wafrah.

Telegram Enclair
From Howes Kuwait
To Aviation Baghdad
Repeated Glubb, Special Basrah and Woolley.
No.HK/237
Dated the 9th May 1929.

Ibn Mashur left Jahrah today for Tawil





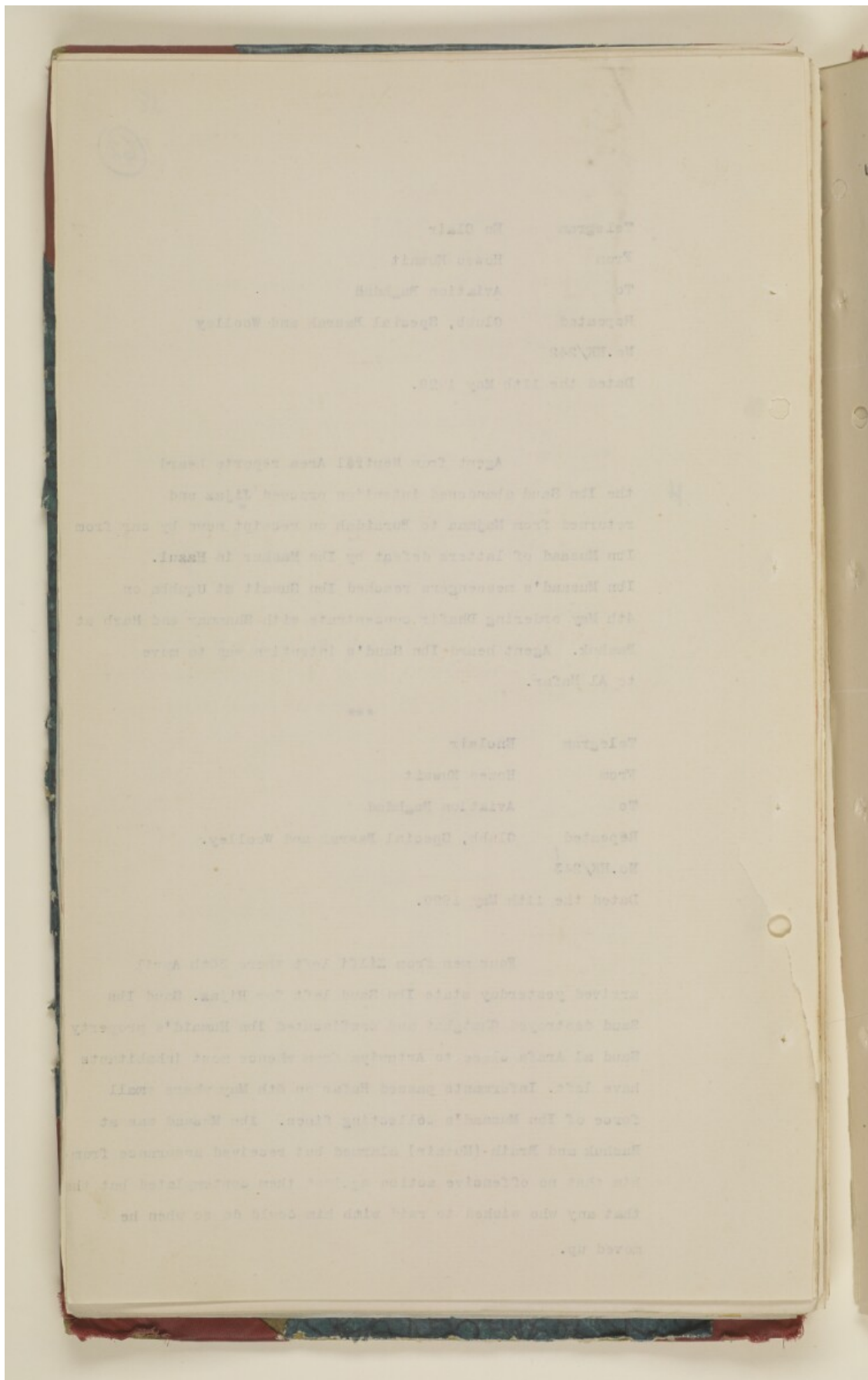
58
(62)

Telegram En Clair
From Howes Kuwait
To Aviation Baghdad
Repeated Glubb, Special Basrah and Woolley
No.HK/242
Dated the 11th May 1929.

4 Agent from Neutral Area reports heard the Ibn Saud abandoned intention proceed Hijaz and returned from Majmaa to Buraidah on receipt news by car from Ibn Musaad of latter's defeat by Ibn Mashur in Hazul. Ibn Musaad's messengers reached Ibn Suwait at Uqubba on 4th May ordering Dhafir concentrate with Shammar and Harb at Bashuk. Agent heard Ibn Saud's intention was to move to Al Hafar.

Telegram Enclair
From Howes Kuwait
To Aviation Baghdad
Repeated Glubb, Special Basrah and Woolley.
No.HK/243
Dated the 11th May 1929.

Four men from Zilfi left there 30th April arrived yesterday state Ibn Saud left for Hijaz. Saud Ibn Saud destroyed Ghatghat and confiscated Ibn Humaid's property Saud al Arafah close to Artawiya from whence most inhabitants have left. Informants passed Hafar on 6th May where small force of Ibn Musaad's collecting fines. Ibn Musaad was at Bashuk and Braih (Mutair) alarmed but received assurance from him that no offensive action against them contemplated but that any who wished to raid with him could do so when he moved up.





6/14

CONFIDENTIAL.

54 (63)

No. 335-S. Political Agency, Kuwait.
8th May 1929.

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.
Rec. No. 436
D. 13.5.29
U. N. P. O. 1000003.

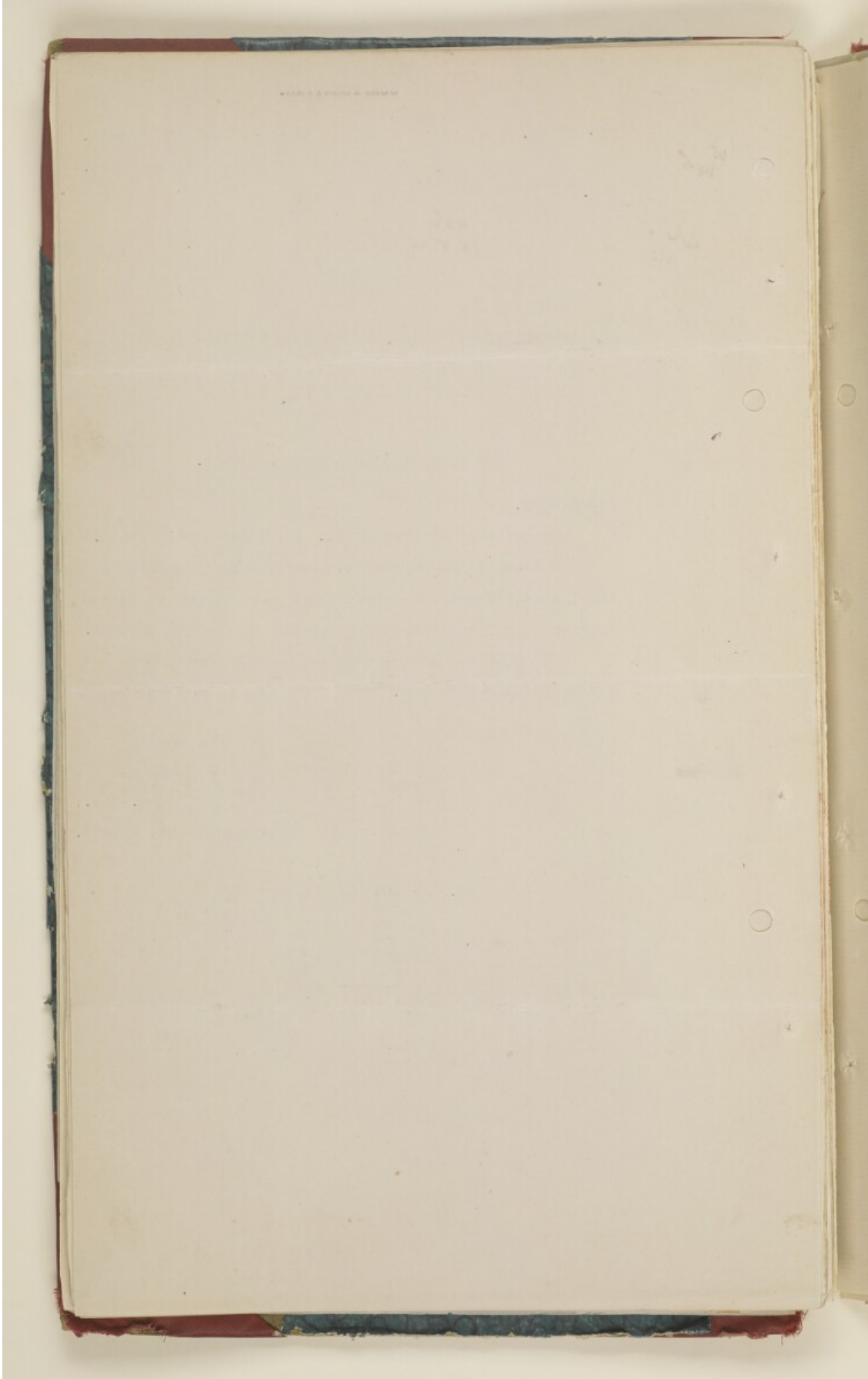
To
The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf,
B U S H I R E.
Special Service Officer, Kuwait.

MEMORANDUM.

Reference my memorandum No. 311-S dated 29th April.
In view of the recent developments in this part of
the desert, Flight Lieutenant Howes was ordered to return
to Kuwait, and arrived by flying boat on the 5th instant.
I enclose herewith copies of the undermentioned mes-
sages despatched by him.

J.C. Moore
Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Kuwait.

No. HK/ 202 dated 5 May 1929
" " 206 " " "
" " 207 " " "
" " 213 " 6 " "
" " 223 " 7 " "
" " 228 " 8 " "





Telegram En Clair
From Howes Kuwait
To Aviation Baghdad
No.HK/202
Dated the 5th May 1929.

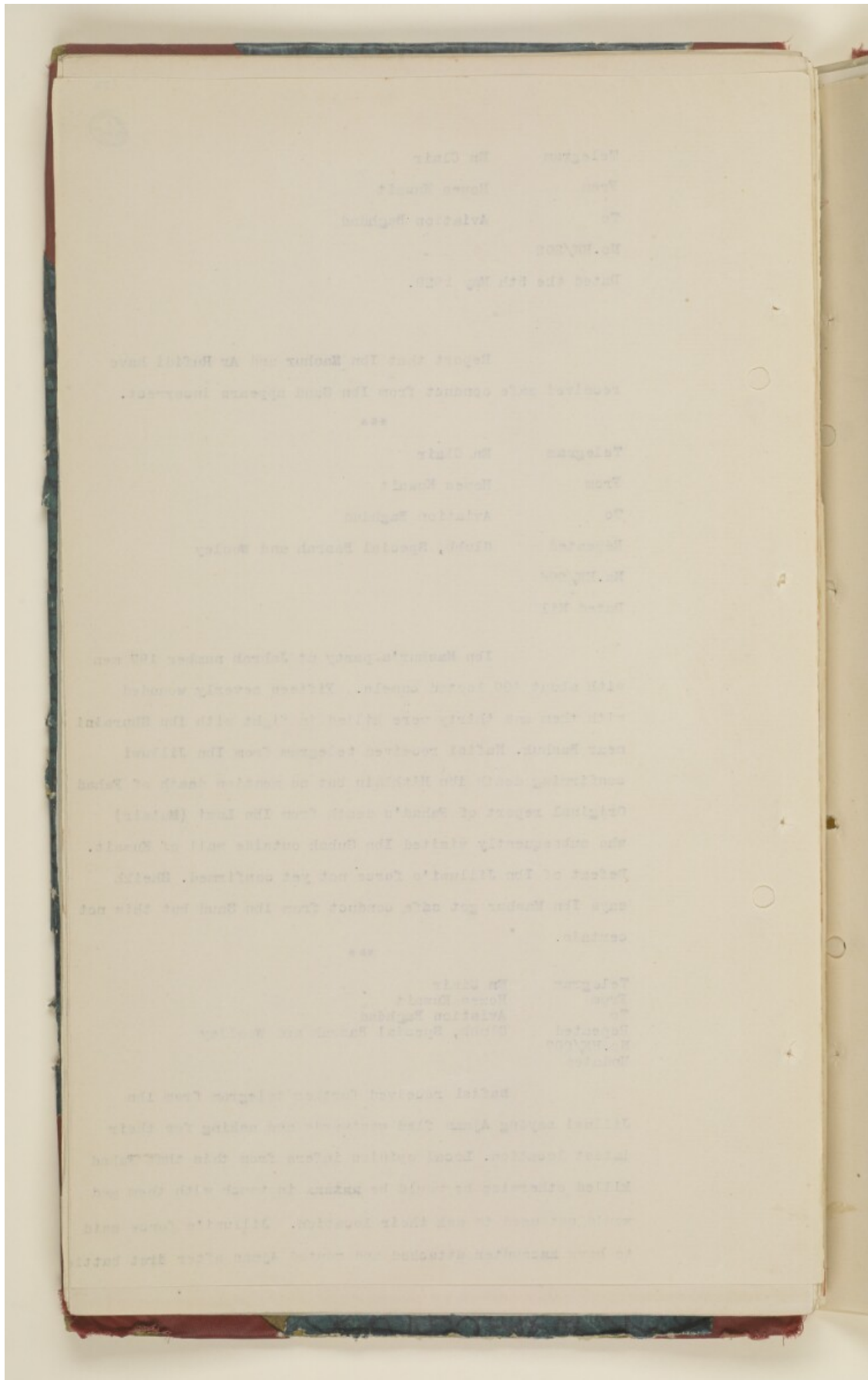
Report that Ibn Mashur and Ar Rufidi have received safe conduct from Ibn Saud appears incorrect.

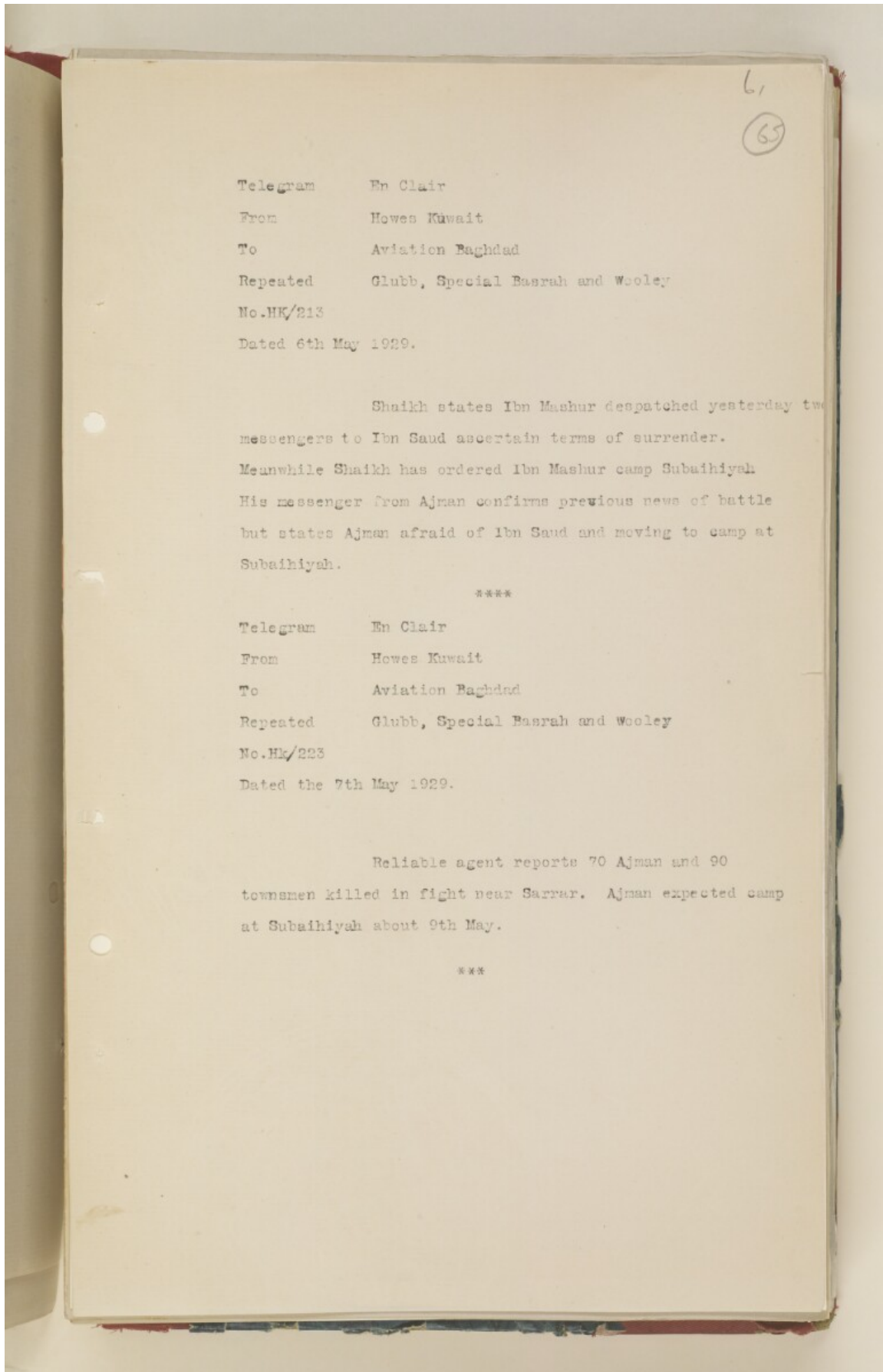
Telegram En Clair
From Howes Kuwait
To Aviation Baghdad
Repeated Glubb, Special Basrah and Woolley
No.HK/206
Dated Nil

Ibn Mashur's party at Jahrah number 197 men with about 400 looted camels. Fifteen severely wounded with them and thirty were killed in fight with Ibn Shuraini near Bashuk. Nafisi received telegram from Ibn Jilluwi confirming death ibn Hithlain but no mention death of Fahad Original report of Fahad's death from Ibn Lami (Mutair) who subsequently visited Ibn Subah outside wall of Kuwait. Defeat of Ibn Jilluwi's force not yet confirmed. Sheikh says Ibn Mashur got safe conduct from Ibn Saud but this not certain.

Telegram En Clair
From Howes Kuwait
To Aviation Baghdad
Repeated Glubb, Special Basrah and Woolley
No.HK/207
Undated

Nafisi received further telegram from Ibn Jilluwi saying Ajman fled westwards and asking for their latest location. Local opinion infers from this that Fahad killed otherwise he would be ~~xxxxxx~~ in touch with them and would not need to ask their location. Jilluwi's force said to have ~~xxxx~~ attacked and routed Ajman after first battle.



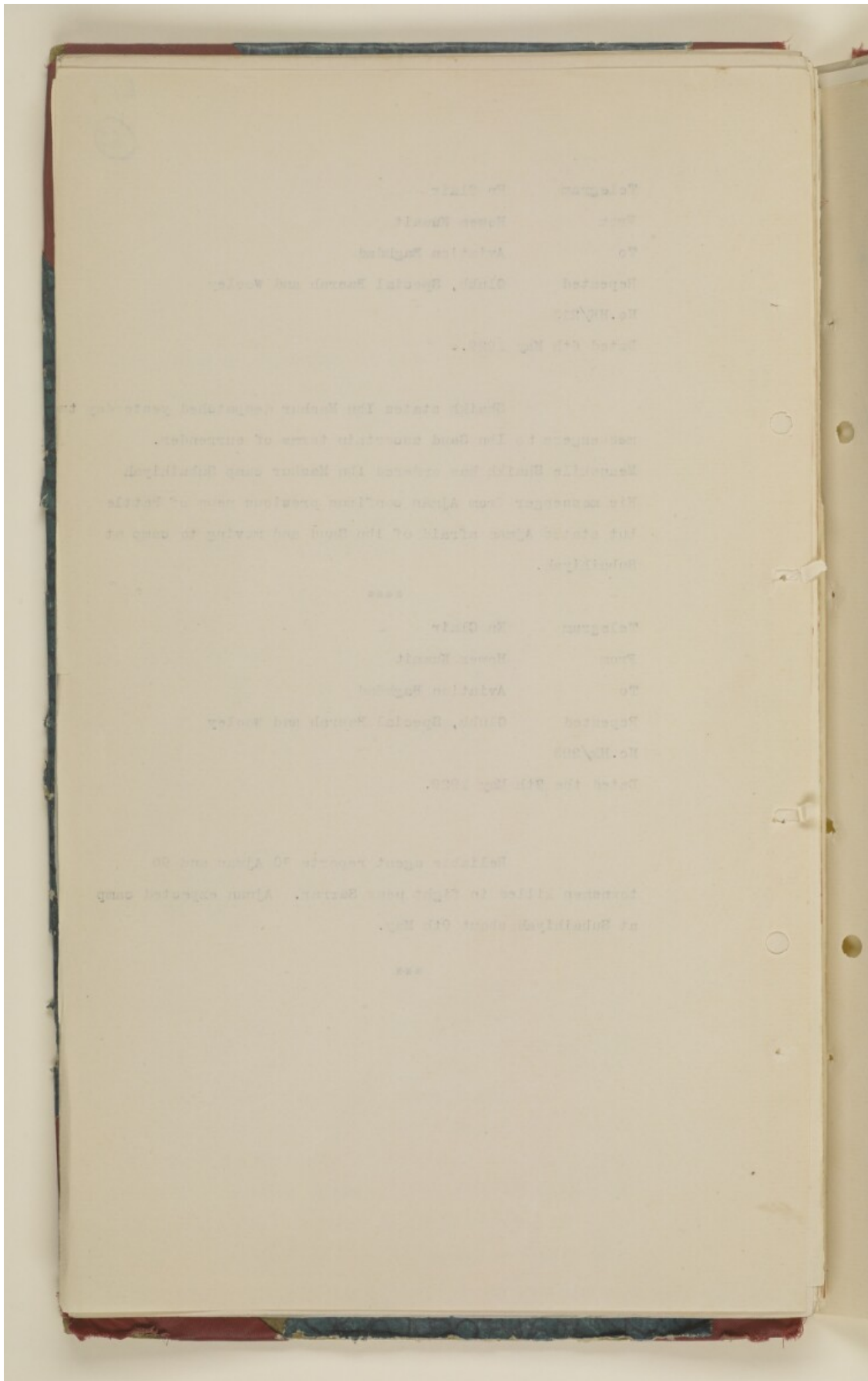


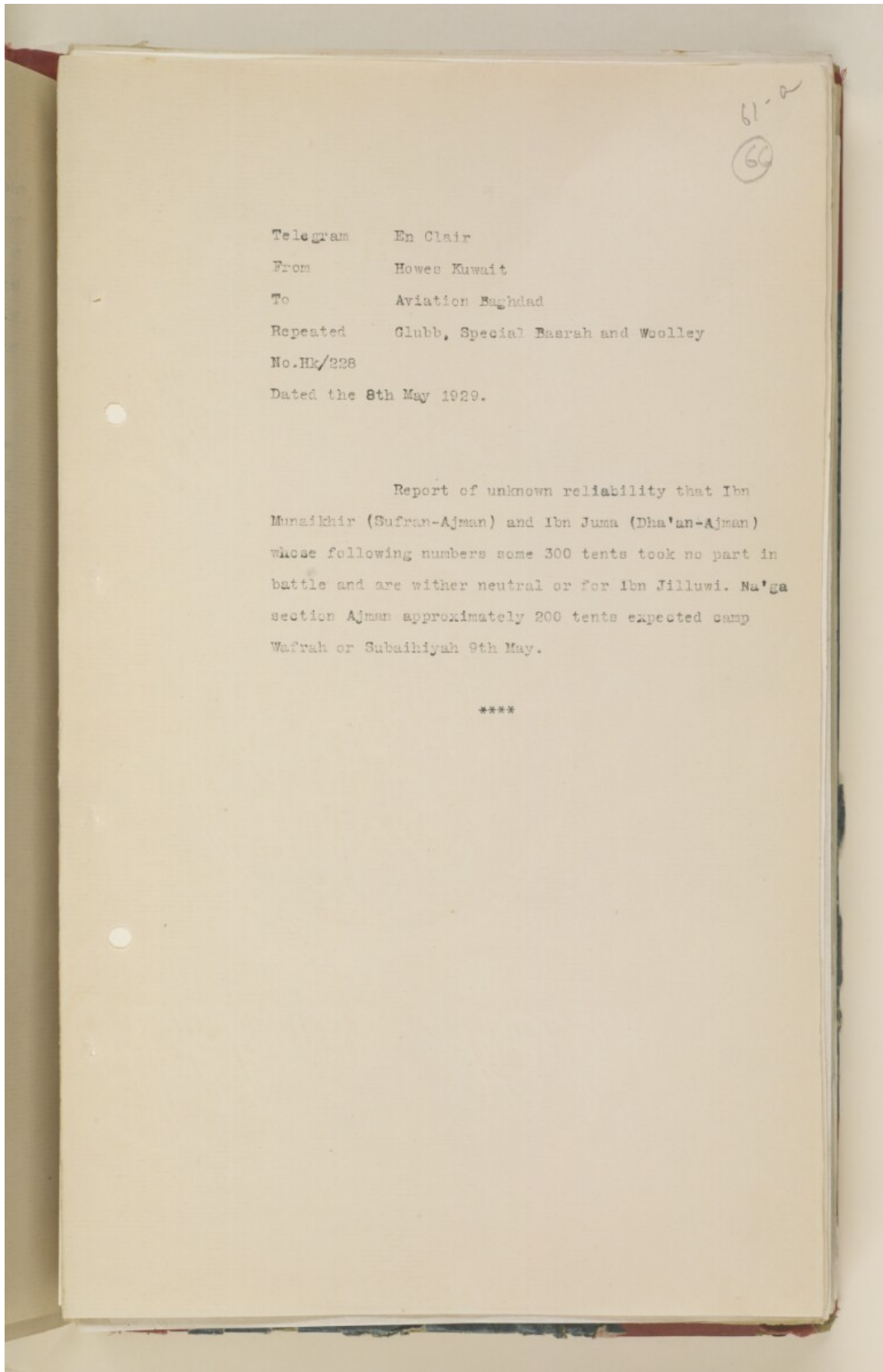
Telegram En Clair
From Howes Kuwait
To Aviation Baghdad
Repeated Glubb, Special Basrah and Wooley
No.HK/213
Dated 6th May 1929.

Shaikh states Ibn Mashur despatched yesterday two messengers to Ibn Saud ascertain terms of surrender. Meanwhile Shaikh has ordered Ibn Mashur camp Subaihiyah. His messenger from Ajman confirms previous news of battle but states Ajman afraid of Ibn Saud and moving to camp at Subaihiyah.

Telegram En Clair
From Howes Kuwait
To Aviation Baghdad
Repeated Glubb, Special Basrah and Wooley
No.HK/223
Dated the 7th May 1929.

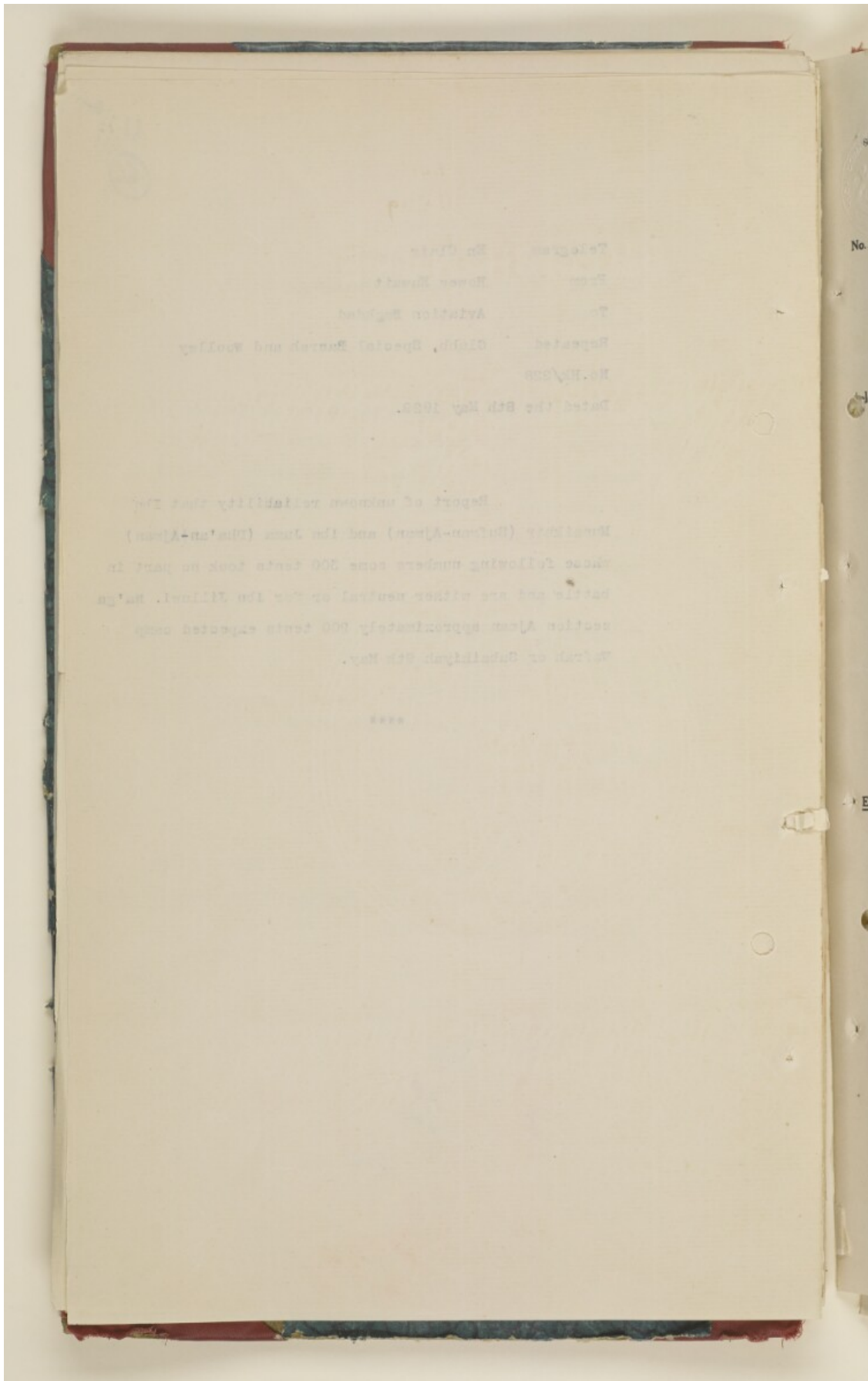
Reliable agent reports 70 Ajman and 90 townsmen killed in fight near Sarrar. Ajman expected camp at Subaihiyah about 9th May.





Telegram En Clair
From Howes Kuwait
To Aviation Baghdad
Repeated Glubb, Special Basrah and Woolley
No.HK/228
Dated the 8th May 1929.

Report of unknown reliability that Ibn
Munafkhir (Sufran-Ajman) and Ibn Juma (Dha'an-Ajman)
whose following numbers some 300 tents took no part in
battle and are wither neutral or for Ibn Jilluwi. Na'ga
section Ajman approximately 200 tents expected camp
Wafrah or Subaihiyah 9th May.





6/14

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SGPS...621...1081...5,000...18 9 24.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. S.O. 998

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.
Reg. No. 441
Date 13.5.29.
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

H. C. F. 16.

SECRETARIAT OF H. E. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR 'IRAQ

Baghdad, 8th May, 1929.

Acting
By direction of His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq, a copy of correspondence as marked below is forwarded with compliments to :—

The Secretary to the Hon'ble
the Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf, Bushire.

(Reference this Secretariat letter No. S.O.28 dated the 5th January, 1929).

Vol VIII p. 11-a

Political Secretary

Political Secretary
to H. E. The High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

Enclosures :-

Translation of letter No.98/25 dated 1-3-29, from
His Majesty King Ibn Sa'ud, regarding certain Mutair
tribesmen who had camped in 'Iraq territory.

T.C.

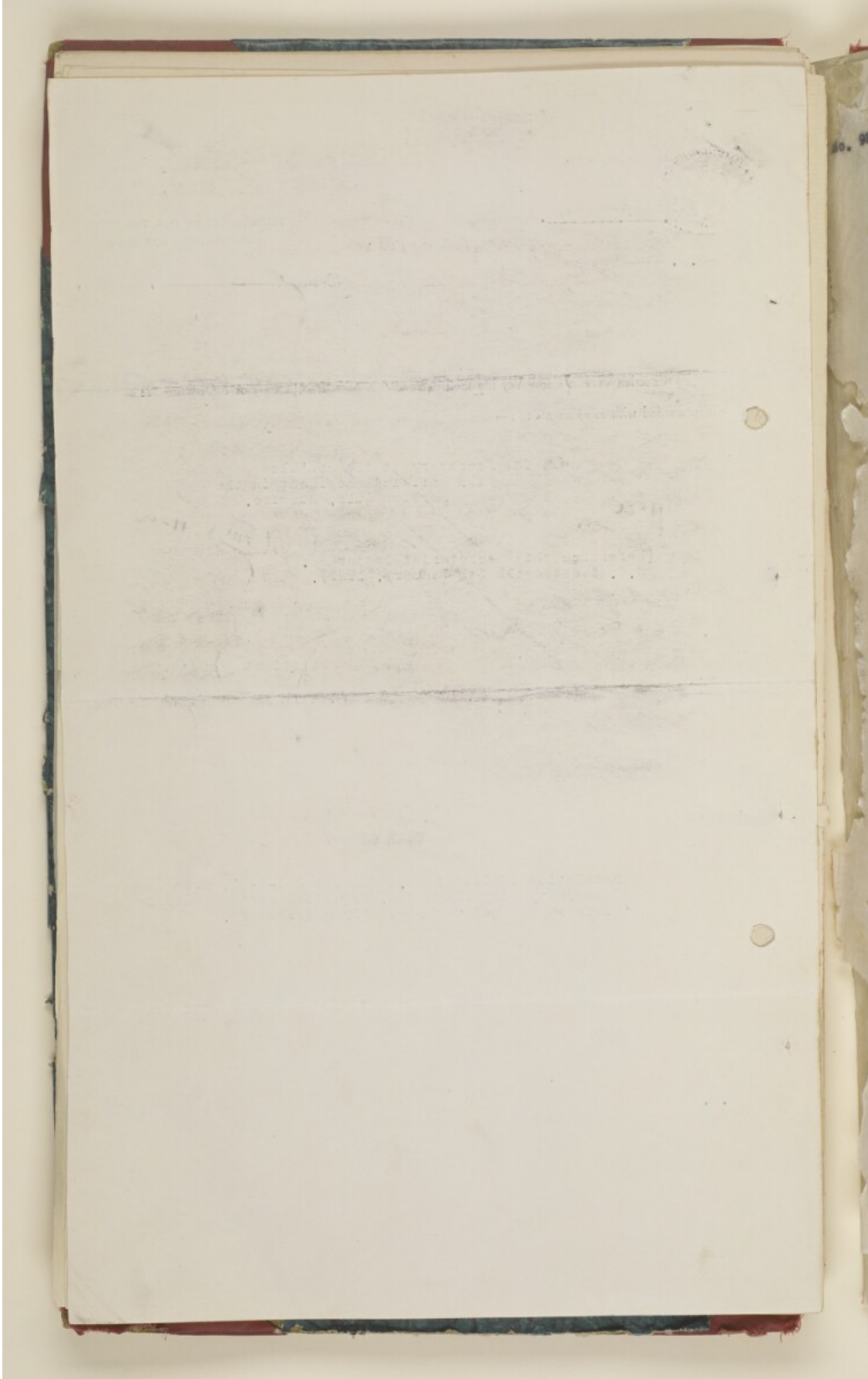
P.R.

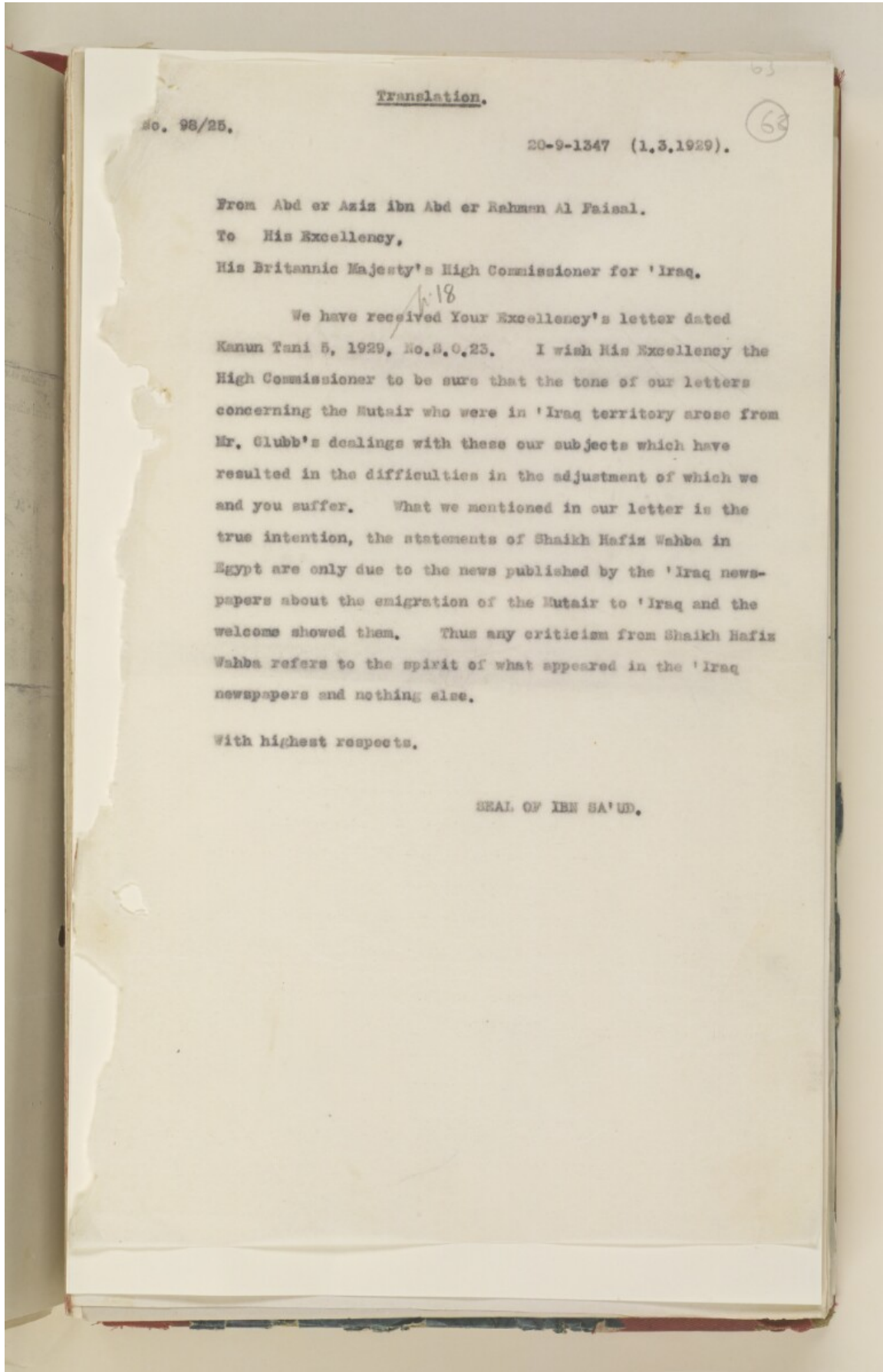
13/5

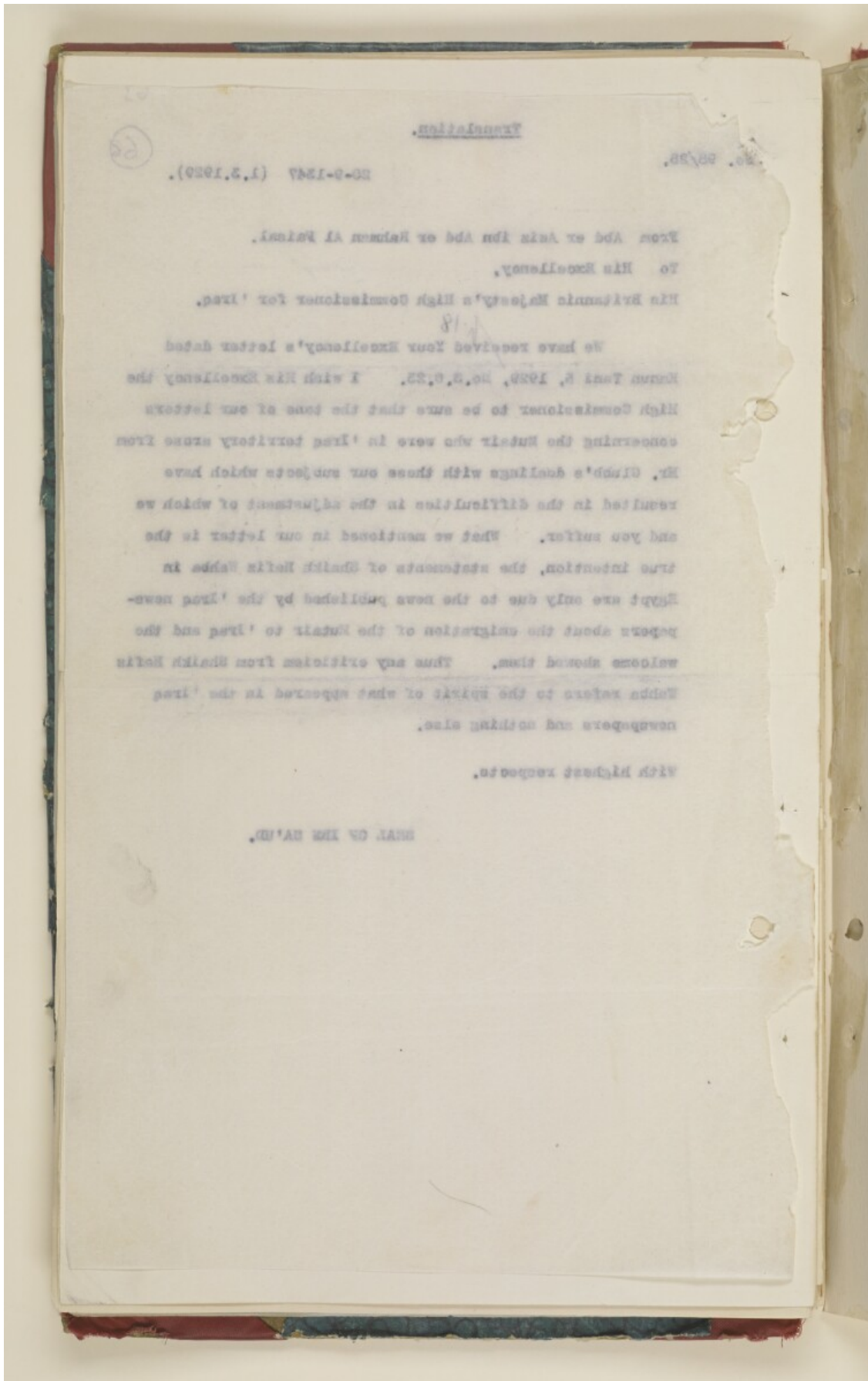
17th 5/29

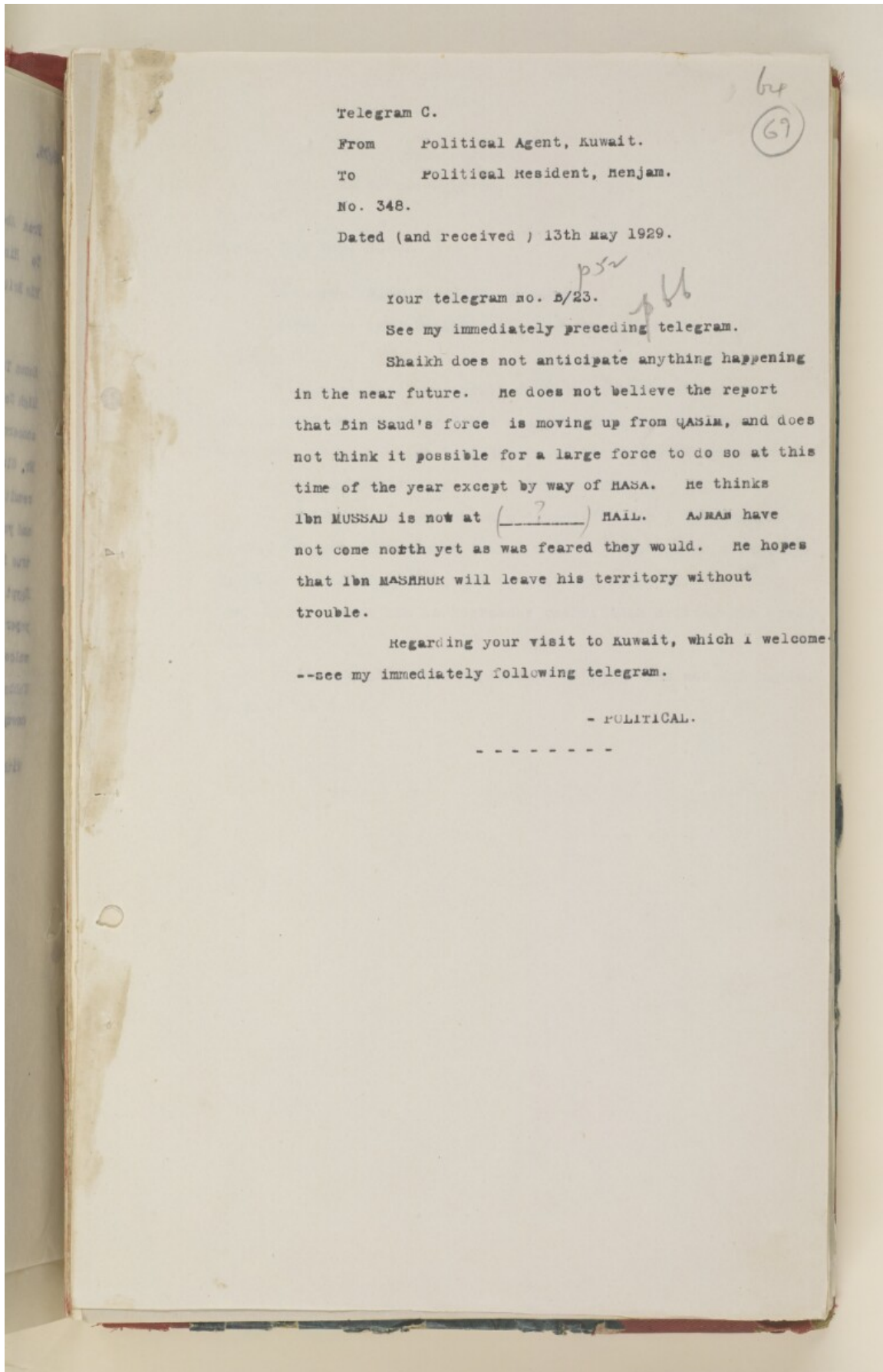
File ? 10/27/5

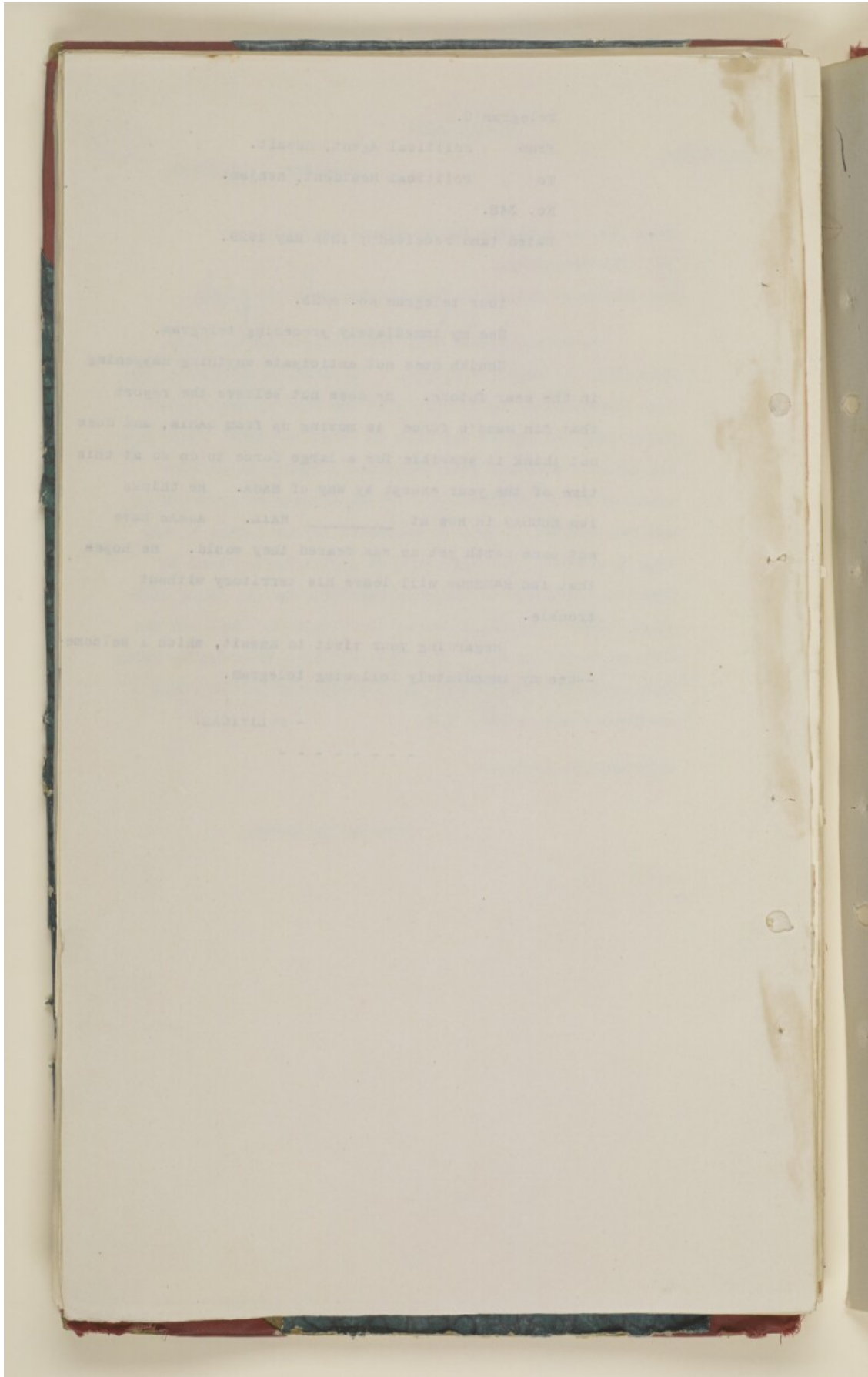
PR

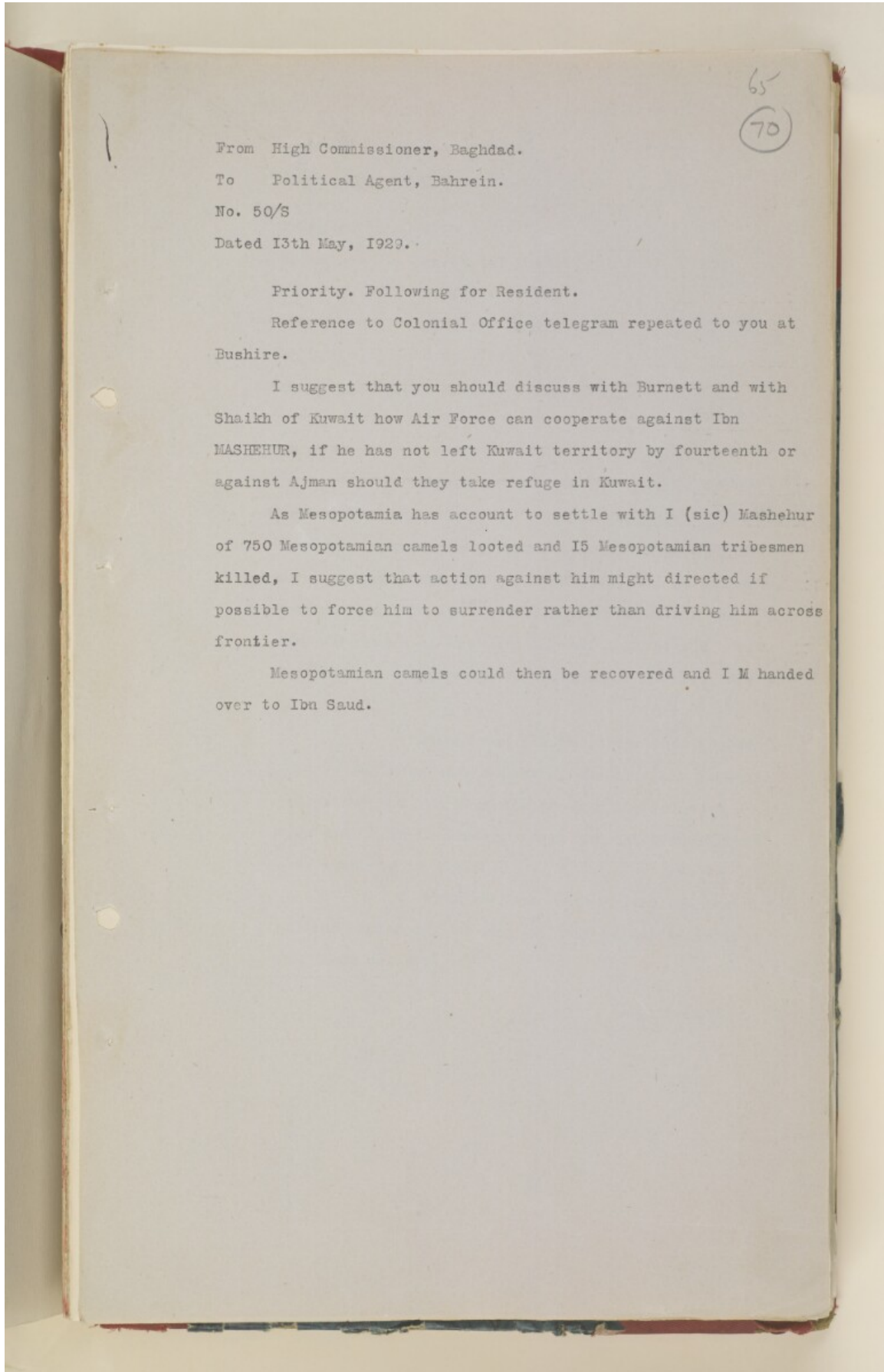


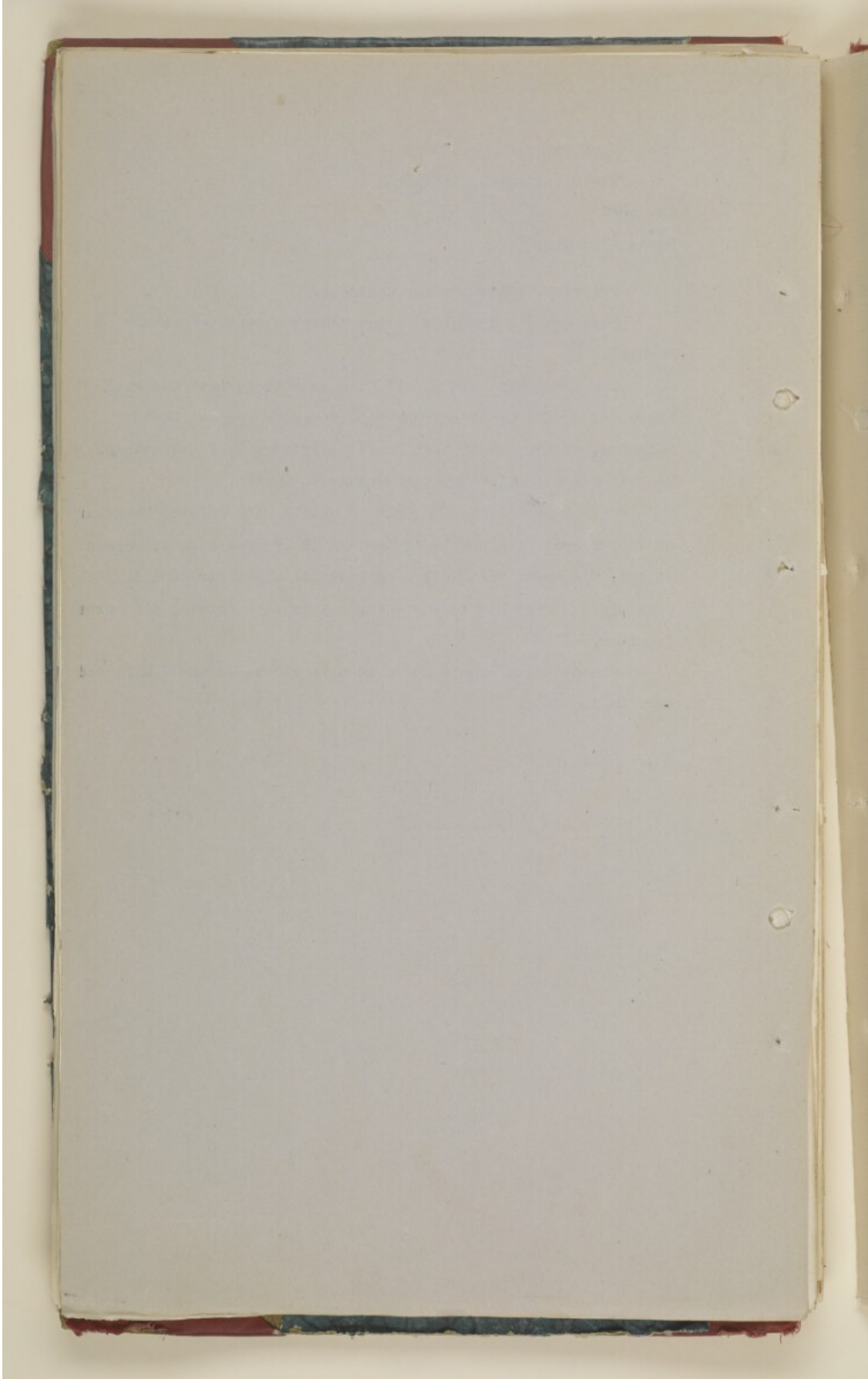














61/14 962-14/5/29 66
71

Telegram	Code
From	Political Kuwait
To	Resident Henjam
Repeated	Bushire, Baghdad, Basra and Glubb
No. 347	
Dated 13th (received 14th) May 1929.	

Mutair of unknown reliability who left Artawayah states Dawish now out of danger. Heard Ibn Saud had removed his personal standard from Sirr and had left for Hedjaz by ^{car (?)} (word omitted). He had asked Dawish to affect Ibn Mashhur's submission and had given him 100 rifles on his pointing out that he was short. Dawish had sent messages to Ibn Mashhur advising him to submit.

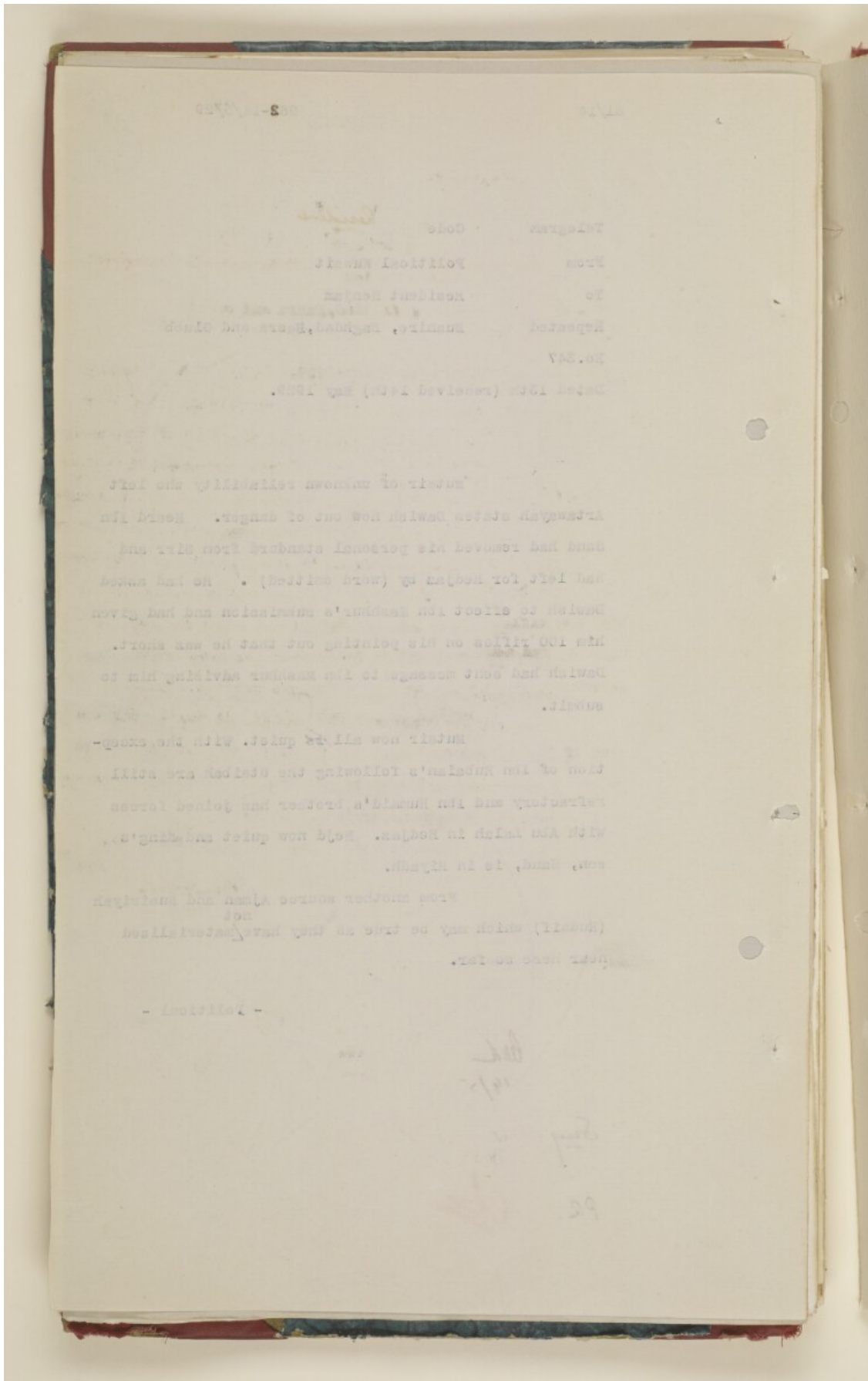
Mutair now all ~~is~~ quiet. With the exception of Ibn Rubaian's following the Utaibah are still refractory and Ibn Humaid's brother has joined forces with Abu Lalah in Hedjaz. Nejd now quiet and King's son, Saud, is in Riyadh.

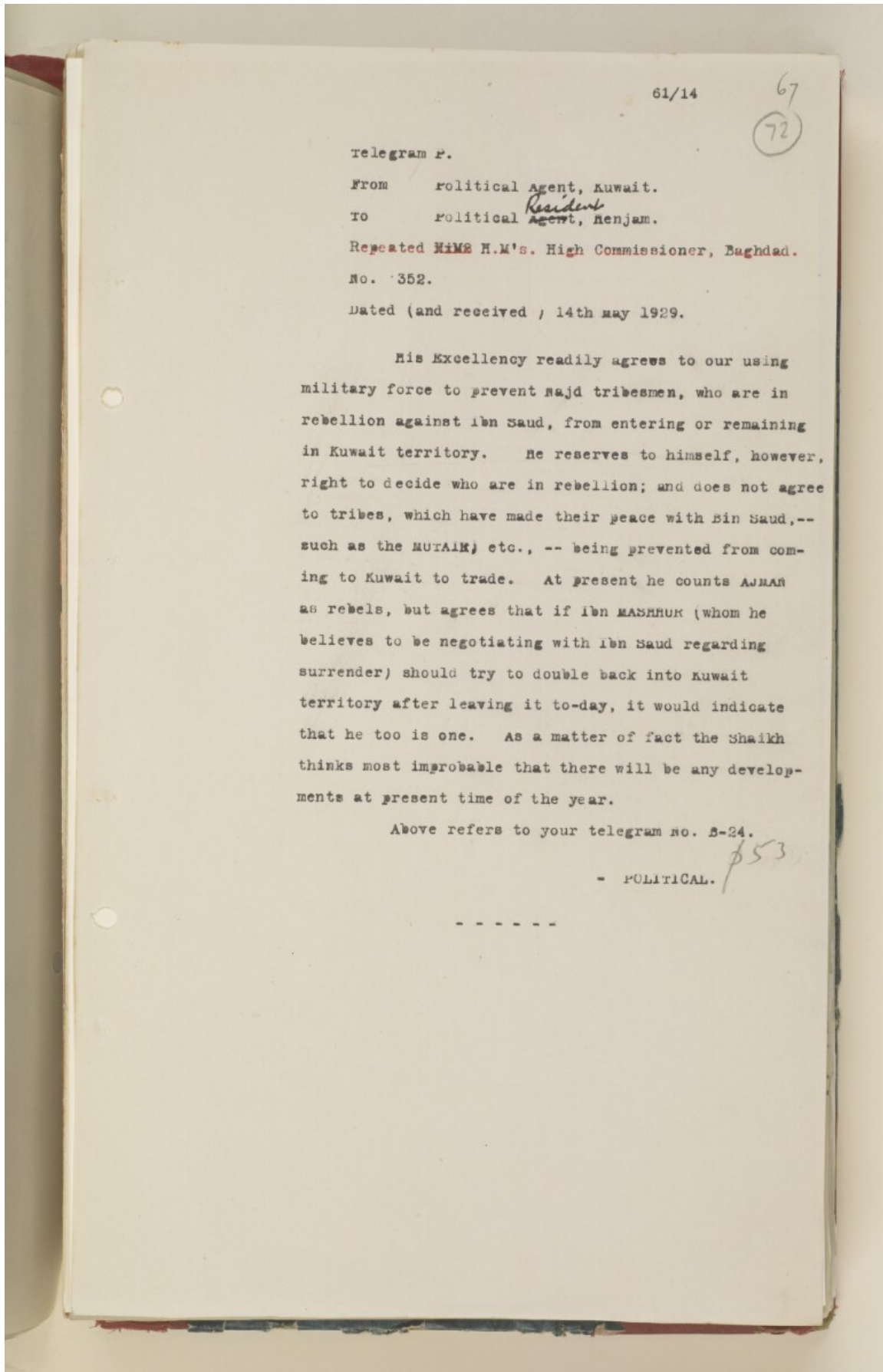
From another source Ajman and Nuairiyah ^{not} (Rudaif) which may be true as they have ~~not~~ materialised near here so far.

- Political -

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PR. *ch*

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Telegram P.

From Political Agent, Kuwait.

To Political Agent, ^{Resident} Benjam.

Repeated ~~W.M.~~ H.M.'s. High Commissioner, Baghdad.

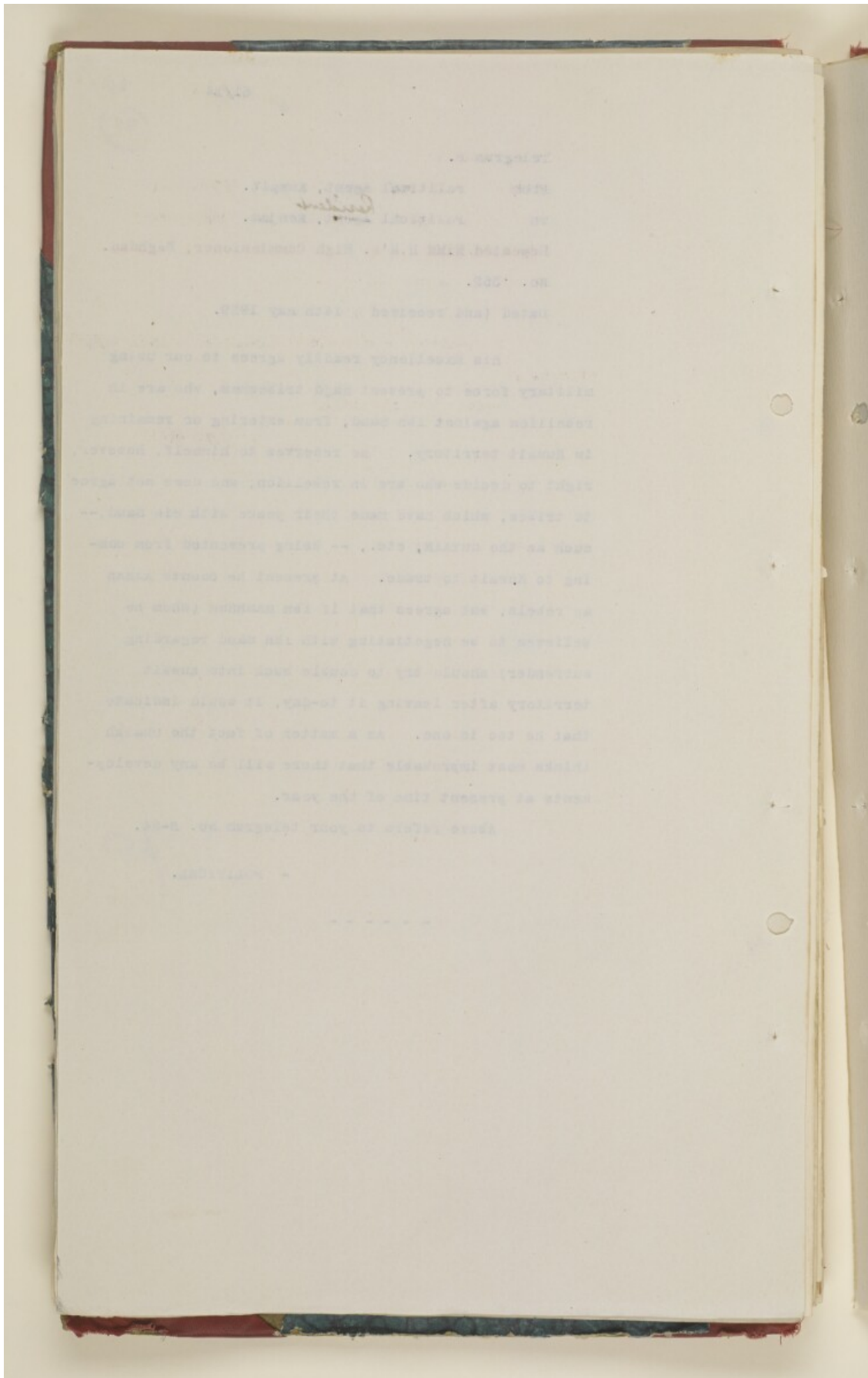
No. 352.

Dated (and received) 14th May 1929.

His Excellency readily agrees to our using military force to prevent Najd tribesmen, who are in rebellion against Ibn Saud, from entering or remaining in Kuwait territory. He reserves to himself, however, right to decide who are in rebellion; and does not agree to tribes, which have made their peace with Bin Saud, -- such as the MURAIK, etc., -- being prevented from coming to Kuwait to trade. At present he counts AJMAN as rebels, but agrees that if Ibn MASHMUK (whom he believes to be negotiating with Ibn Saud regarding surrender) should try to double back into Kuwait territory after leaving it to-day, it would indicate that he too is one. As a matter of fact the Shaikh thinks most improbable that there will be any developments at present time of the year.

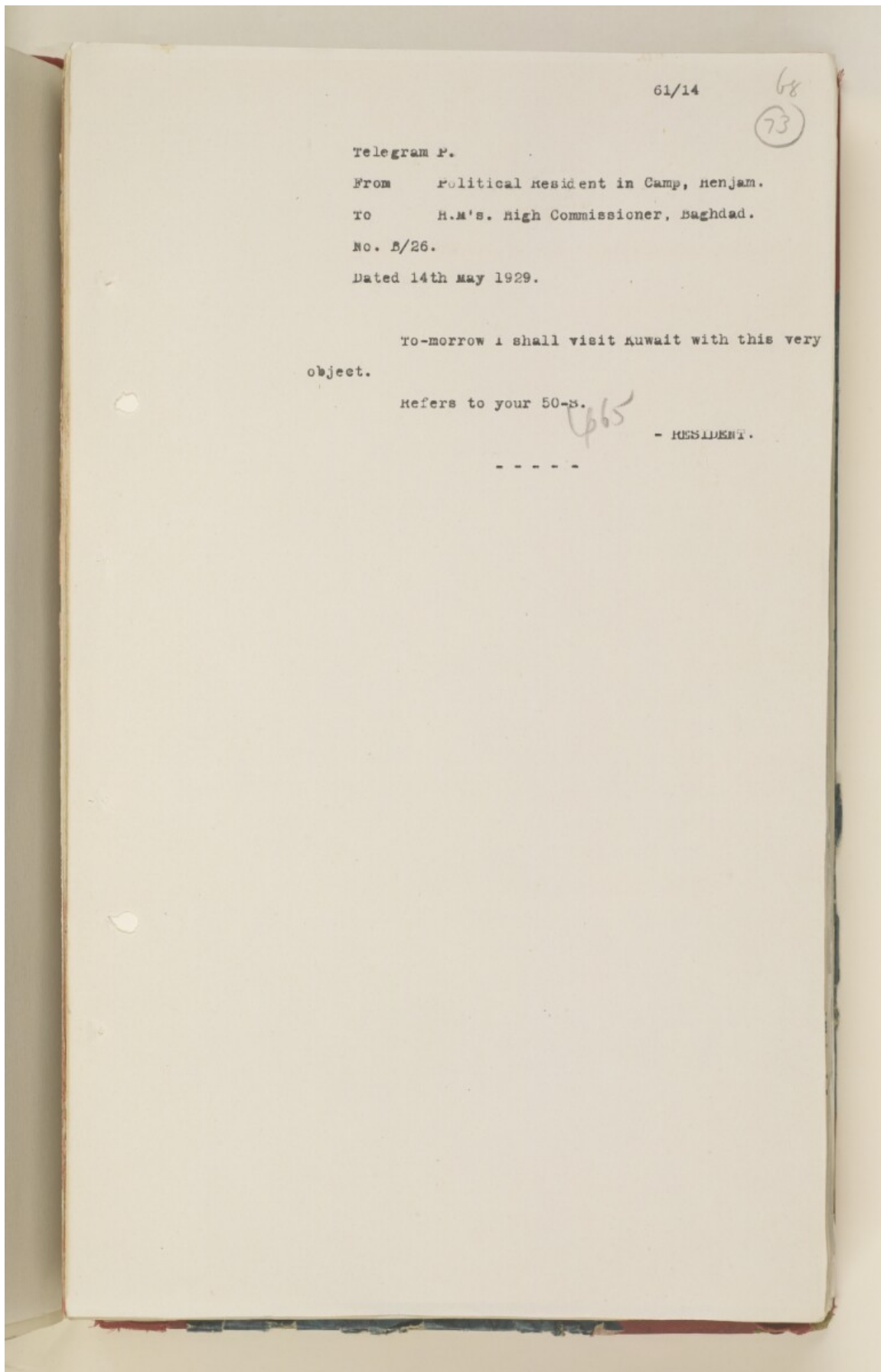
Above refers to your telegram no. B-24.

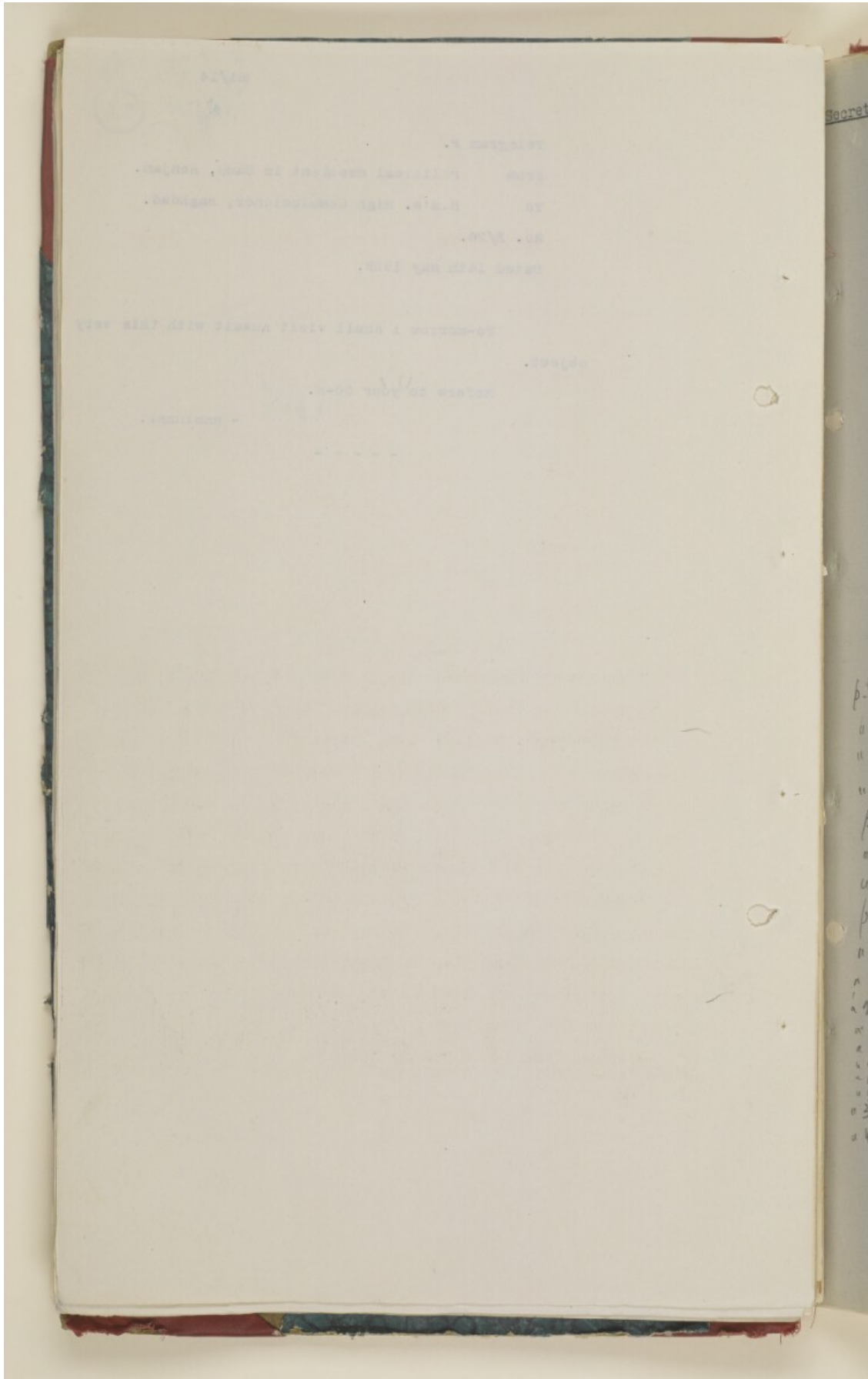
- POLITICAL. 53

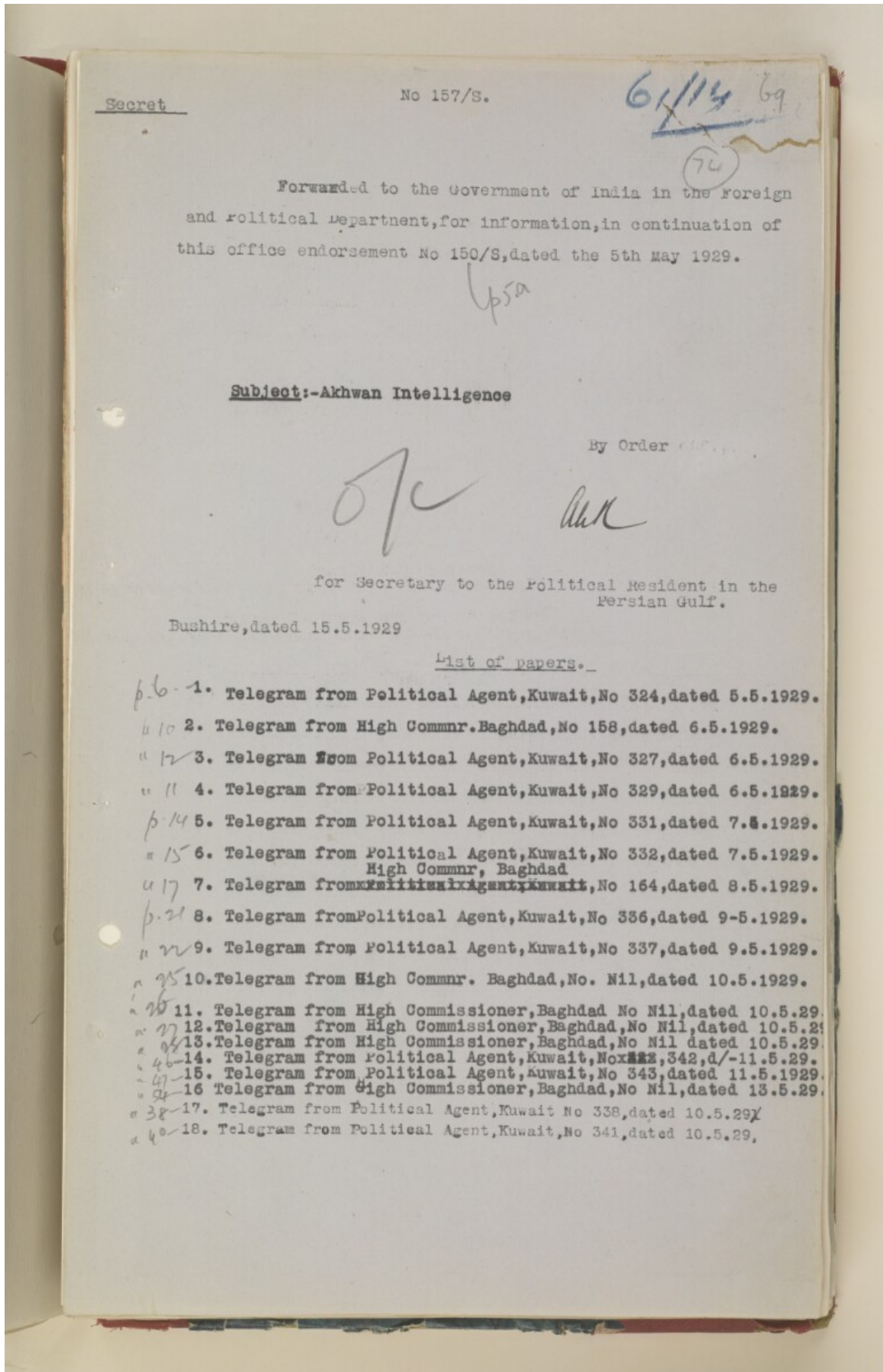


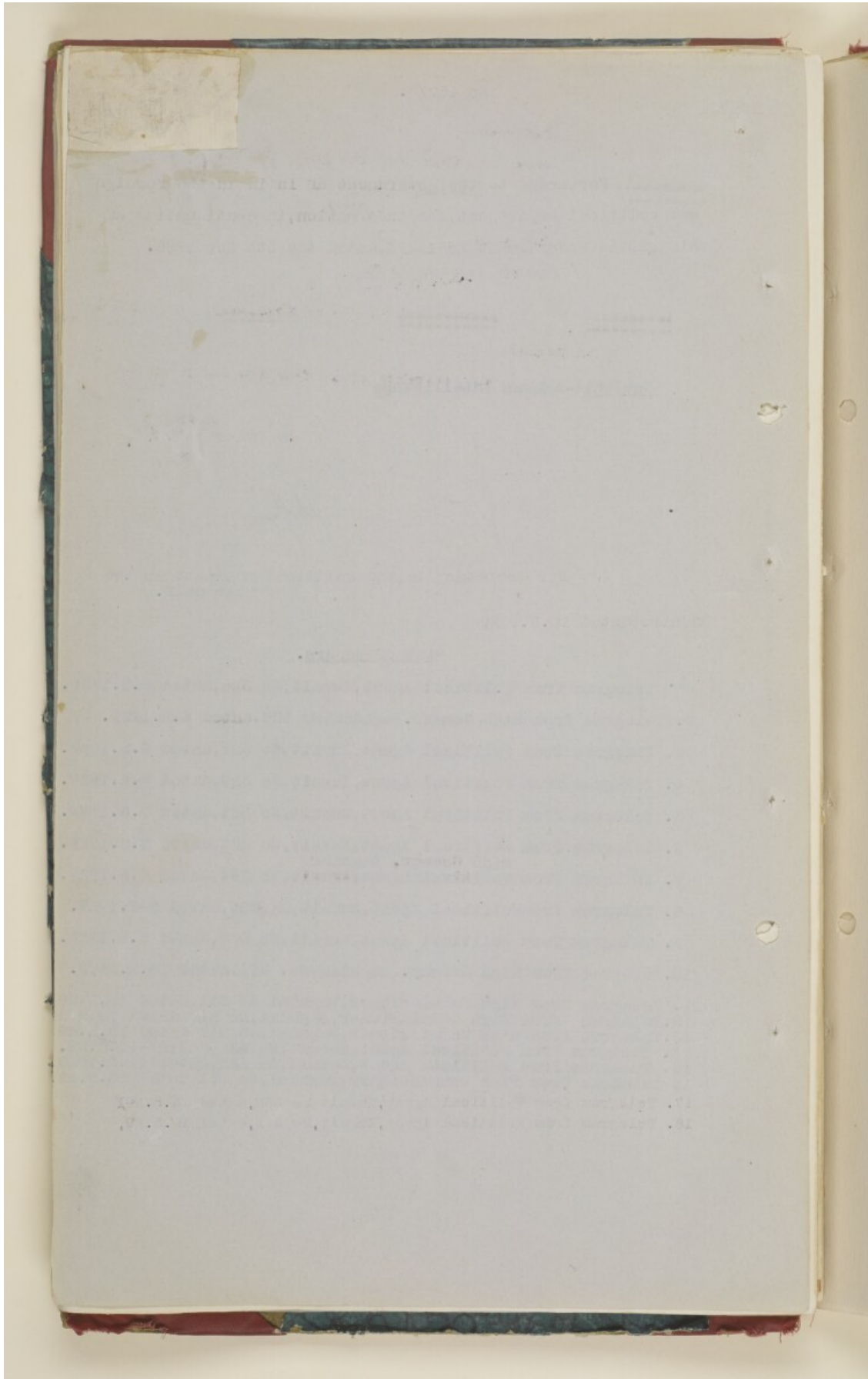


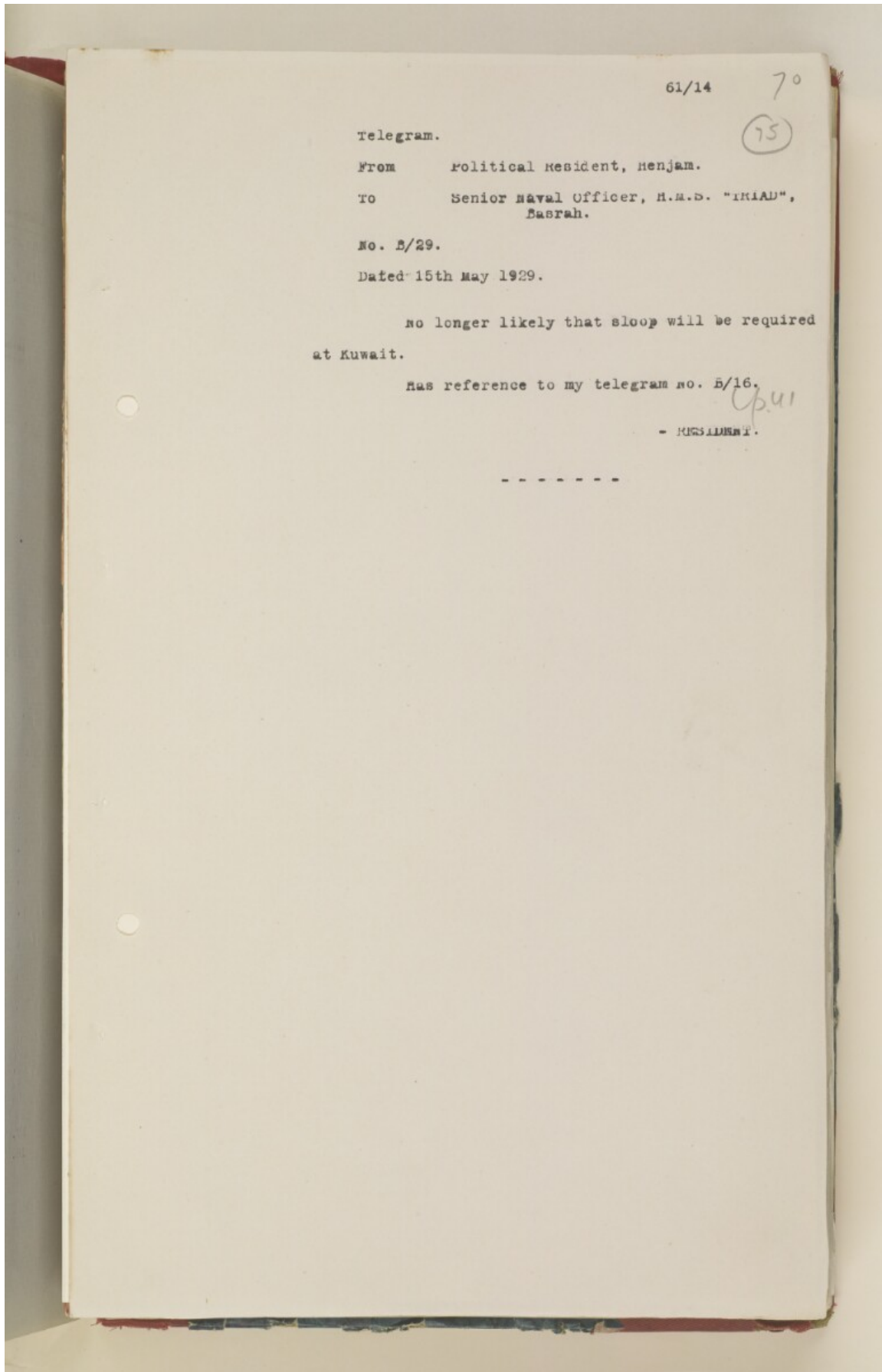
"ملف (IX D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٧٣و] (٧٠٠/١٥٣)

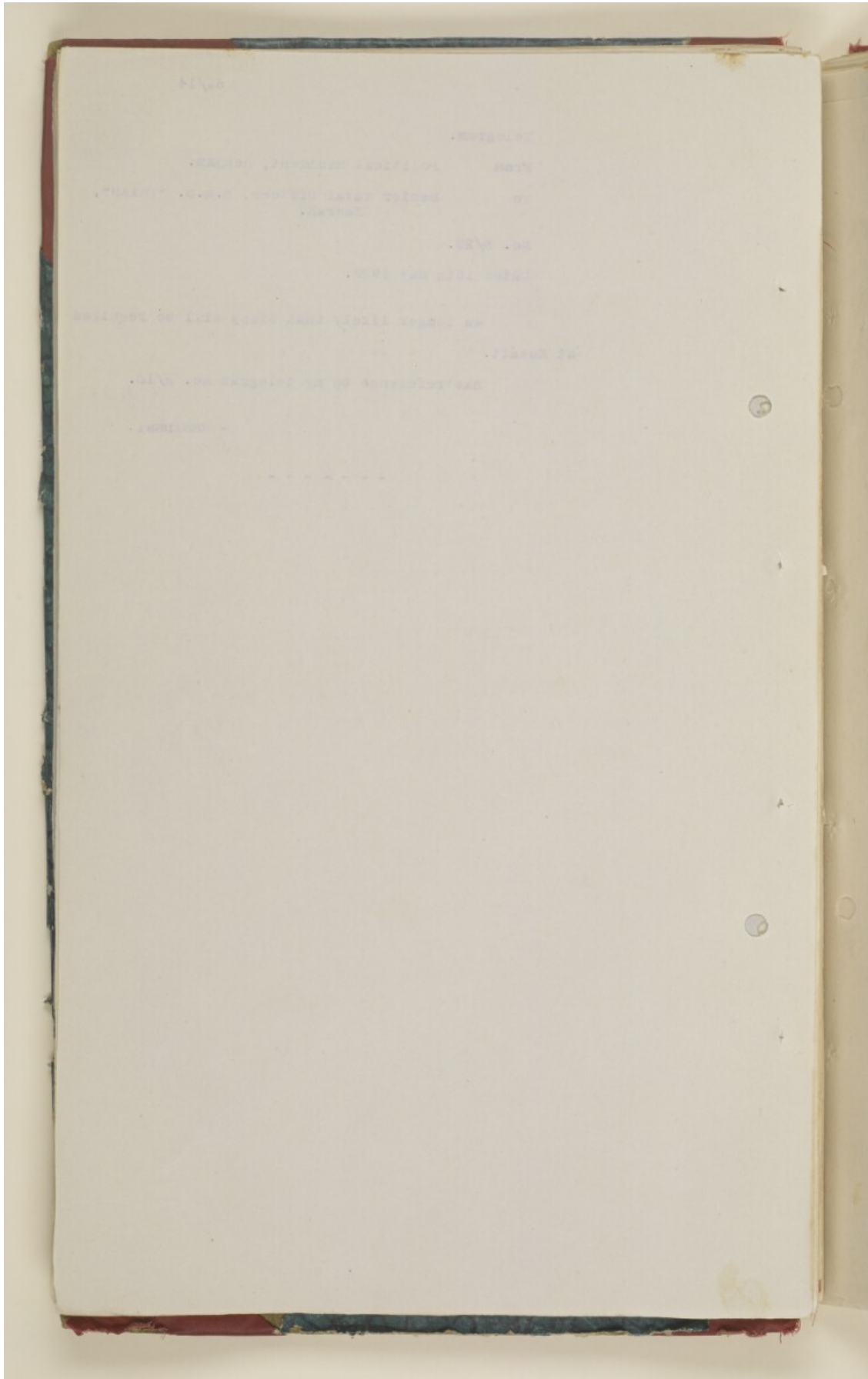








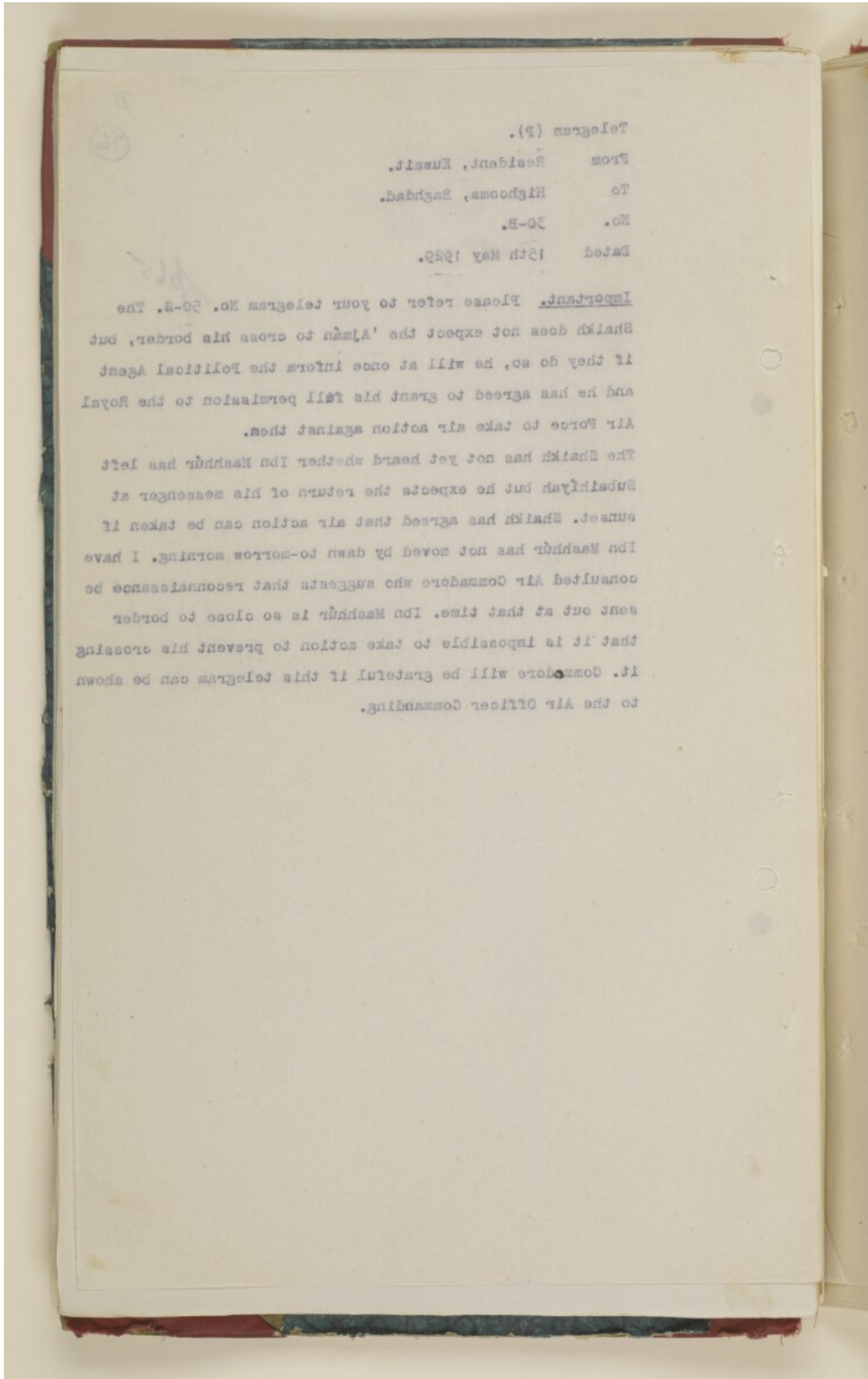


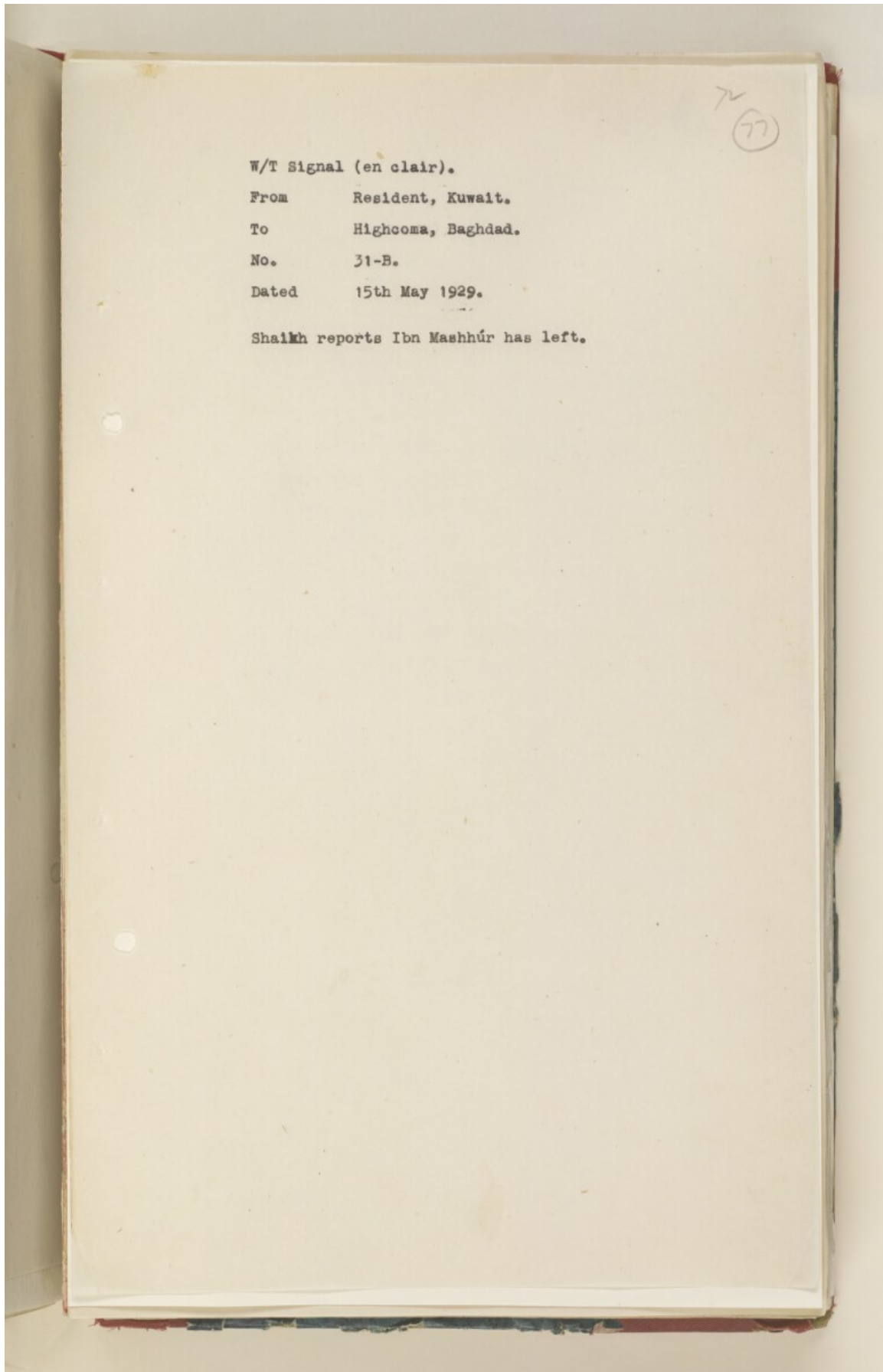




Telegram (P).
From Resident, Kuwait.
To Highcoma, Baghdad.
No. 30-B.
Dated 15th May 1929.

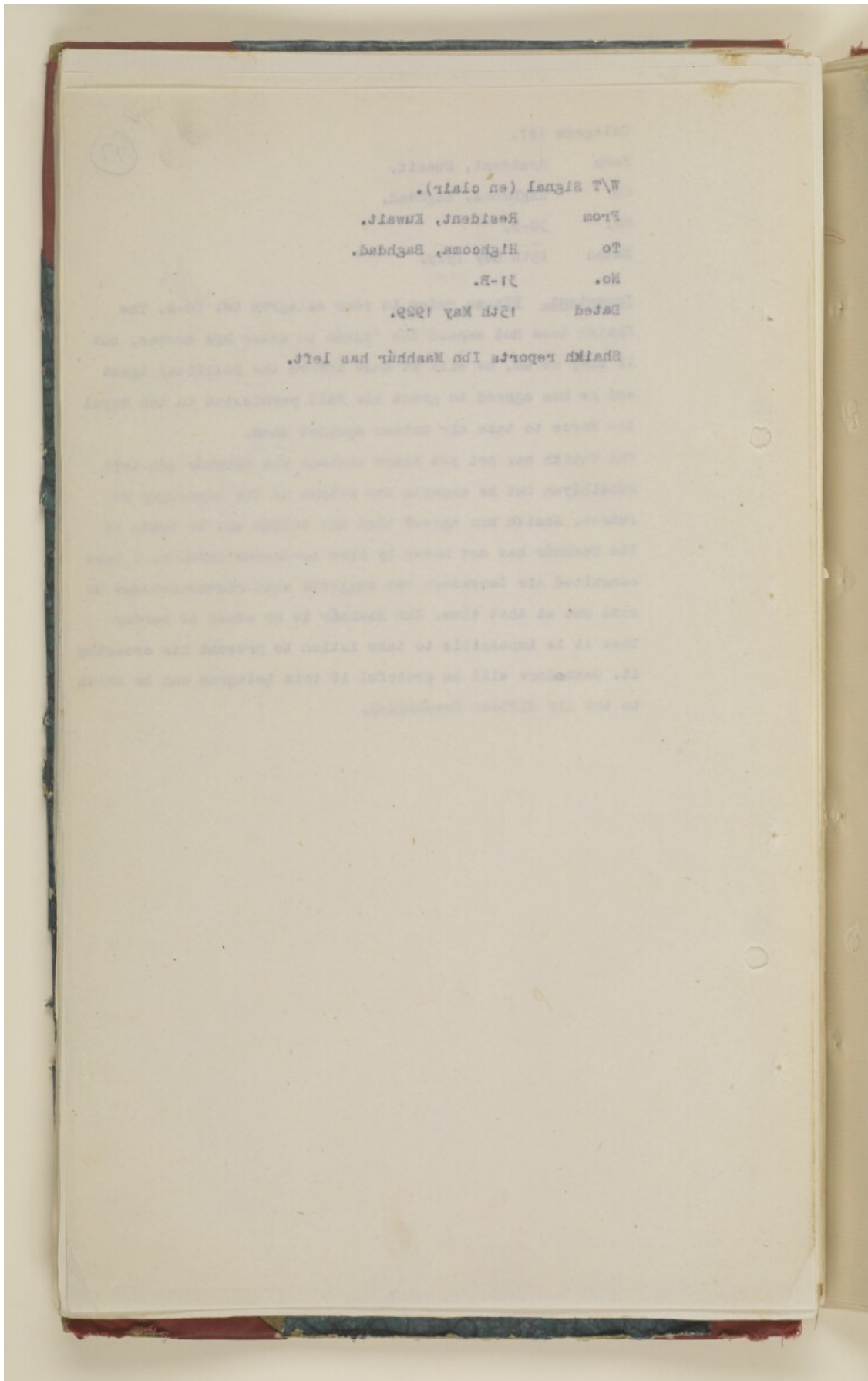
71
76
p65
Important. Please refer to your telegram No. 50-S. The Shaikh does not expect the 'Ajmán to cross his border, but if they do so, he will at once inform the Political Agent and he has agreed to grant his full permission to the Royal Air Force to take air action against them.
The Shaikh has not yet heard whether Ibn Mashhūr has left Subaihiyah but he expects the return of his messenger at sunset. Shaikh has agreed that air action can be taken if Ibn Mashhūr has not moved by dawn to-morrow morning. I have consulted Air Commadore who suggests that reconnaissance be sent out at that time. Ibn Mashhūr is so close to border that it is impossible to take action to prevent his crossing it. Commadore will be grateful if this telegram can be shown to the Air Officer Commanding.

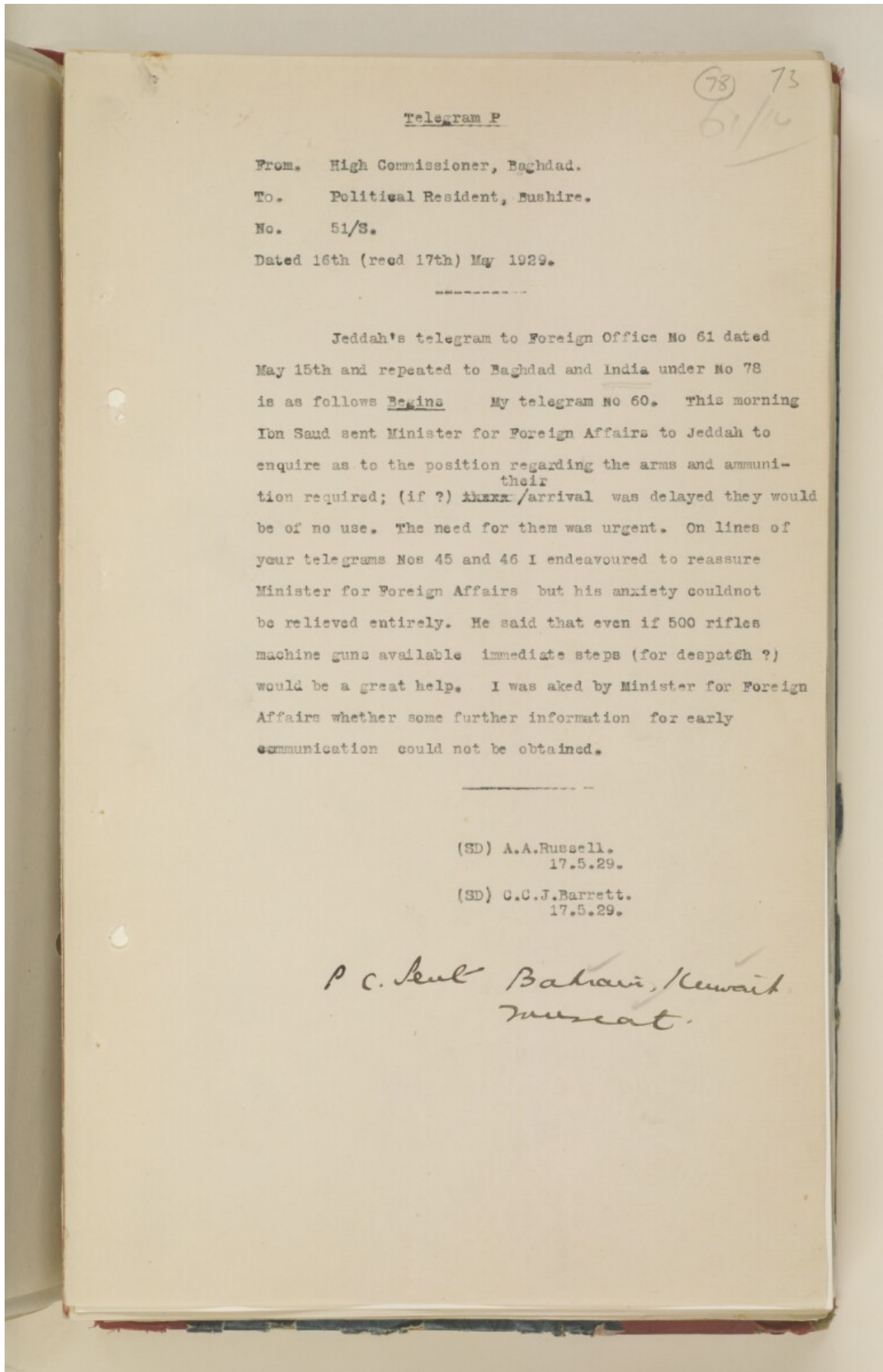


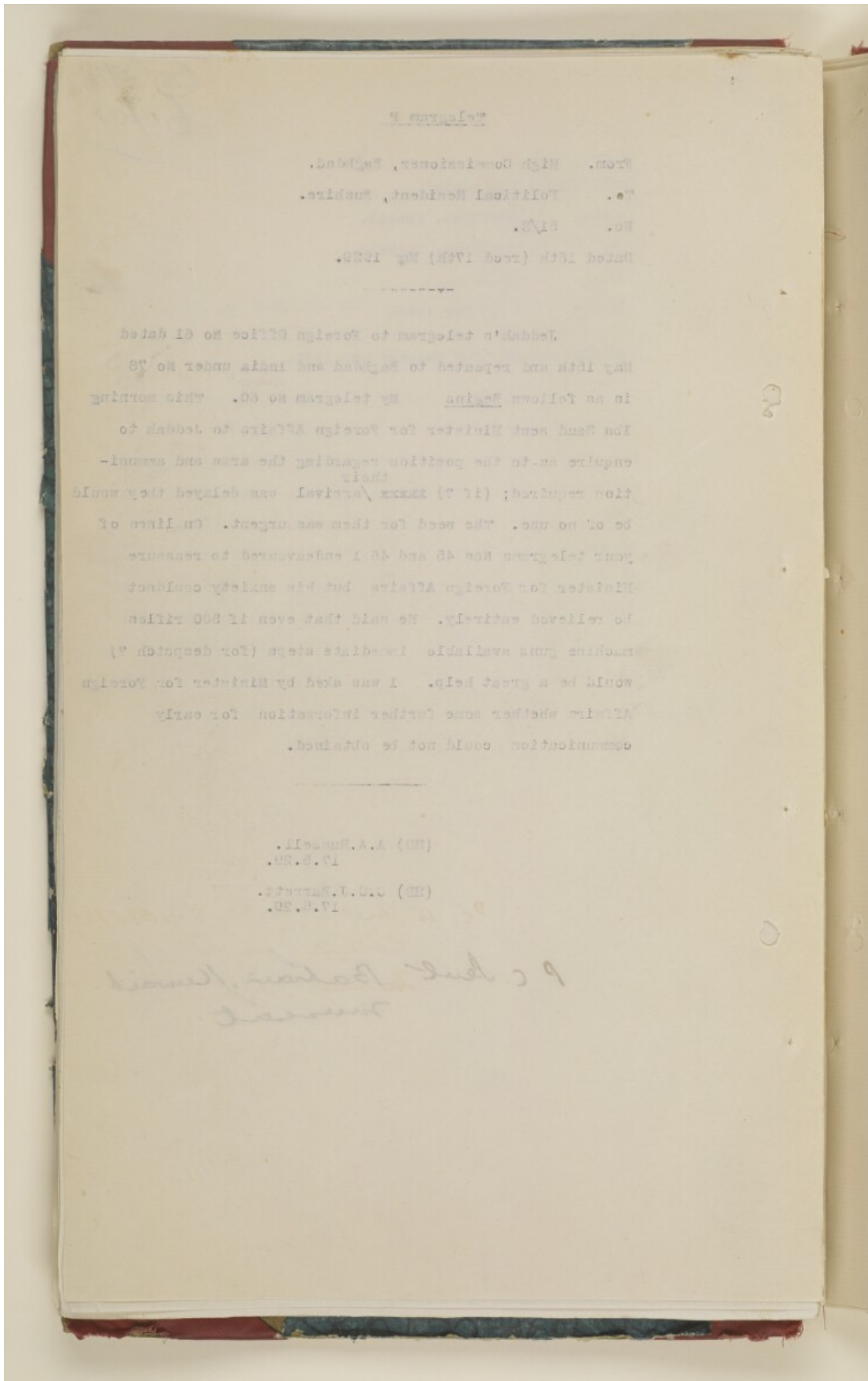


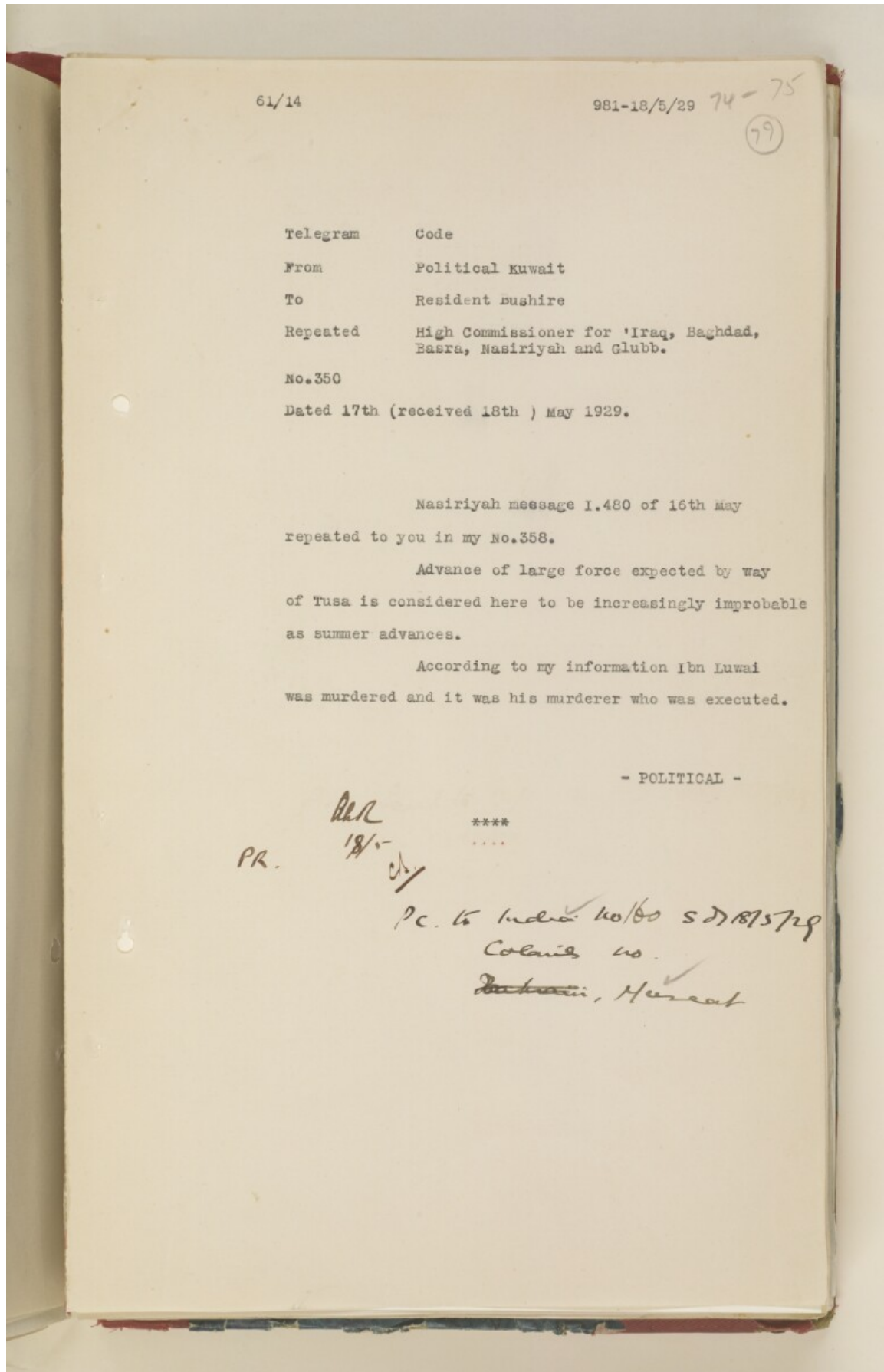


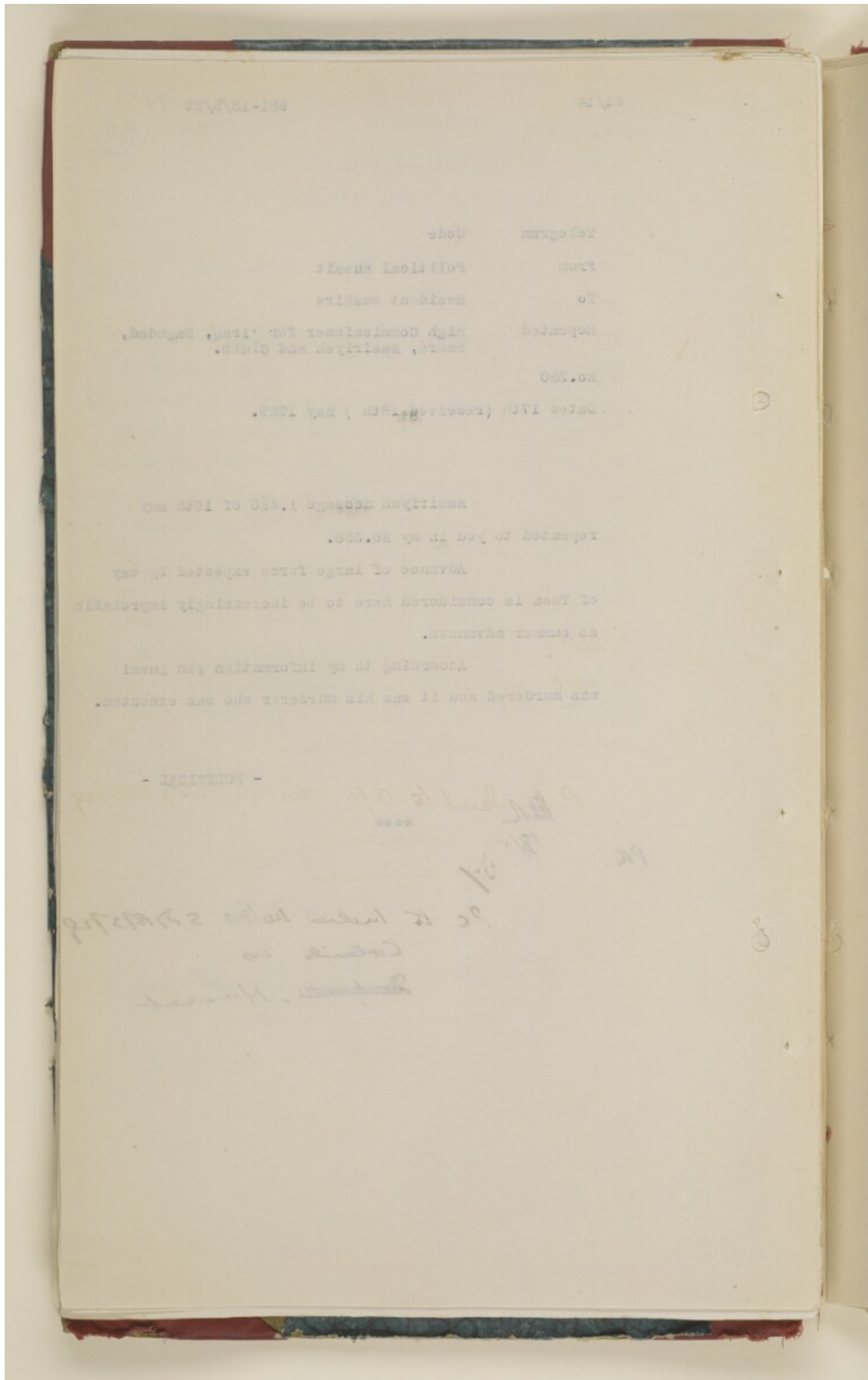
"ملف (D 56 61/14 IX) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٧٧ظ] (٧٠٠/١٦٢٢)

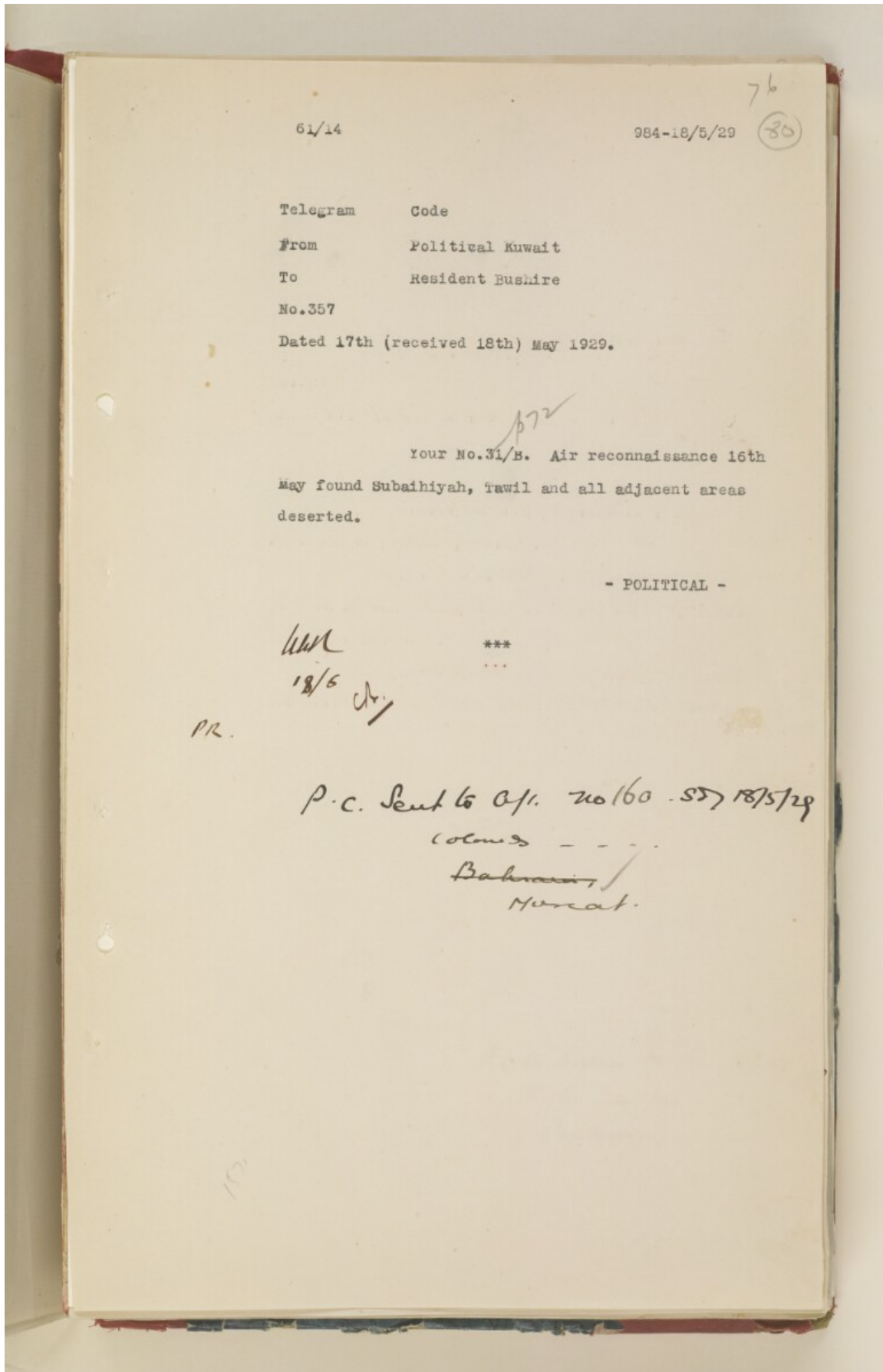


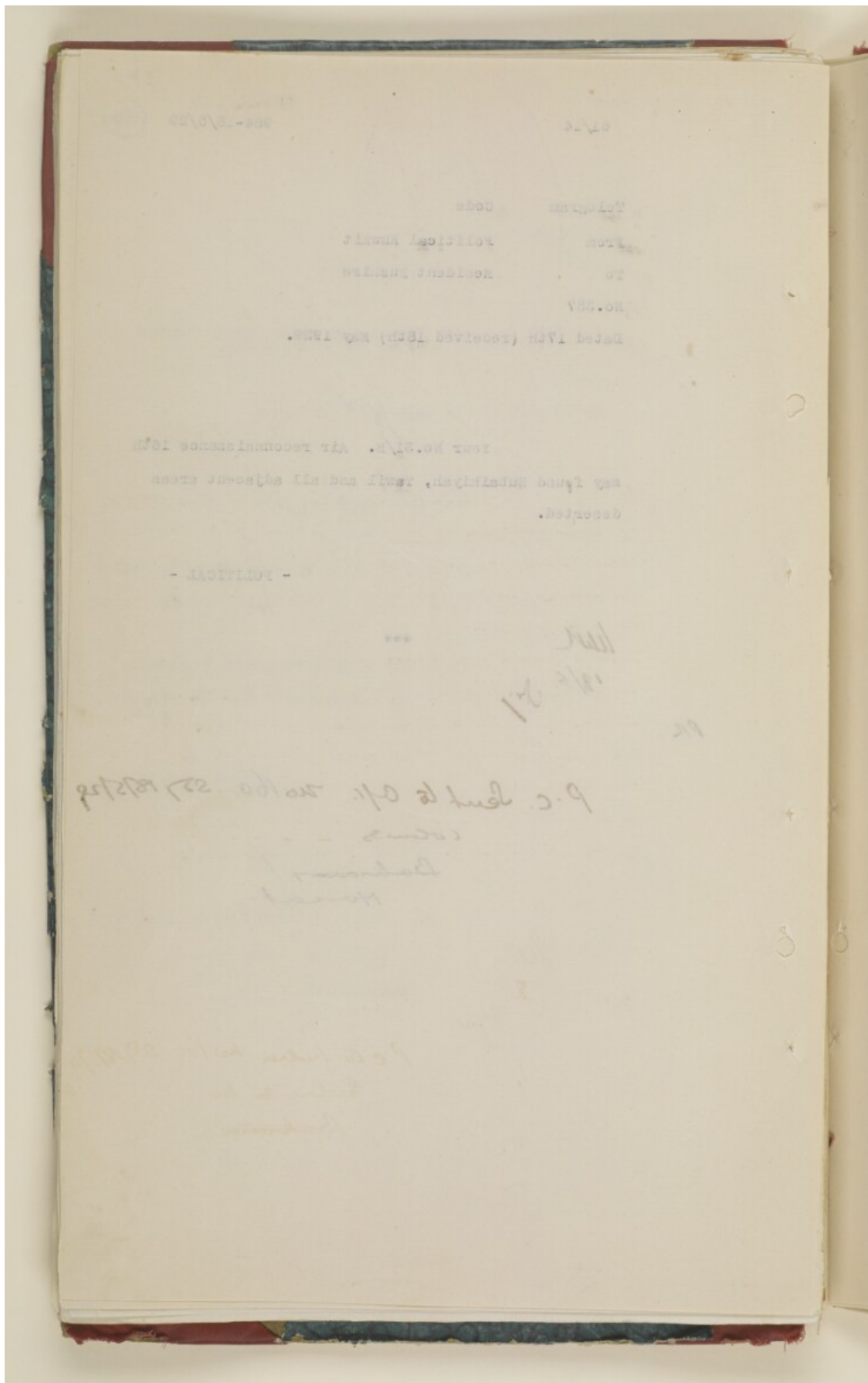








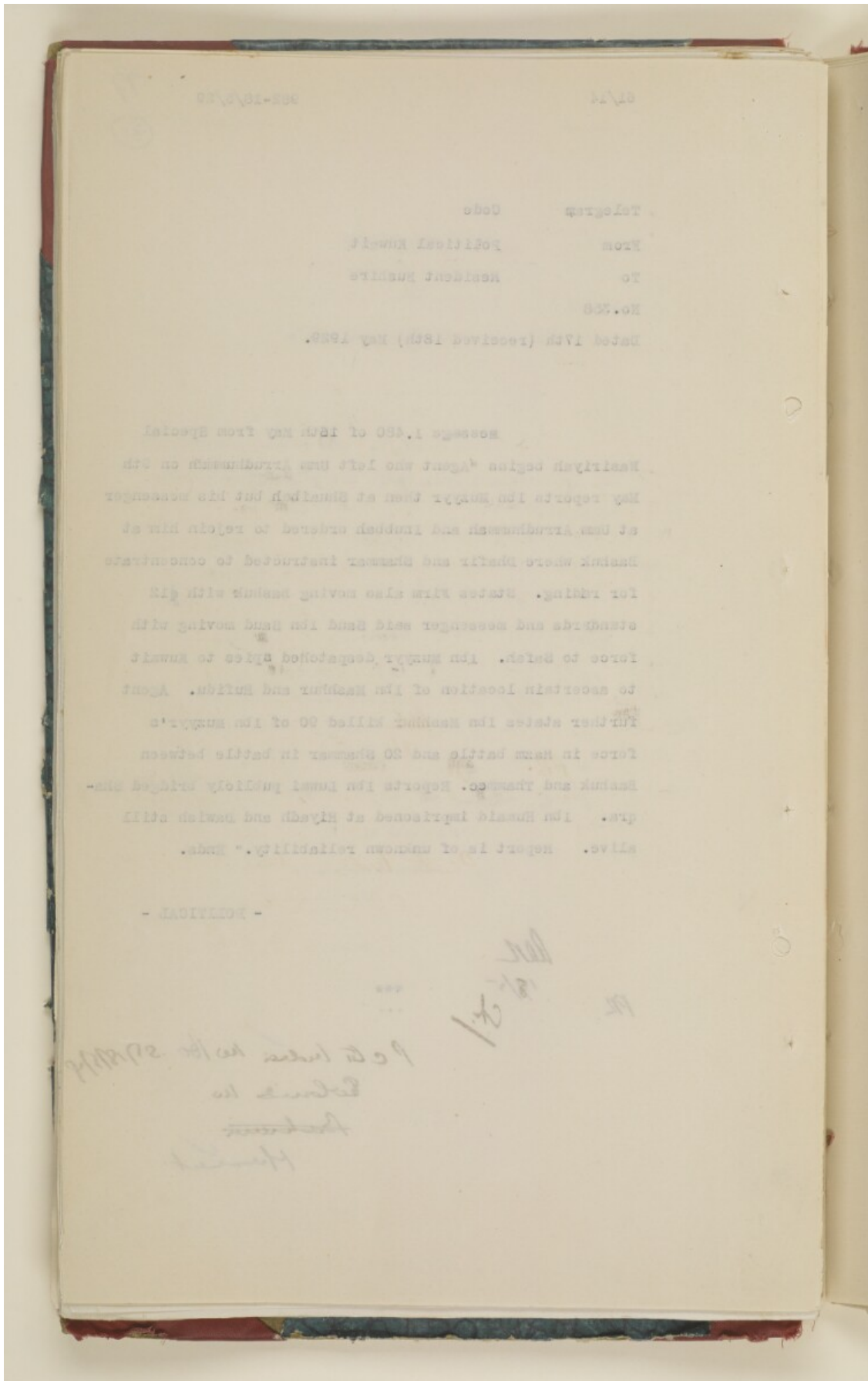


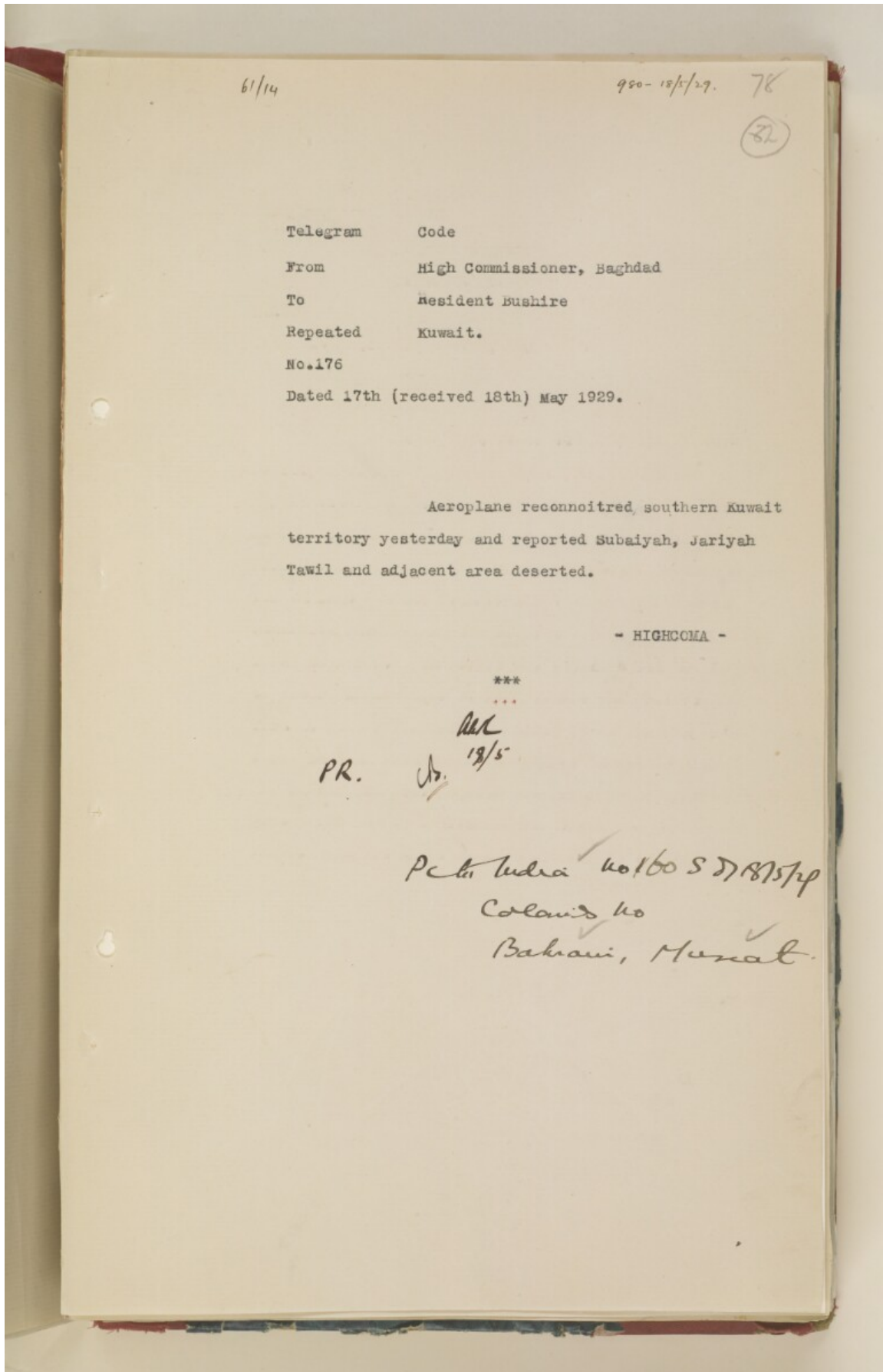




- POLITICAL -

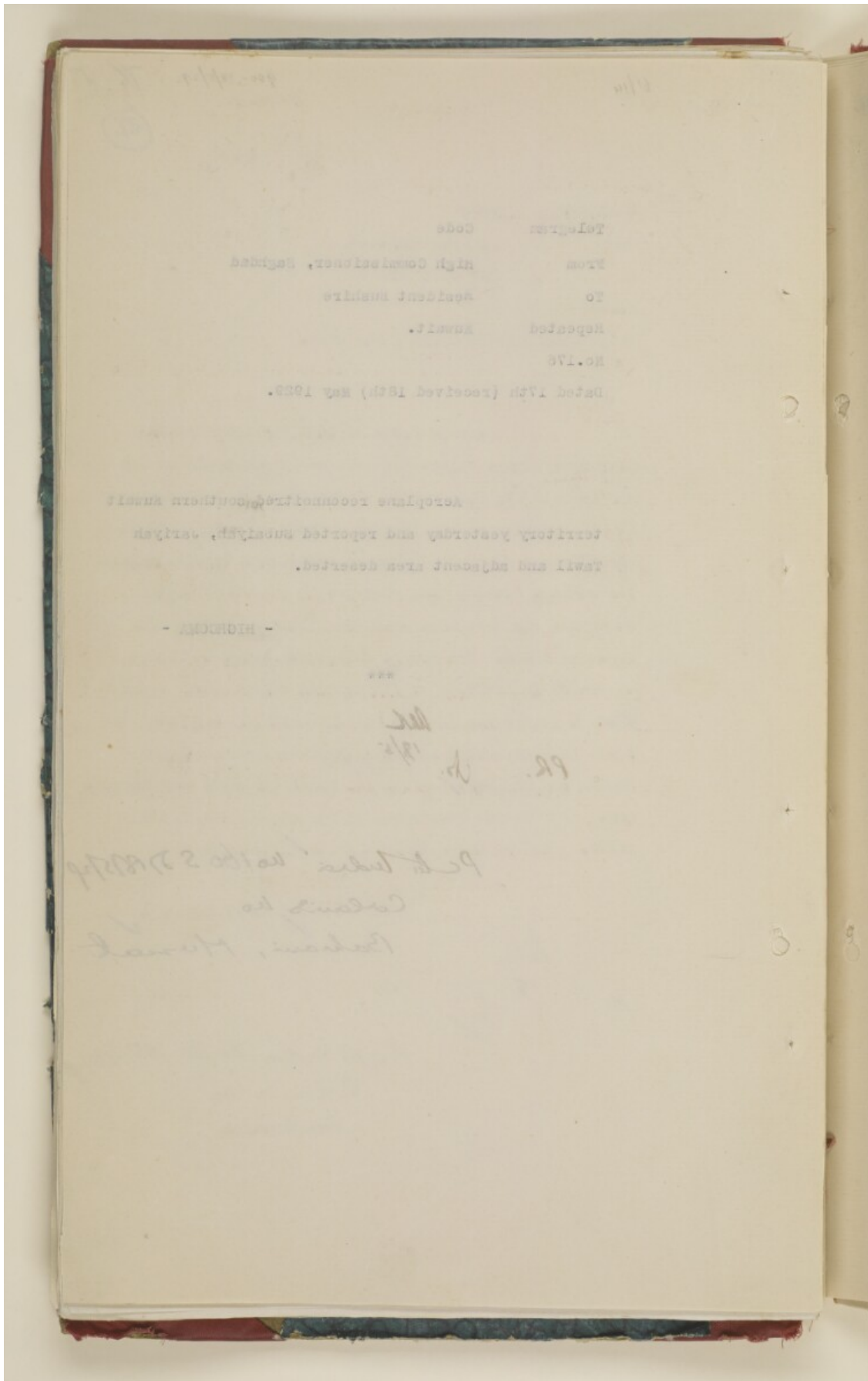
Rare
18/5
Ch.
P. C. G. India no 160 - 57/8/77
Colonia no
~~Barbican~~
Hemat.

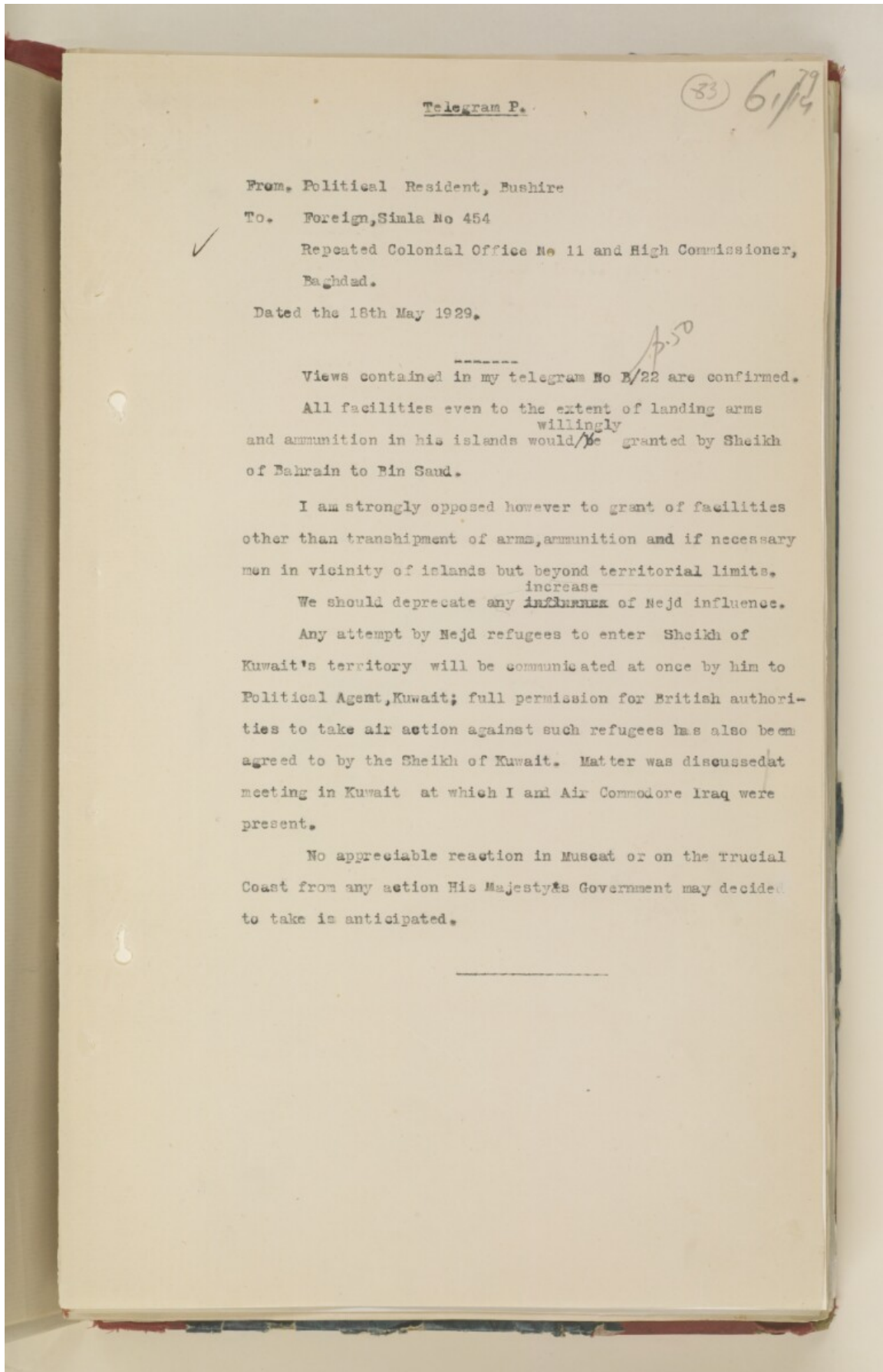


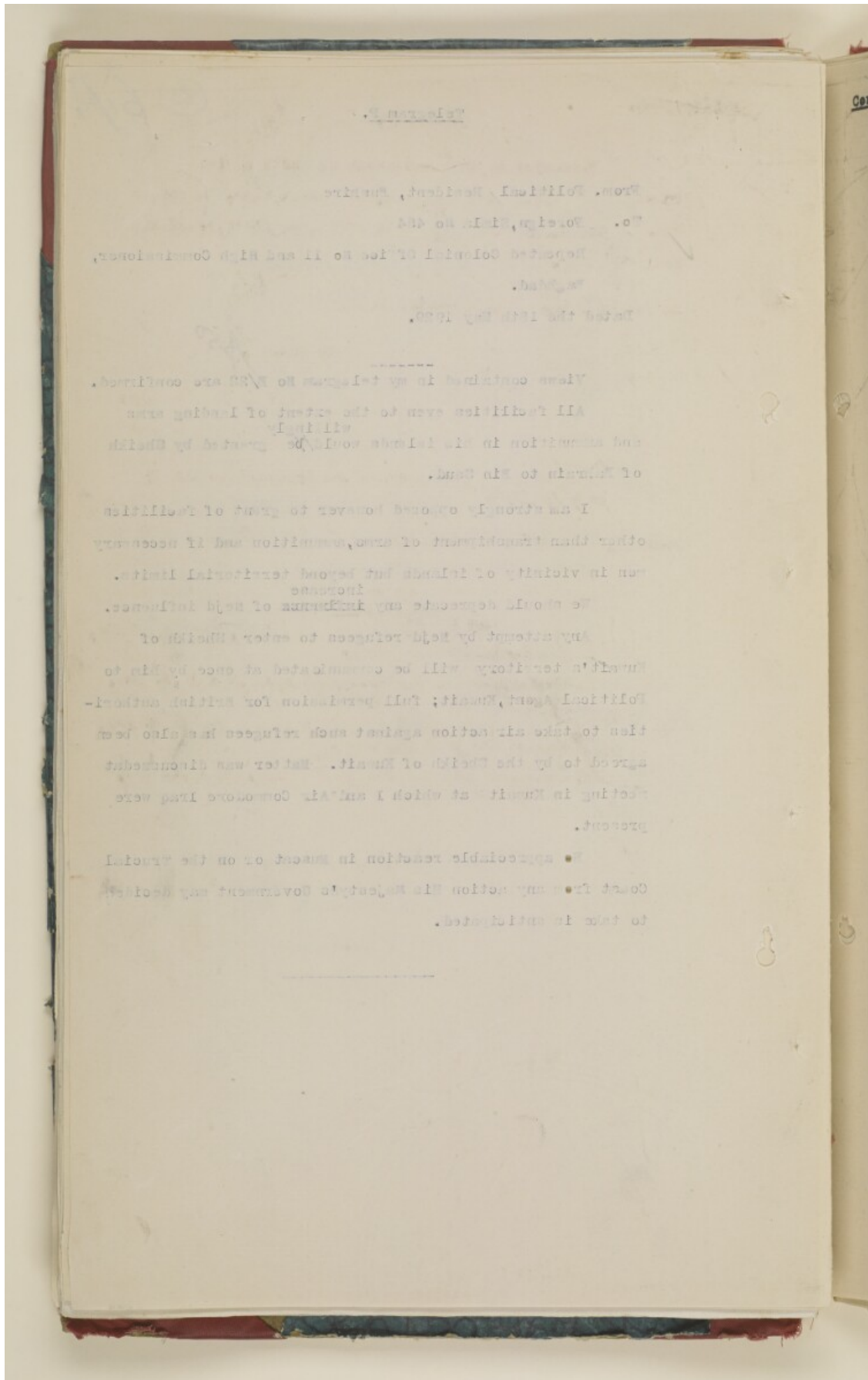




"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٨٢ظ] (٧٠٠/١٧٢)









Confidential.

No 160/S.

Forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from this office No 157/S, dated the 15th May 1929.

Subject:- Akhwan Intelligence

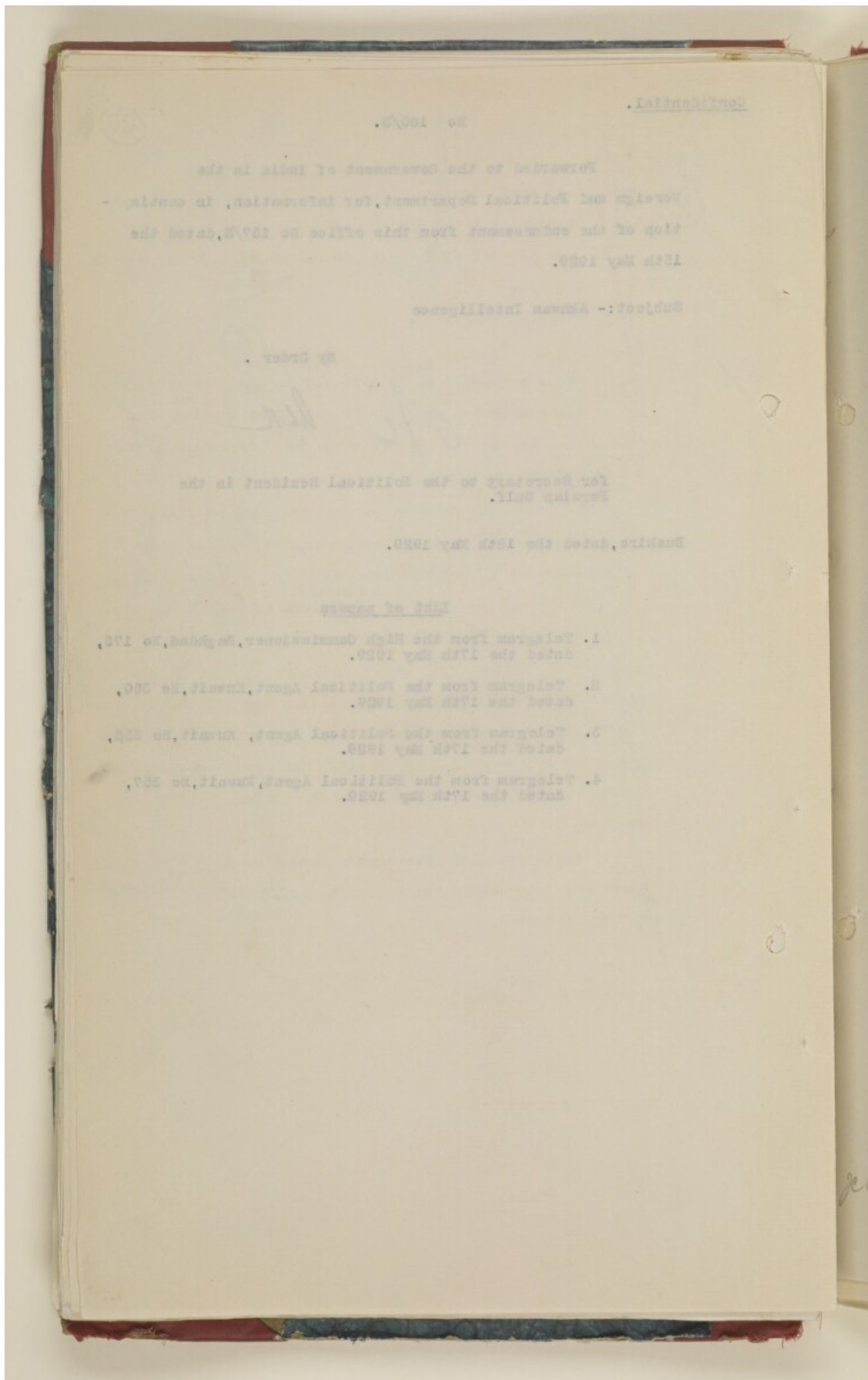
By Order .

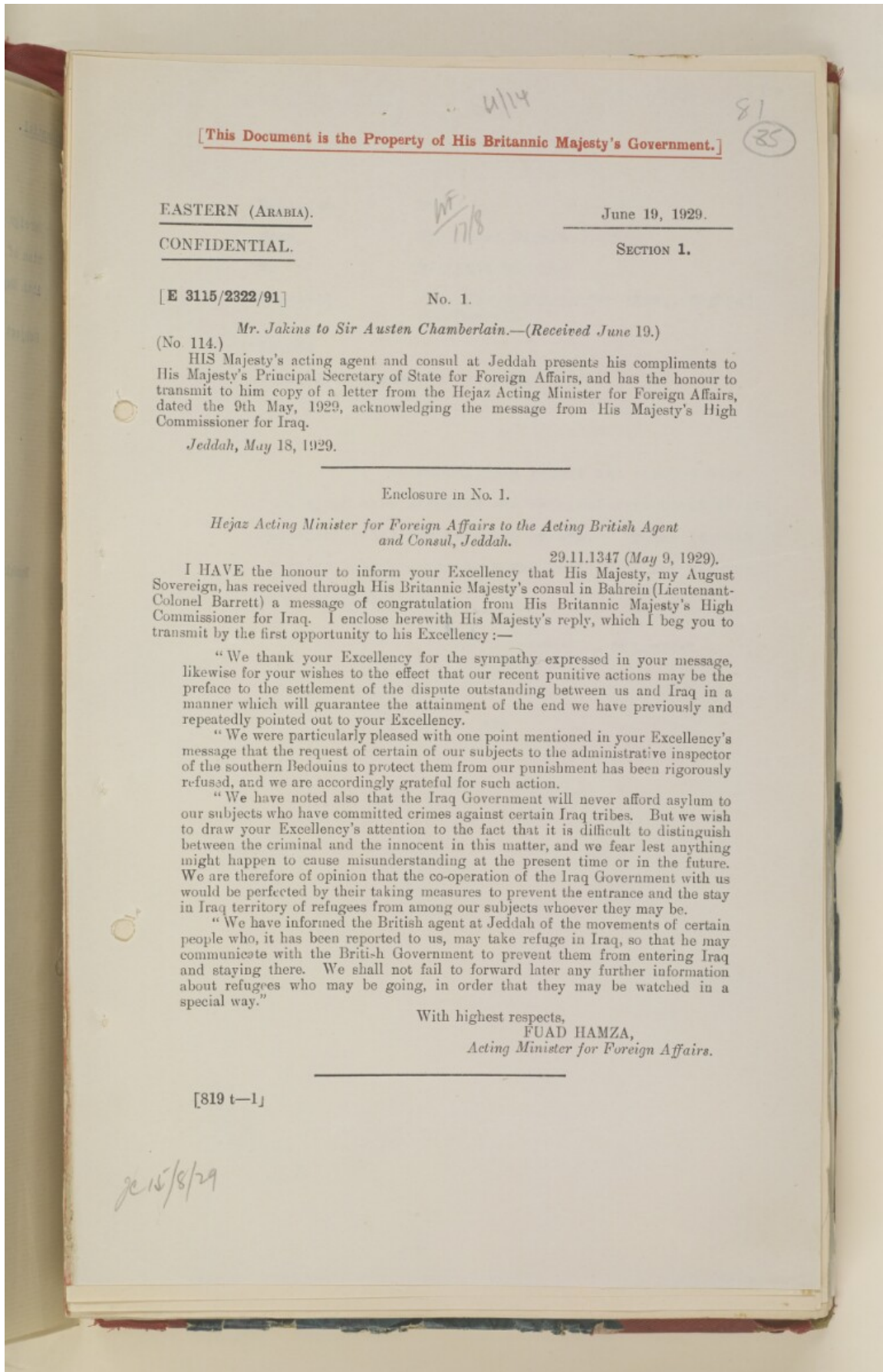
for Secretary to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Bushire, dated the 18th May 1929.

List of papers

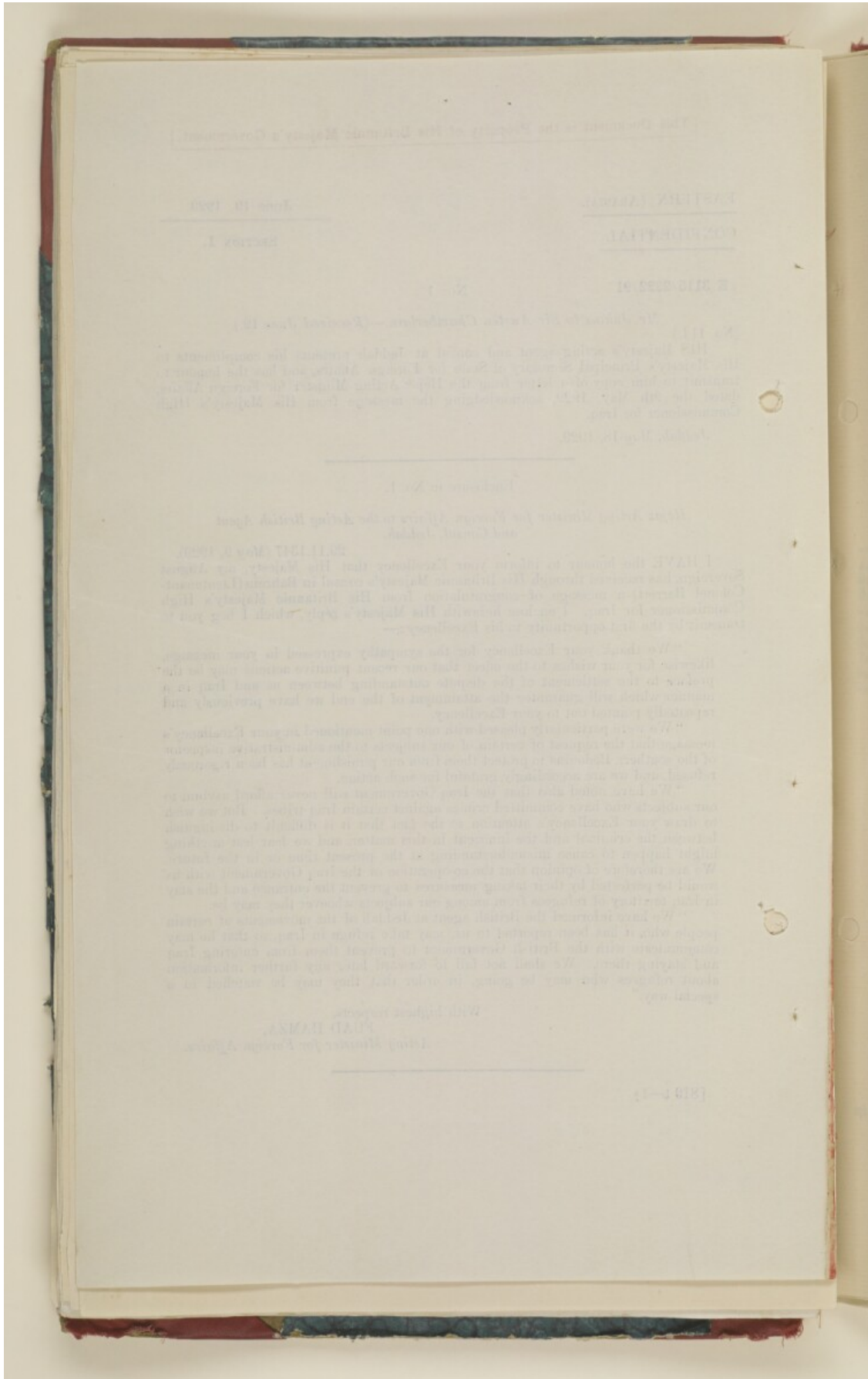
1. Telegram from the High Commissioner, Baghdad, No 176, dated the 17th May 1929.
2. Telegram from the Political Agent, Kuwait, No 350, dated the 17th May 1929.
3. Telegram from the Political Agent, Kuwait, No 358, dated the 17th May 1929.
4. Telegram from the Political Agent, Kuwait, No 357, dated the 17th May 1929.

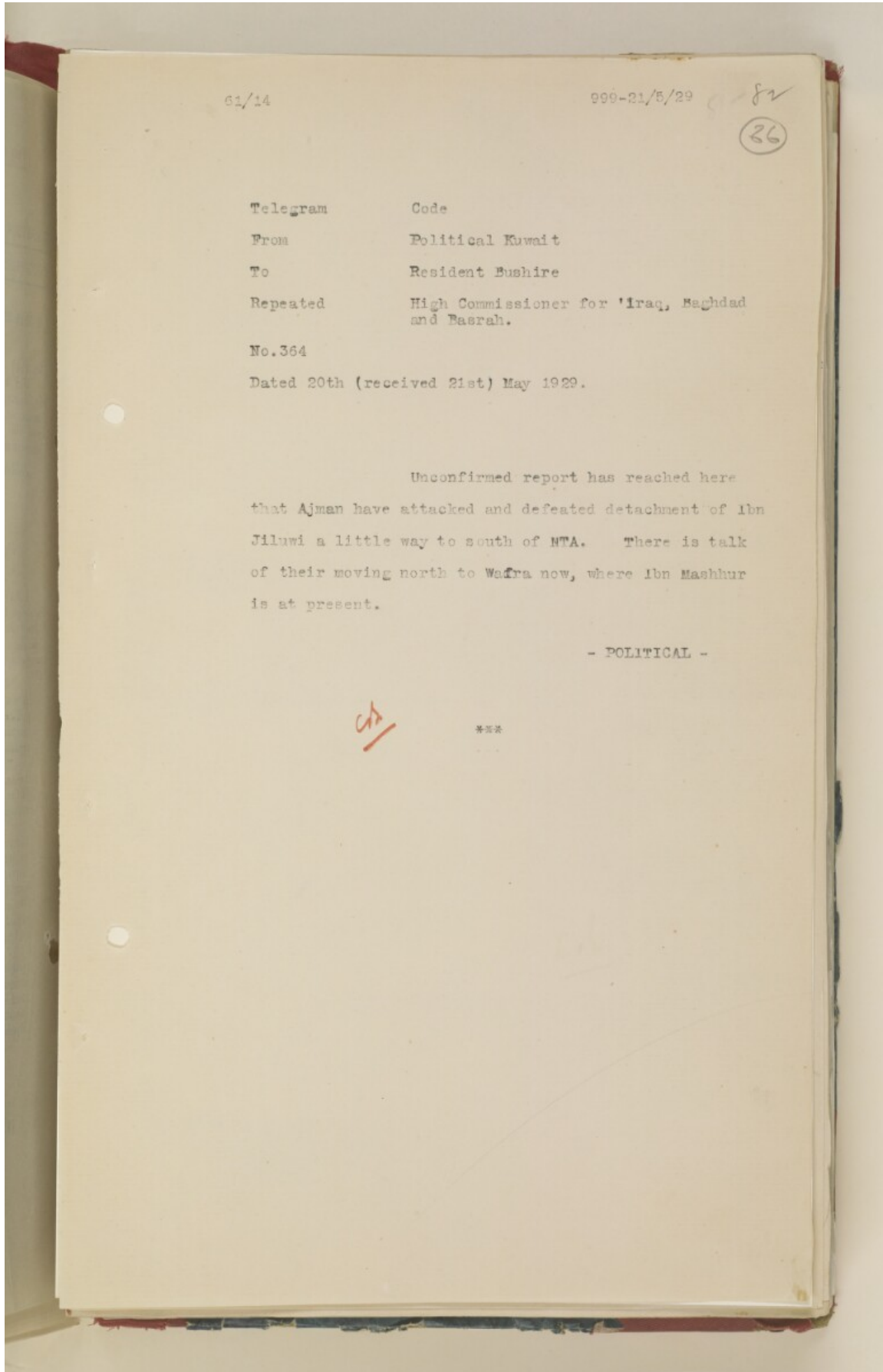






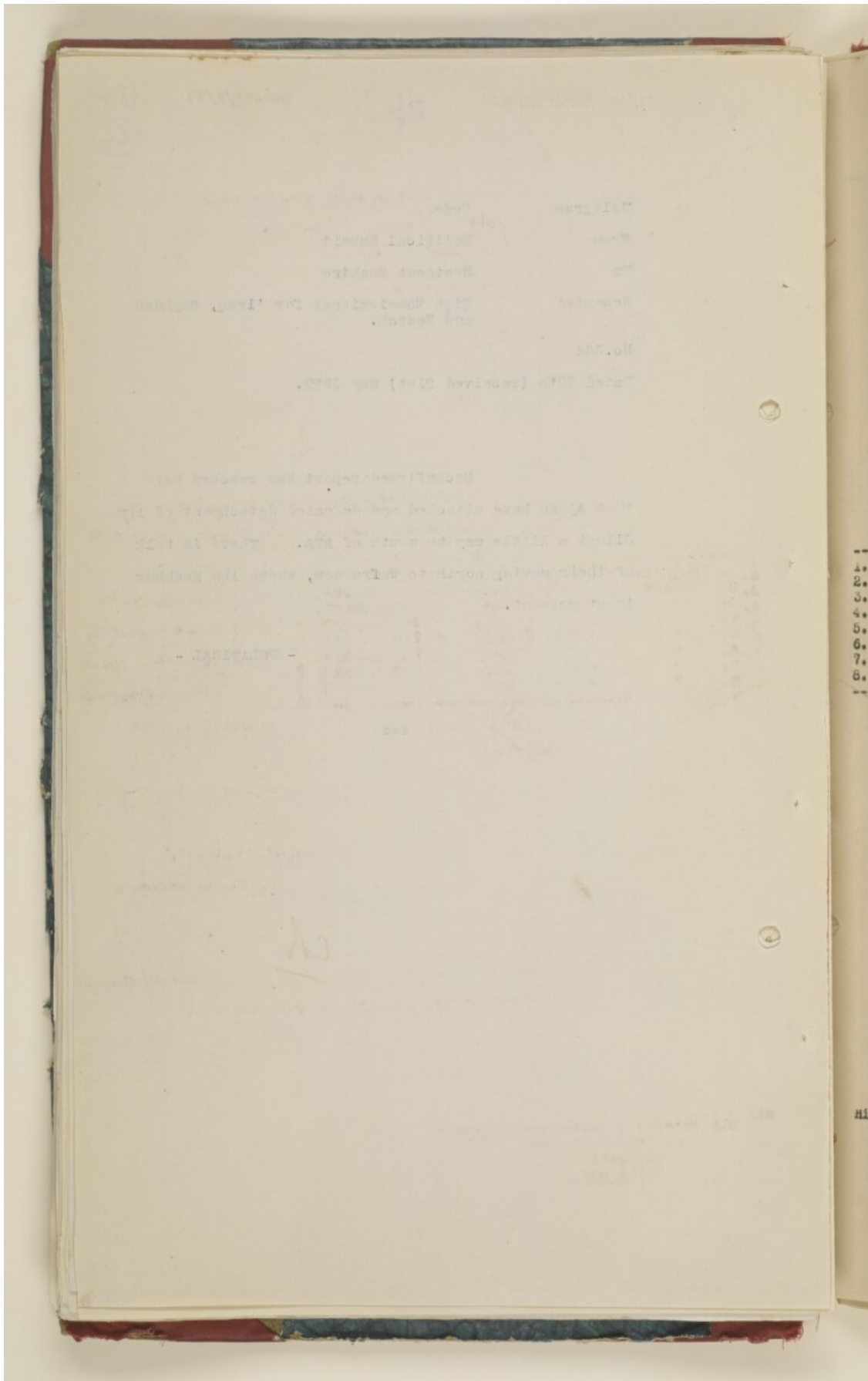
"ملف (D 56 61/14 IX) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٨٥ ظ] (١٧٨/٠٠٧٠)

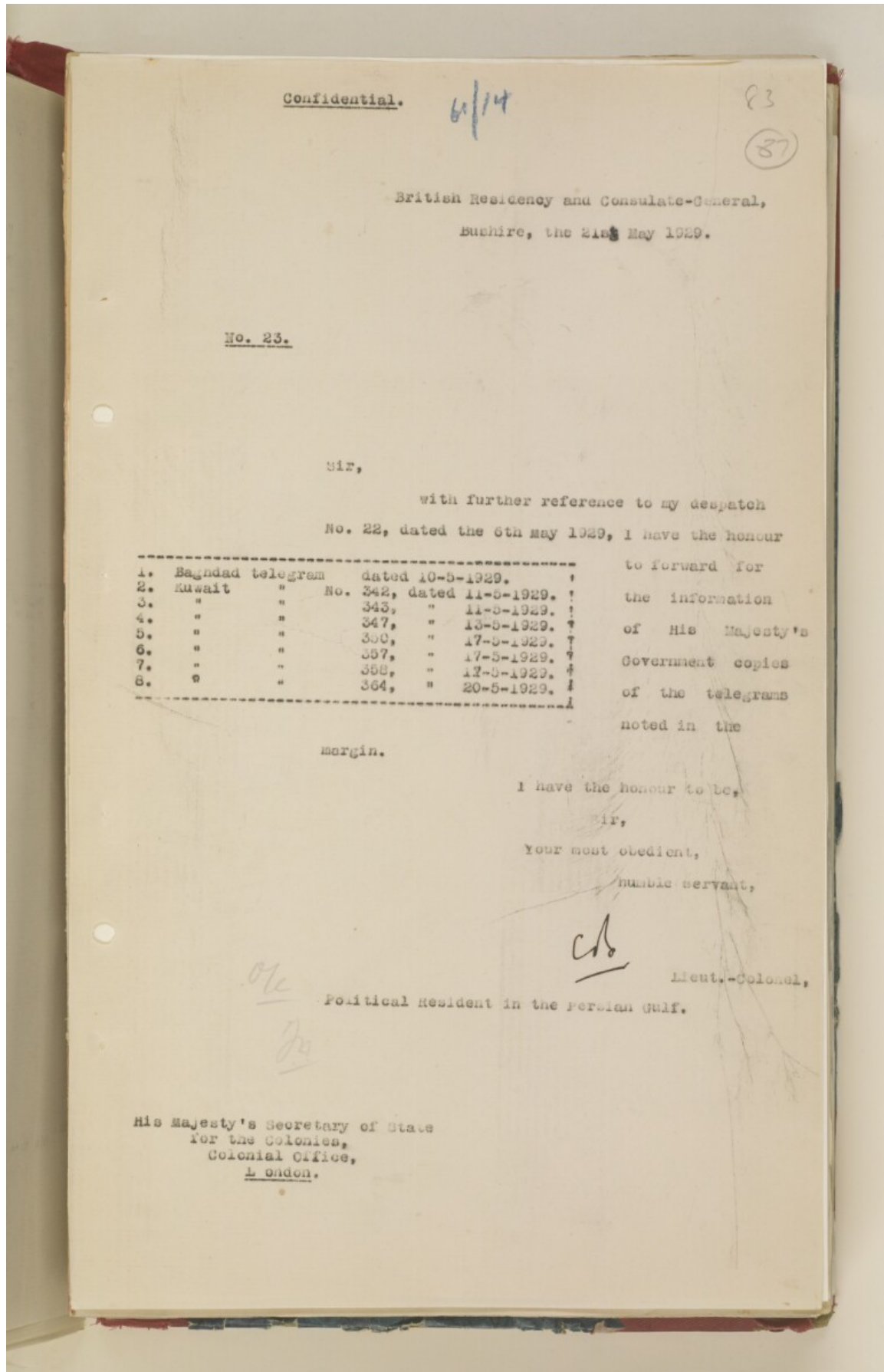
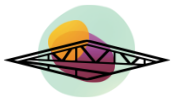


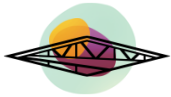




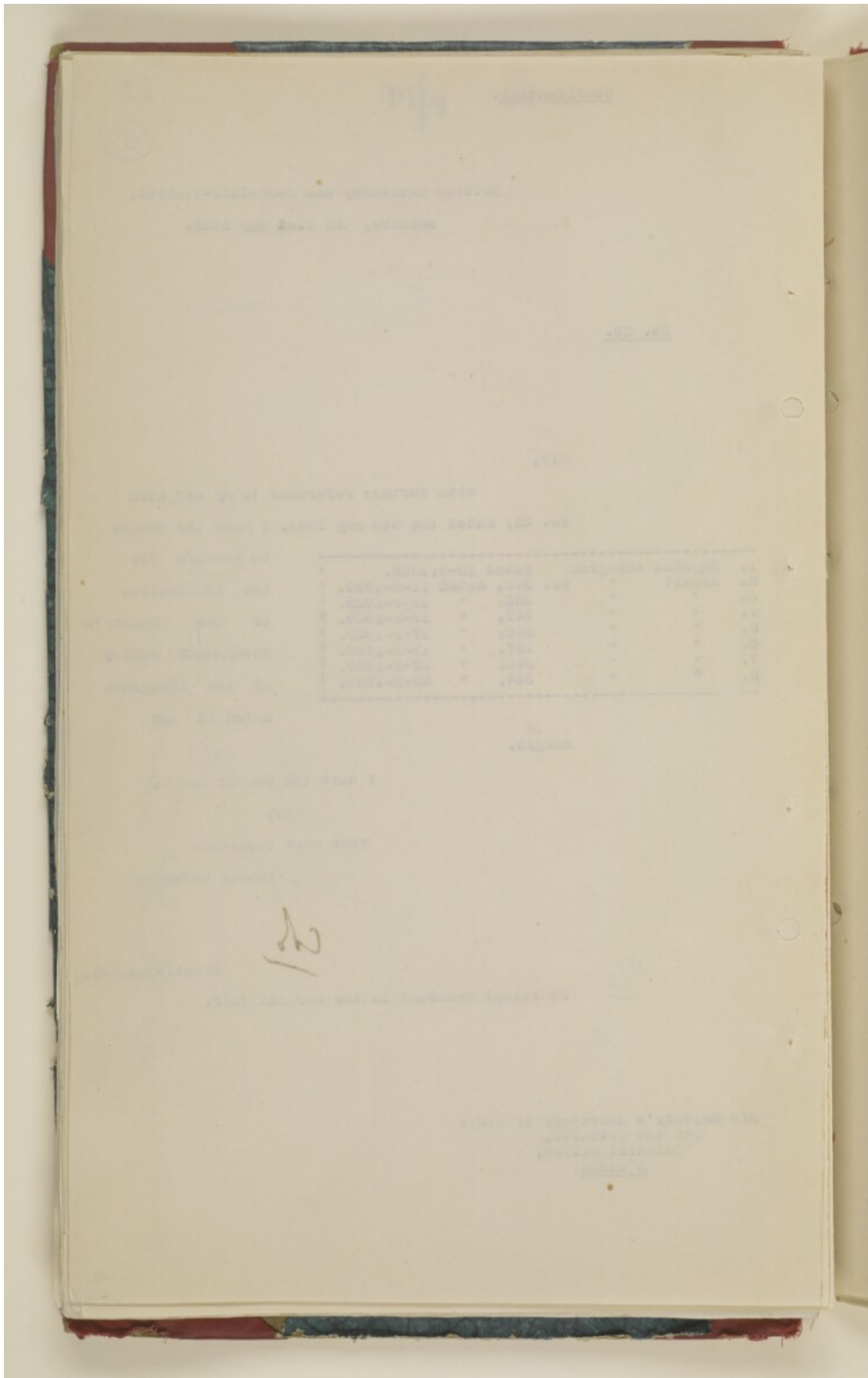
"ملف (D 56 61/14 IX) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٨٦ ظ] (٧٠٠/١٨٠)

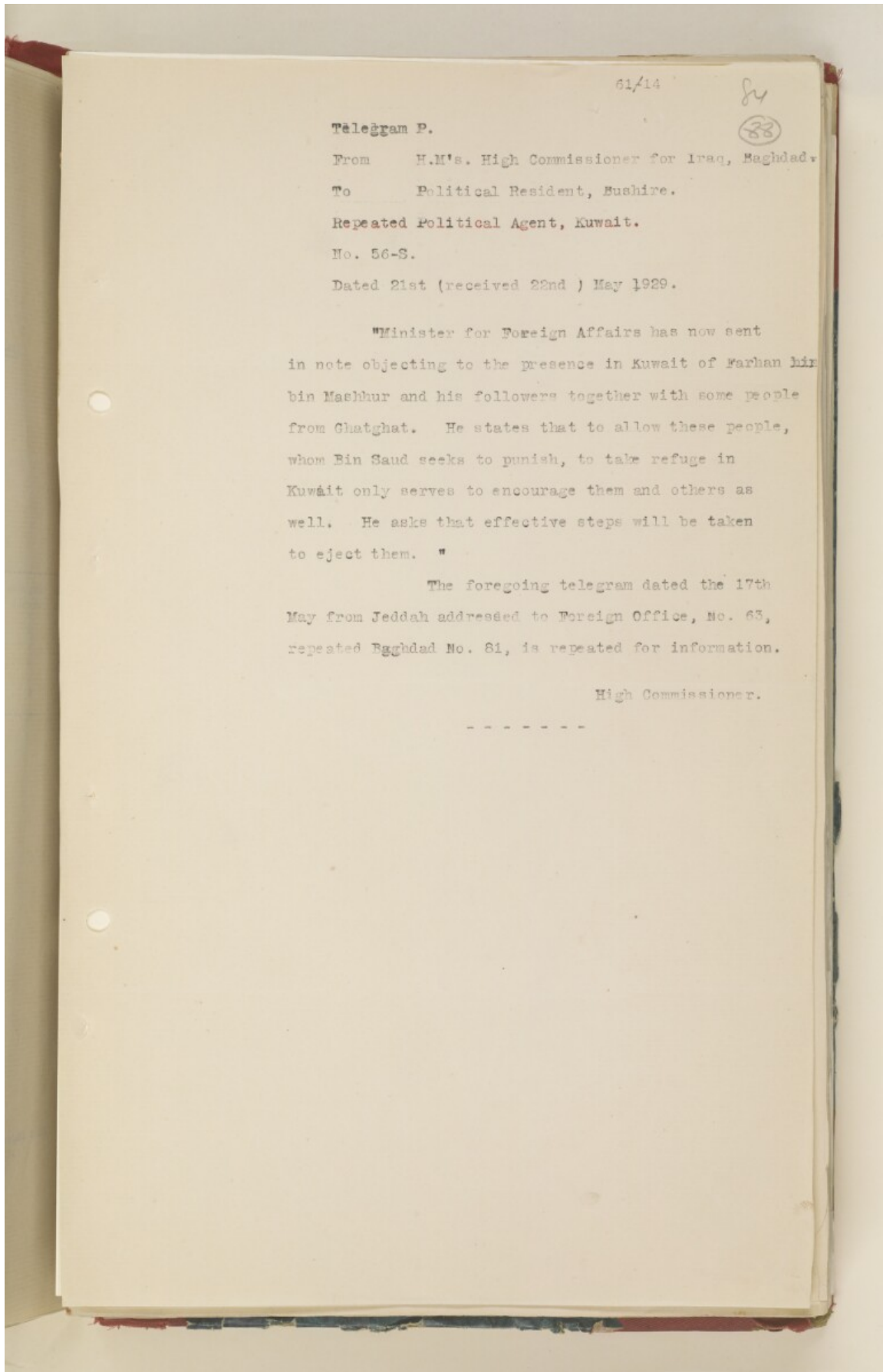


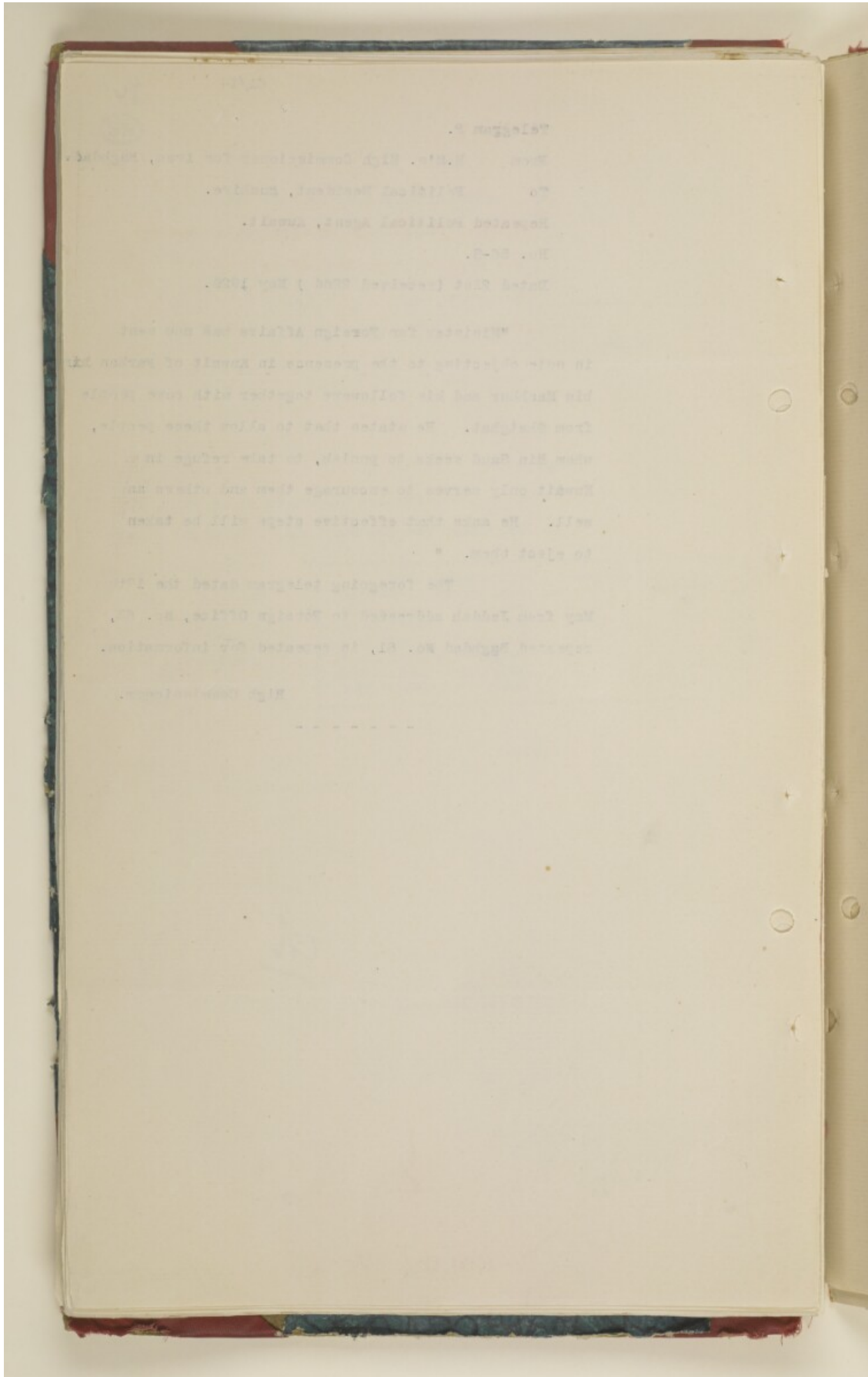
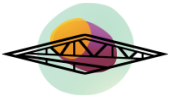


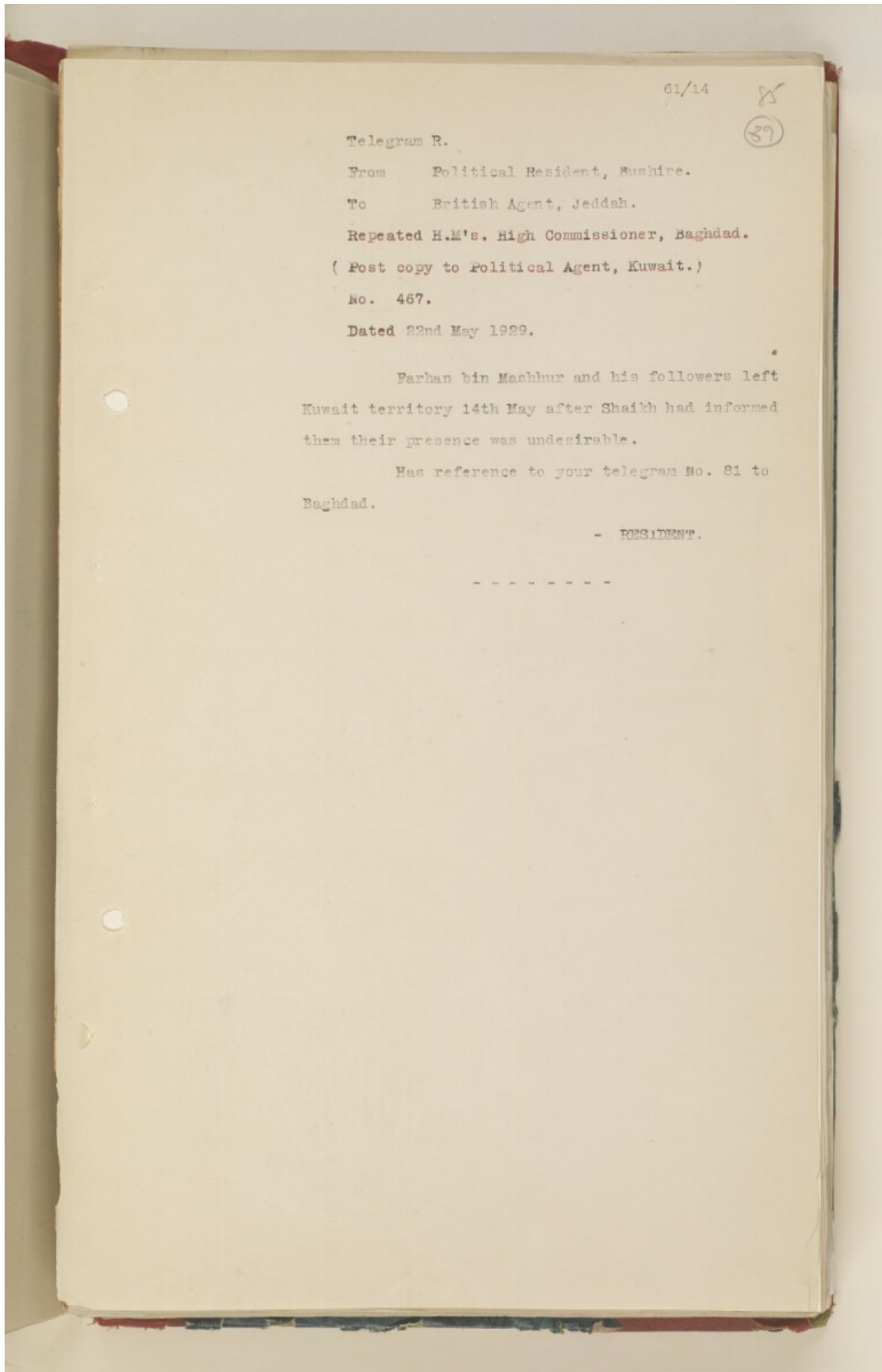
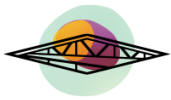


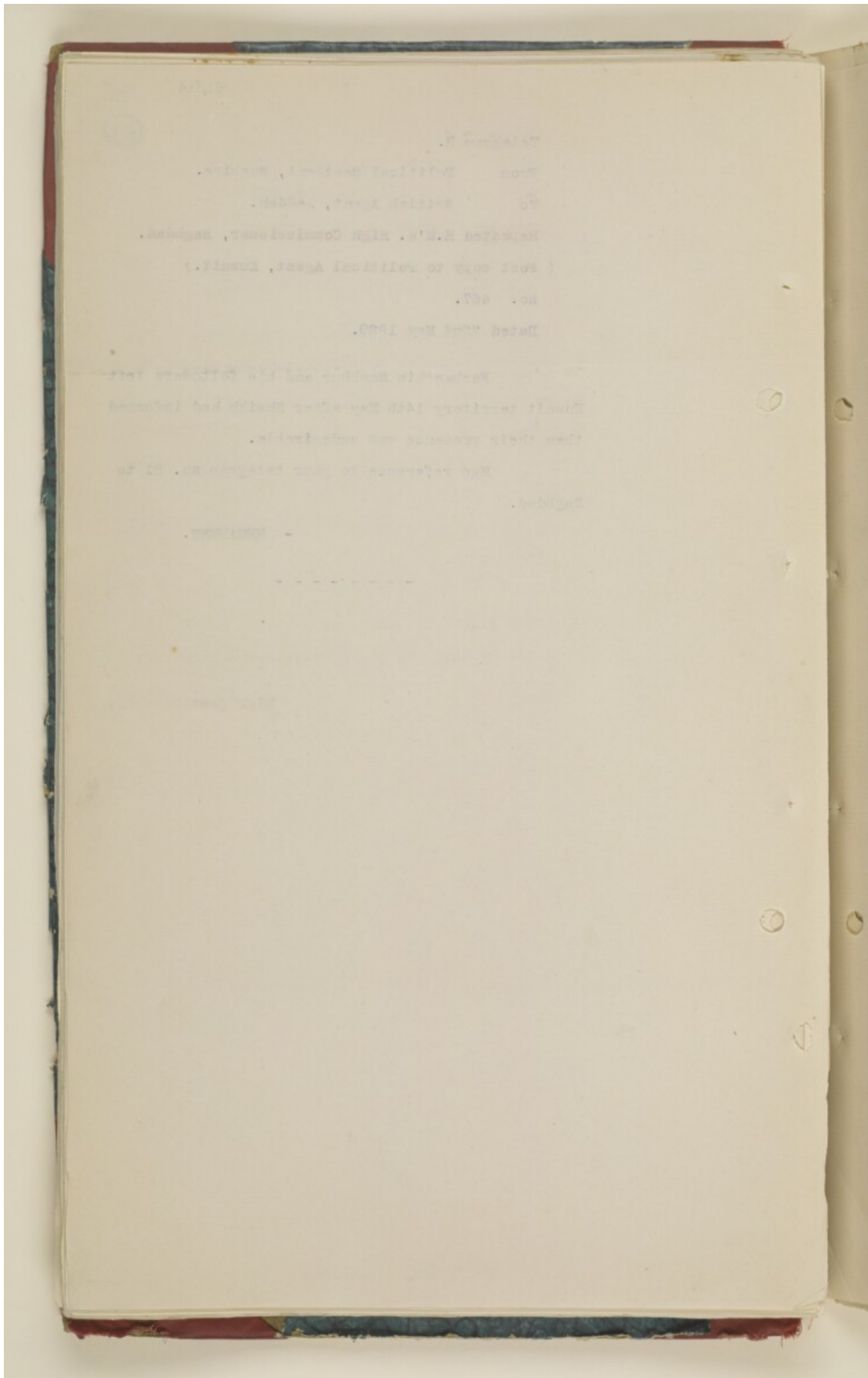
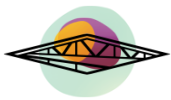
"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٨٧ظ] (٧٠٠/١٨٢)

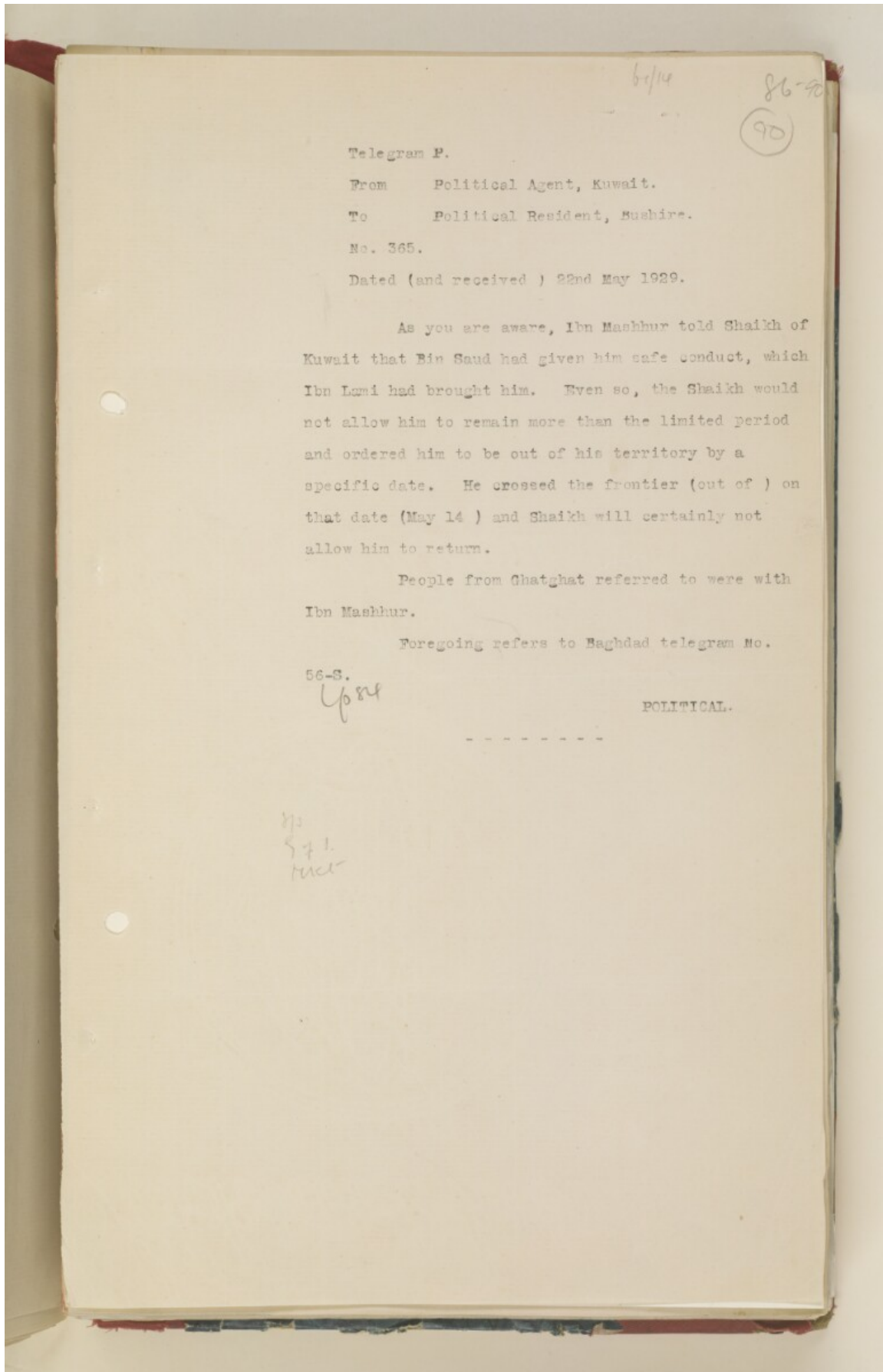


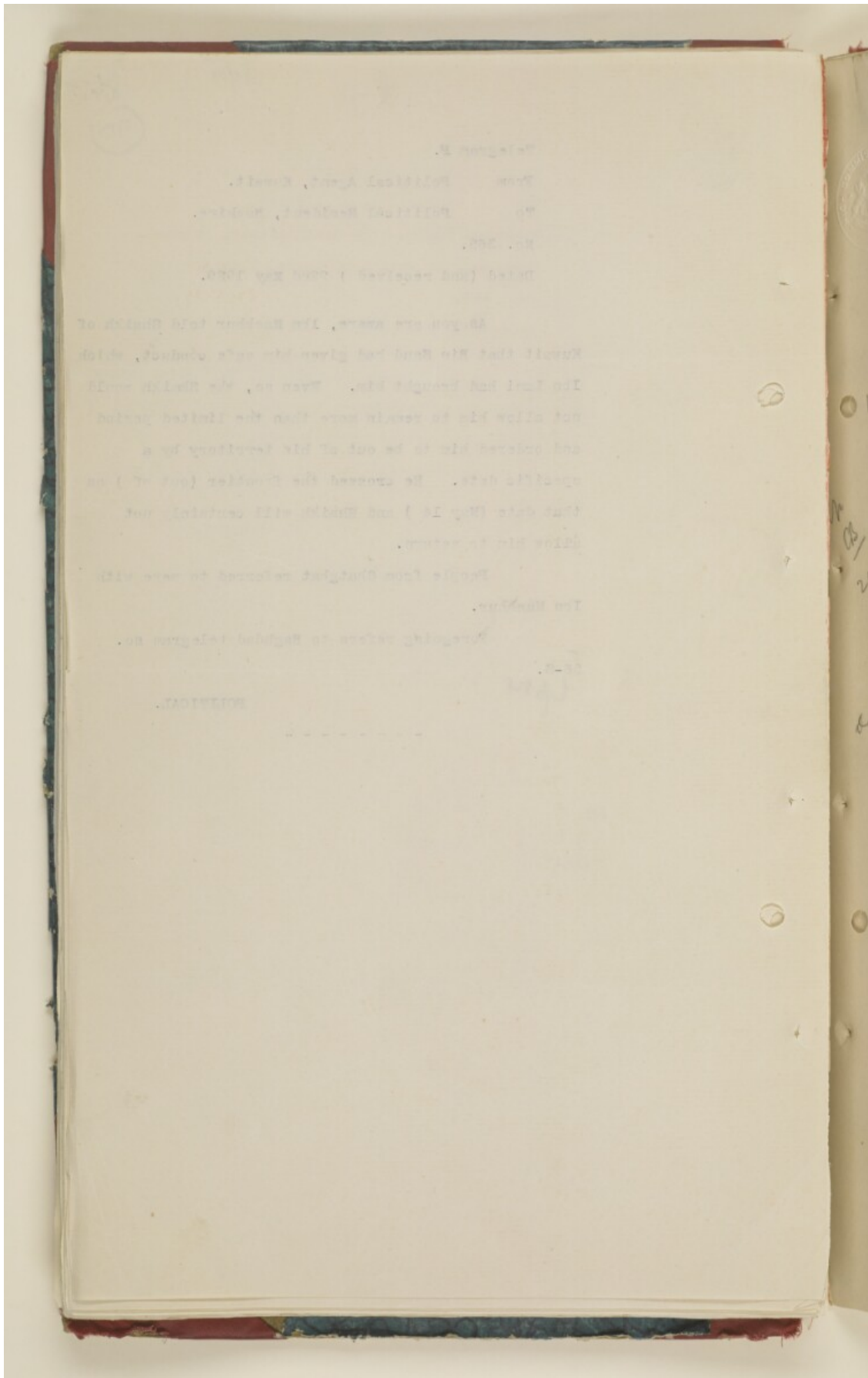












CONFIDENTIAL.

No. S.O. 1031

Secretariat of H.E. the High
Commissioner for 'Iraq.

Baghdad, 12th May, 1929.

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.
Reg. No. 465
Date 22-5-29.
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

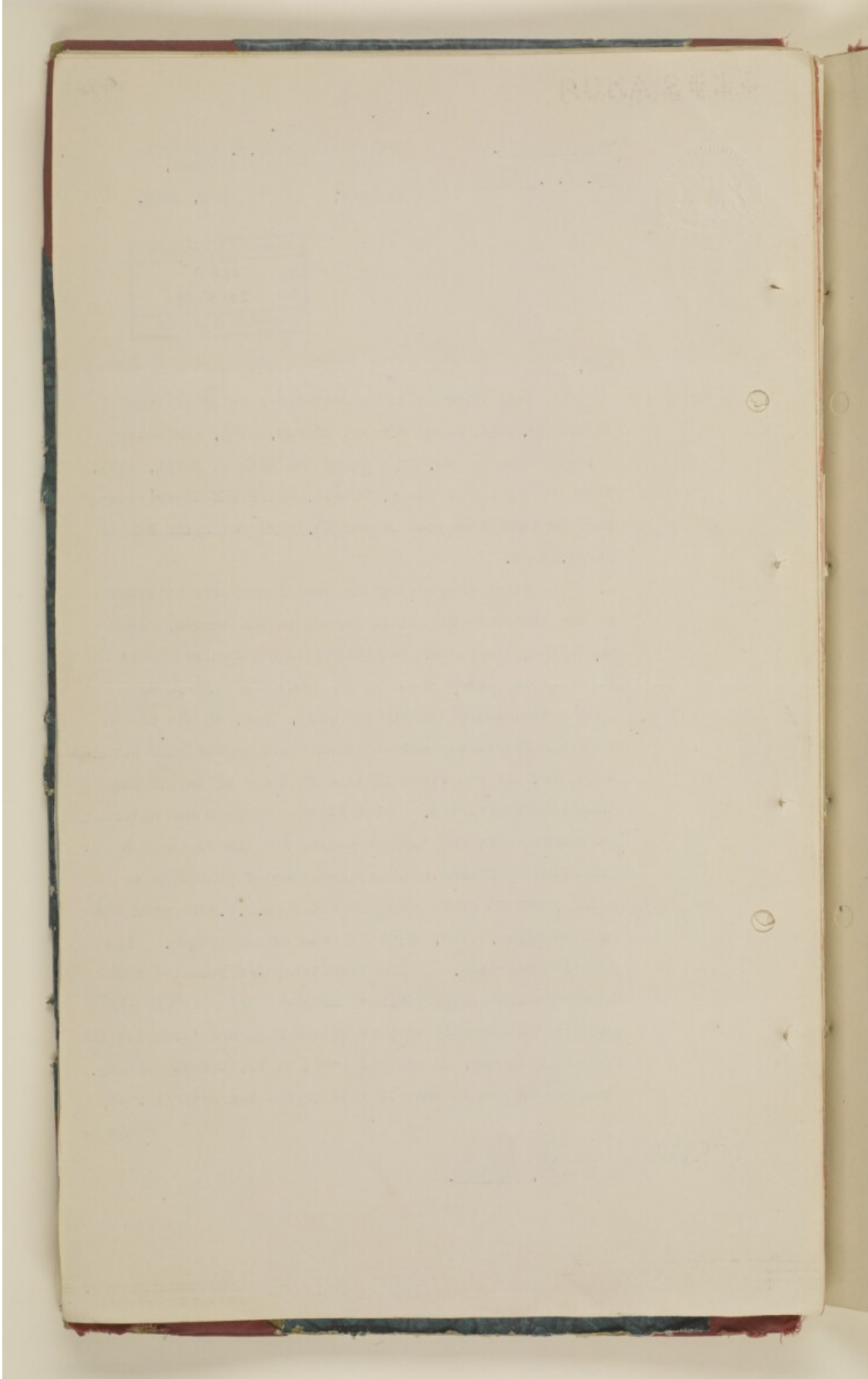
Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.144/S dated the 1st of May, 1929, enclosing a copy of letter No.250/S dated the 29th of March, 1929, from the Political Agent, Kuwait, which had inadvertently been omitted from your letter No.103/S dated the 8th of April, 1929.

2. Before discussing the question of the attitude of the Shaikh of Kuwait in regard to the Akhwan, His Excellency the Acting High Commissioner desires me to refer to the remark made in the second paragraph of your letter dated the 8th of April, 1929, to the effect that the Political Resident would have appreciated being asked for his own views instead of those of one of his subordinate officers. Sir Gilbert Clayton had naturally no intention at any time of asking for the views of a subordinate officer upon any question of principle or policy, and he fears that my letter No.S.O.673 dated the 21st of March, 1929, may have been misunderstood. The position was this. His Excellency had received from Captain Glubb a report which indicated that the Shaikh of Kuwait's attitude in respect of the Najd and 'Iraq tribes respectively was, to say the least of it, unsatisfactory. It appeared to him that if this report was accurate, it

would be

The Secretary to the
Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf, Bushire.



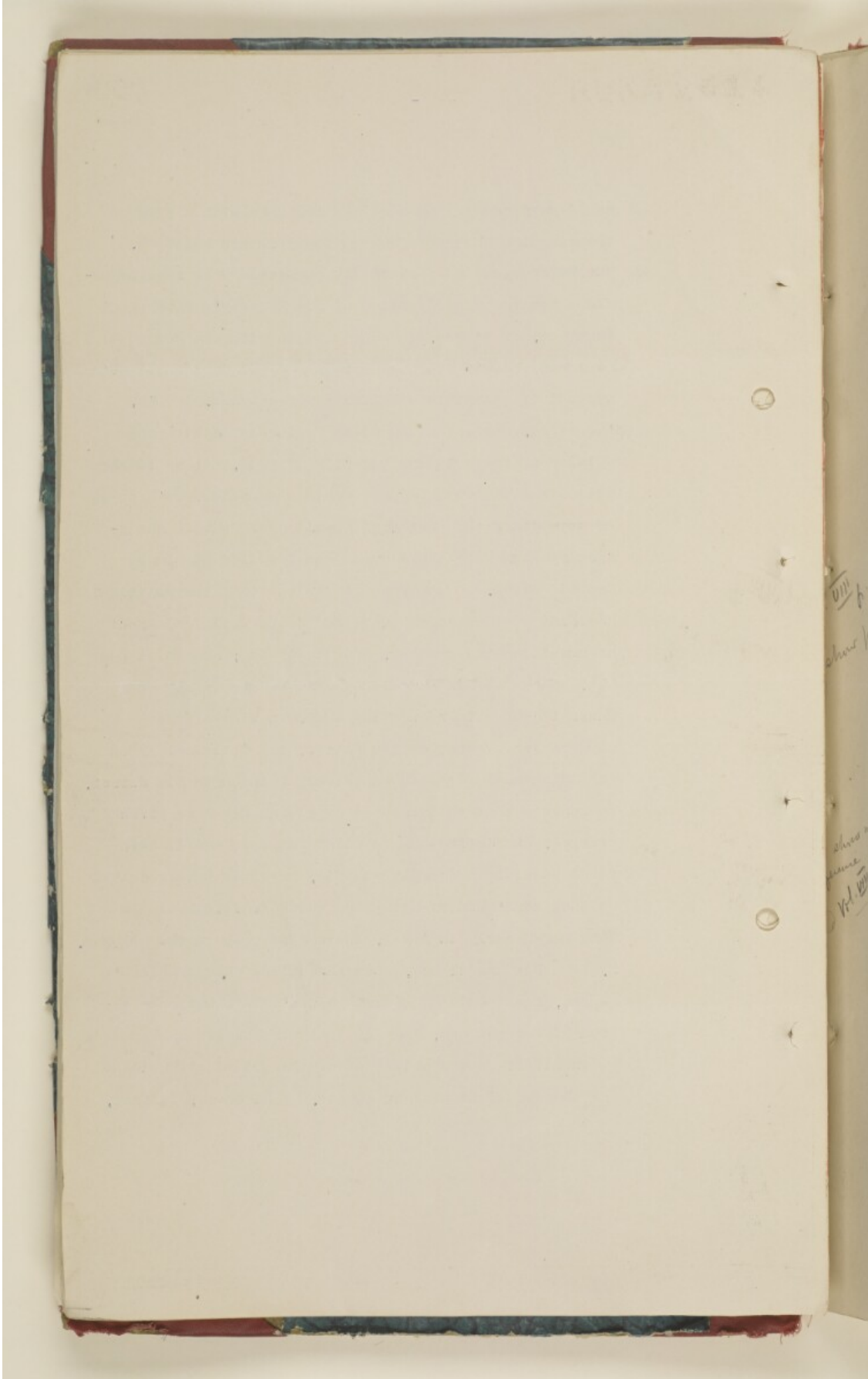


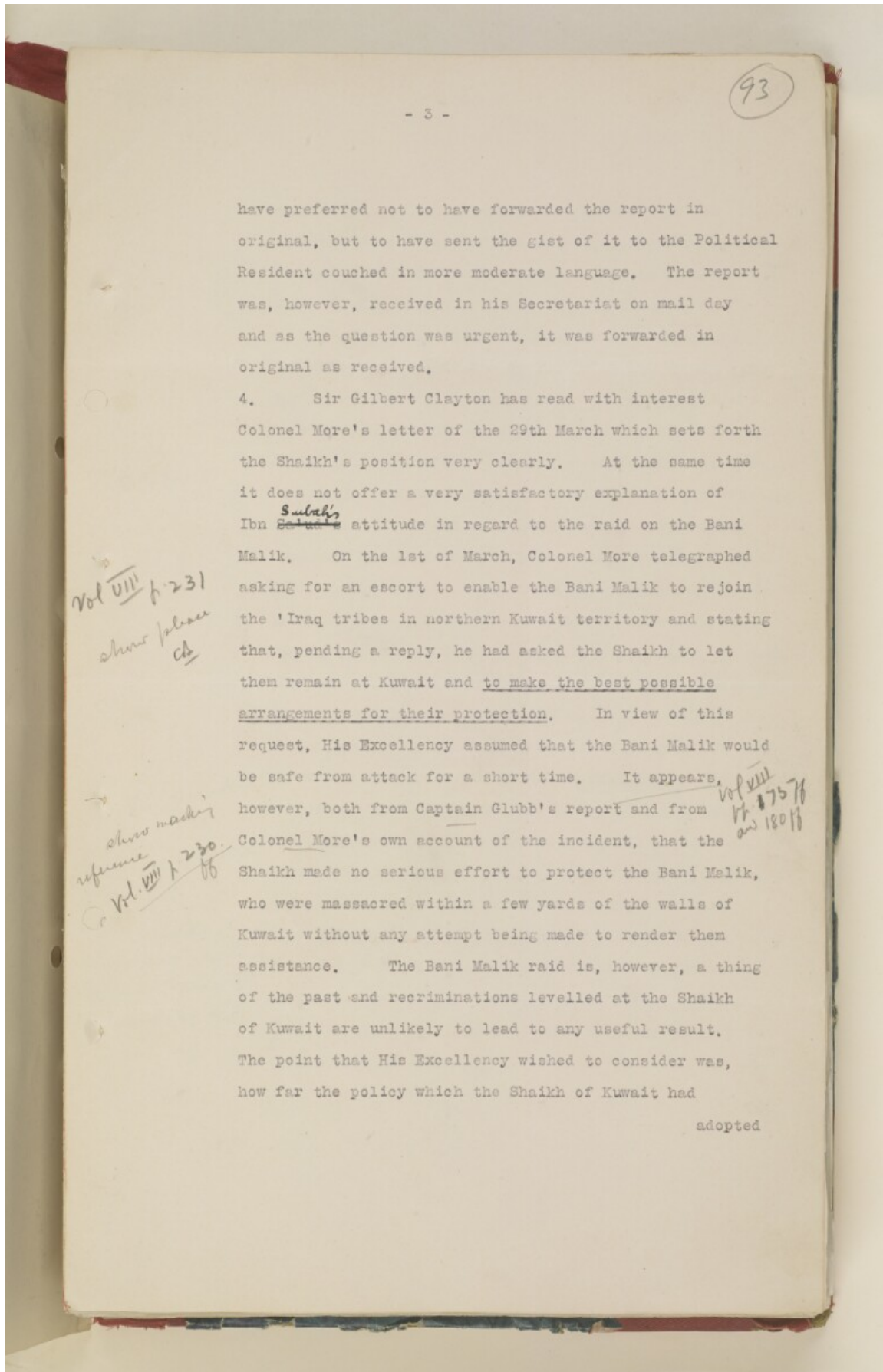
- 2 -

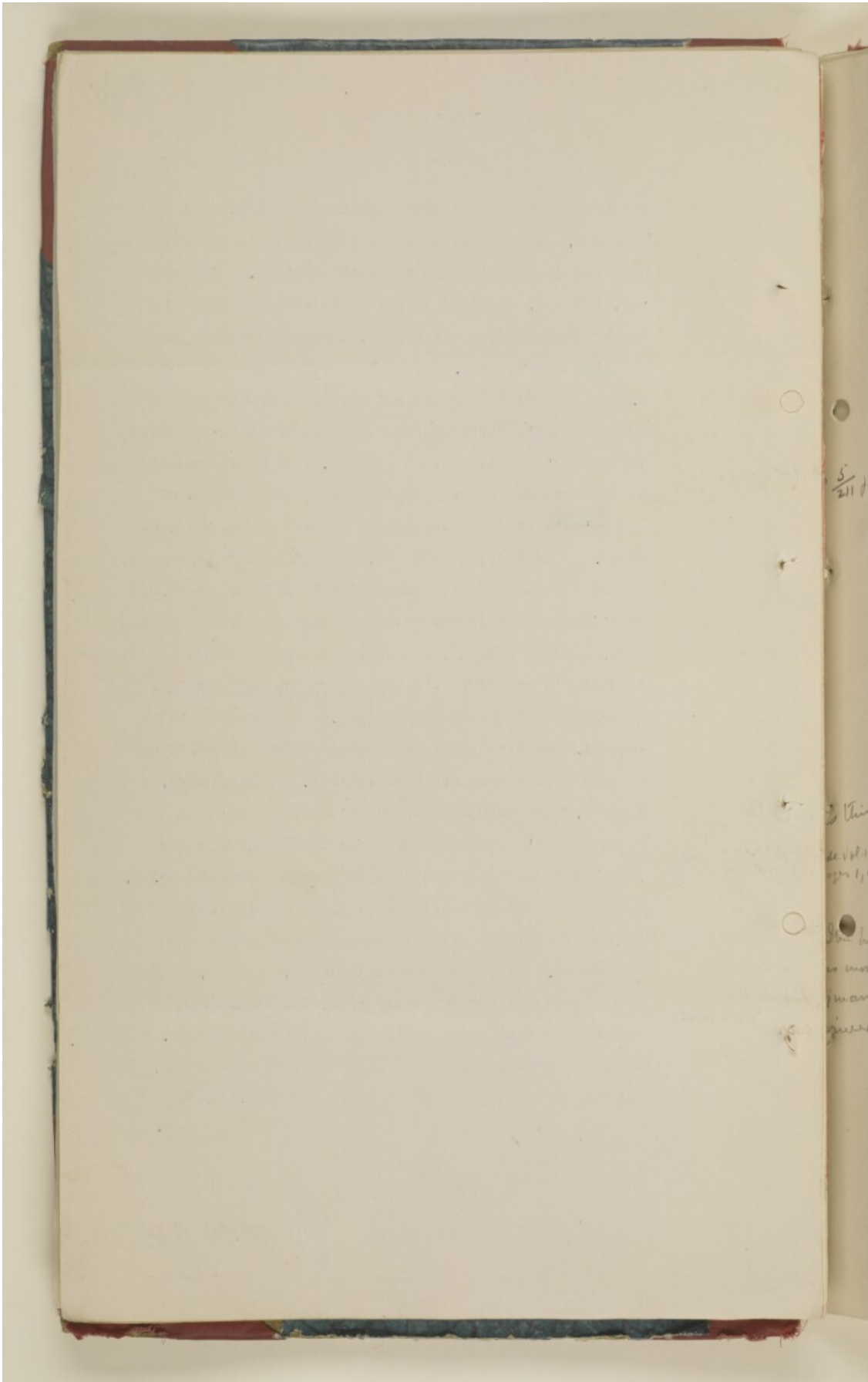
٩٢

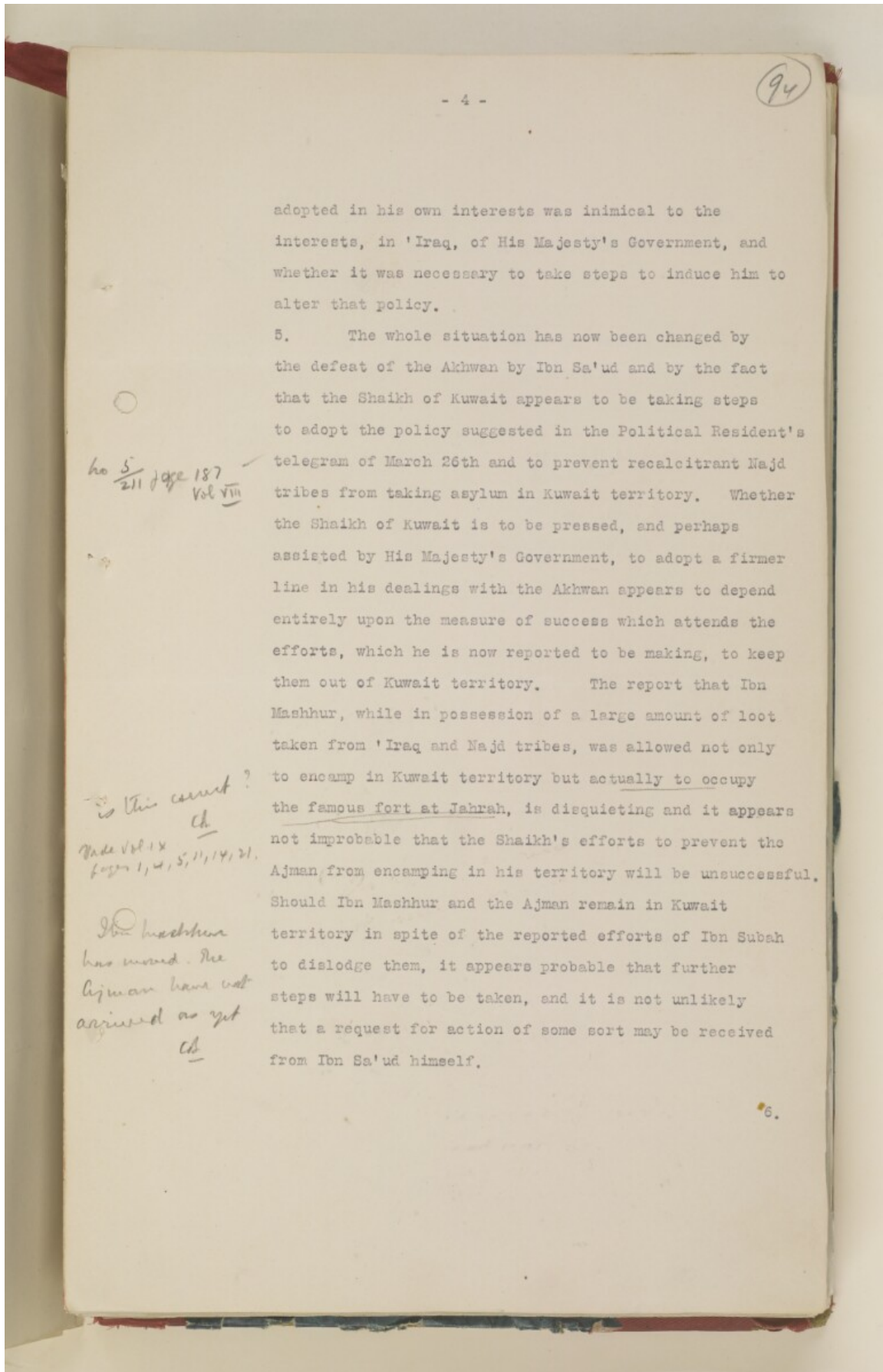
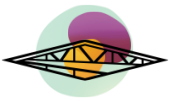
would be necessary to consider measures with a view to inducing the Shaikh of Kuwait to alter his attitude. But before putting forward any suggestions or recommendations for the consideration of His Majesty's Government (subject, of course, to consultation with the Political Resident) he wished to ascertain how far Captain Glubb's account of the state of affairs was correct. He, therefore, asked that he might be furnished with the opinion of the Political Agent at Kuwait, not as to the policy which should be pursued in the matter, but merely as to whether the Shaikh of Kuwait could give a satisfactory answer to the accusations levelled at him by Captain Glubb. It appeared obvious that the Political Resident would accept the views of the Political Agent at Kuwait on this matter, and it did not, and still does not, appear to His Excellency that he was taking an unusual course in requesting that, in view of the comparative urgency of the matter, the Political Agent should be authorised to repeat his opinion to him direct. He regrets that this request of his should have given offence, but desires me to point out that had it been found possible to comply with it, he would have received Colonel More's interesting and valuable letter of the 29th March early in April, instead of only on the 8th May.

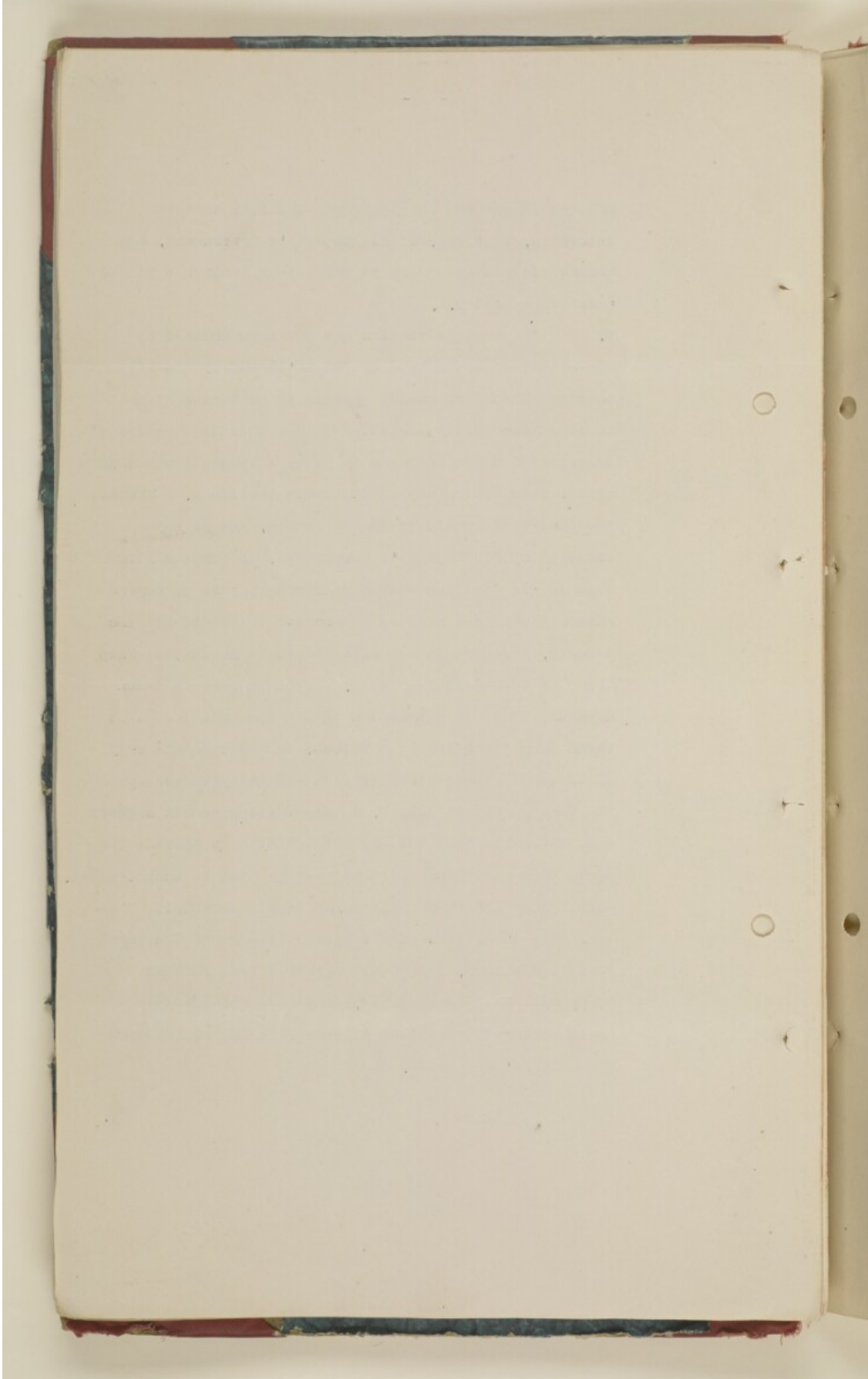
3. His Excellency, when forwarding Captain Glubb's report, realised that Captain Glubb's information came from biased sources, and for that very reason was anxious to submit it to the criticism of the Political Resident and the Political Officer Kuwait. He would, in fact, have

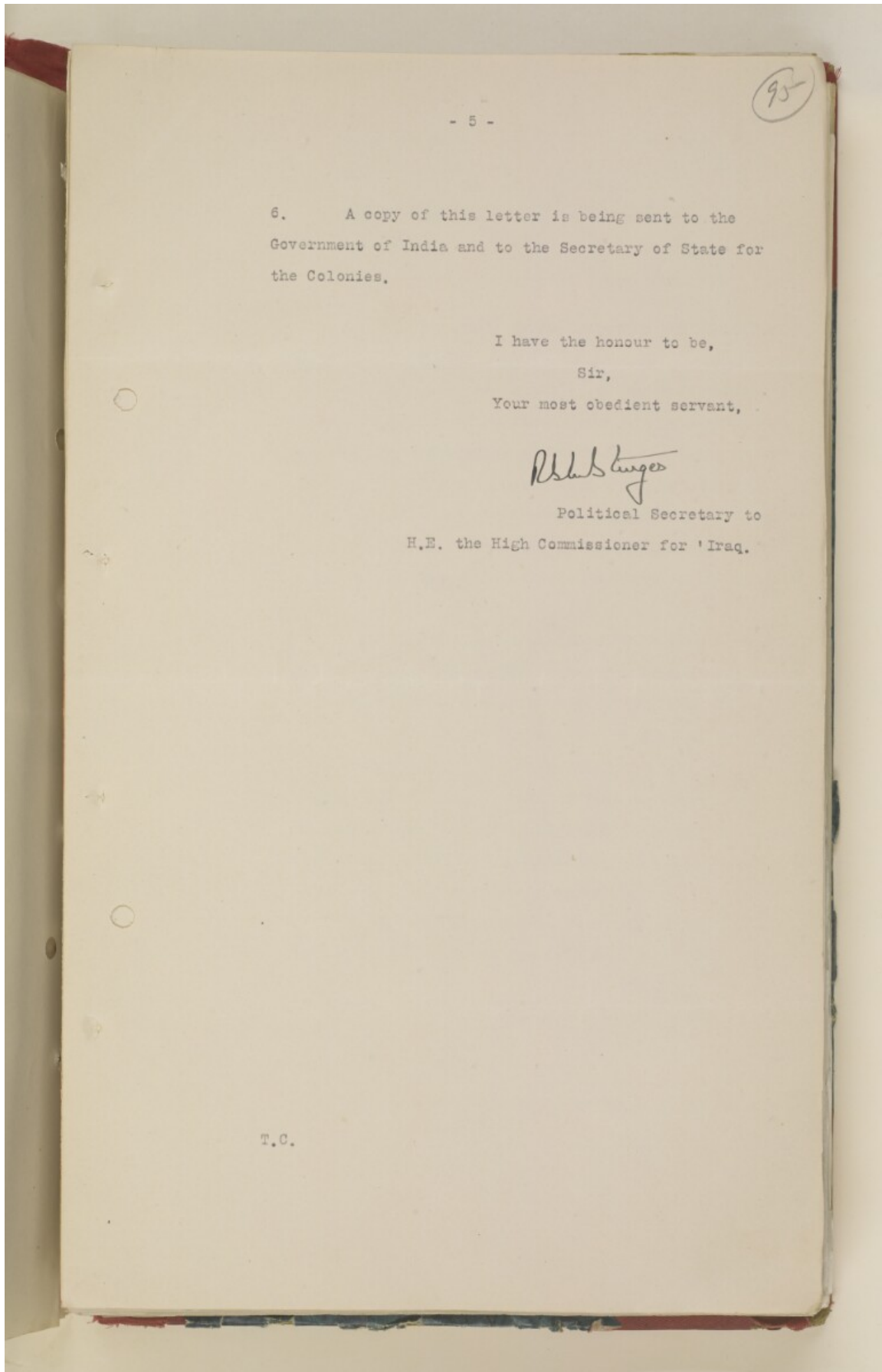


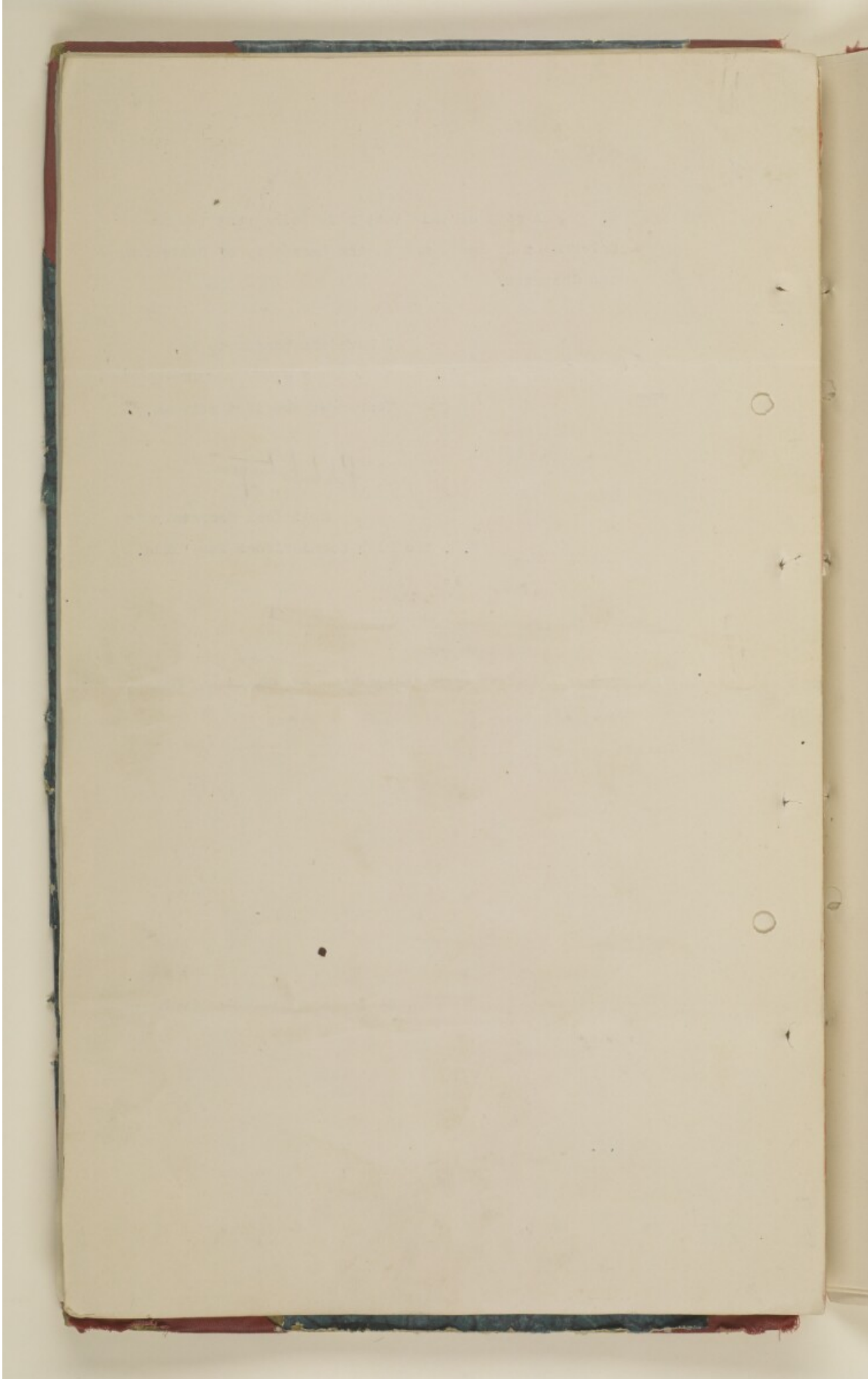


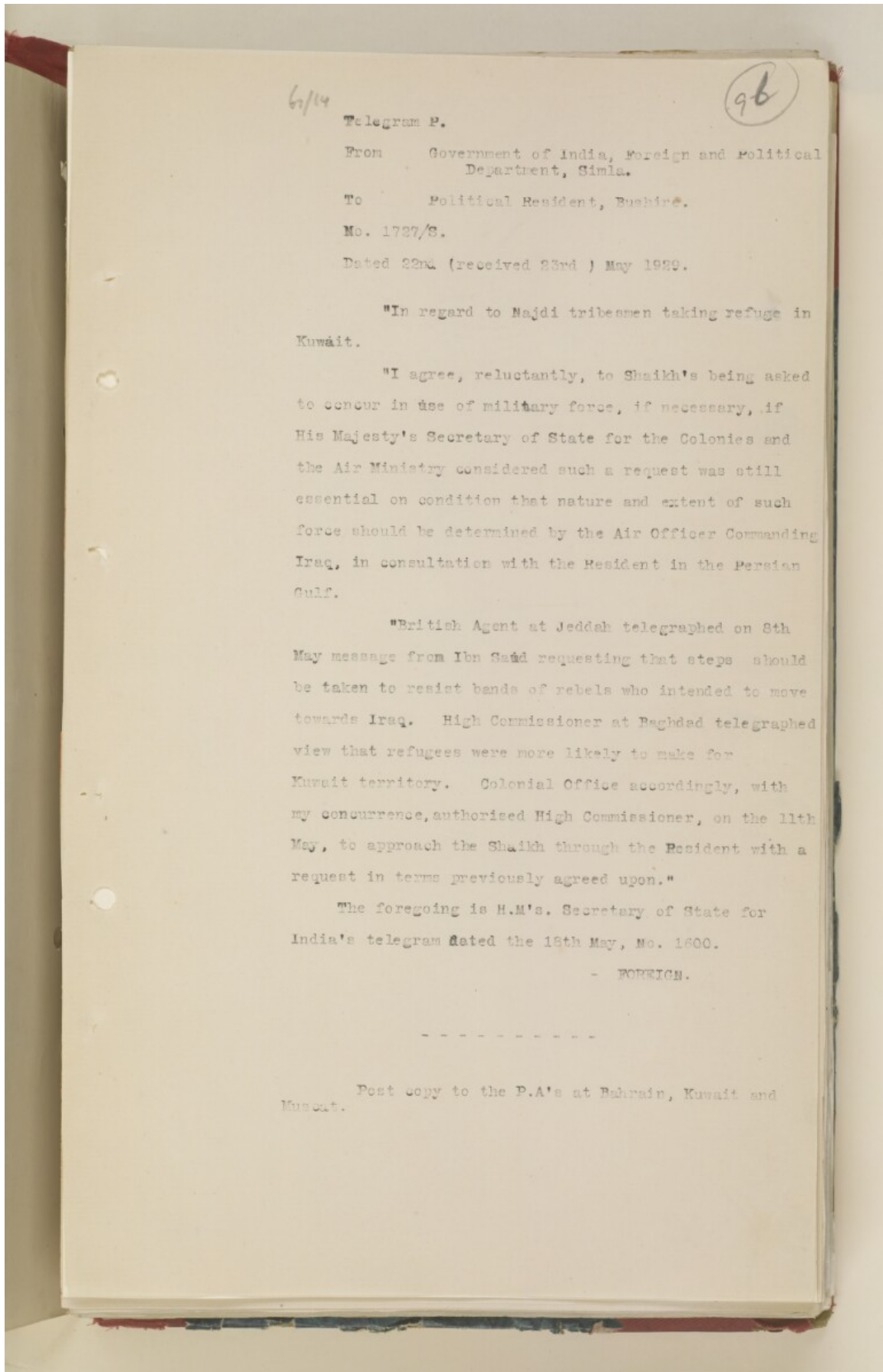


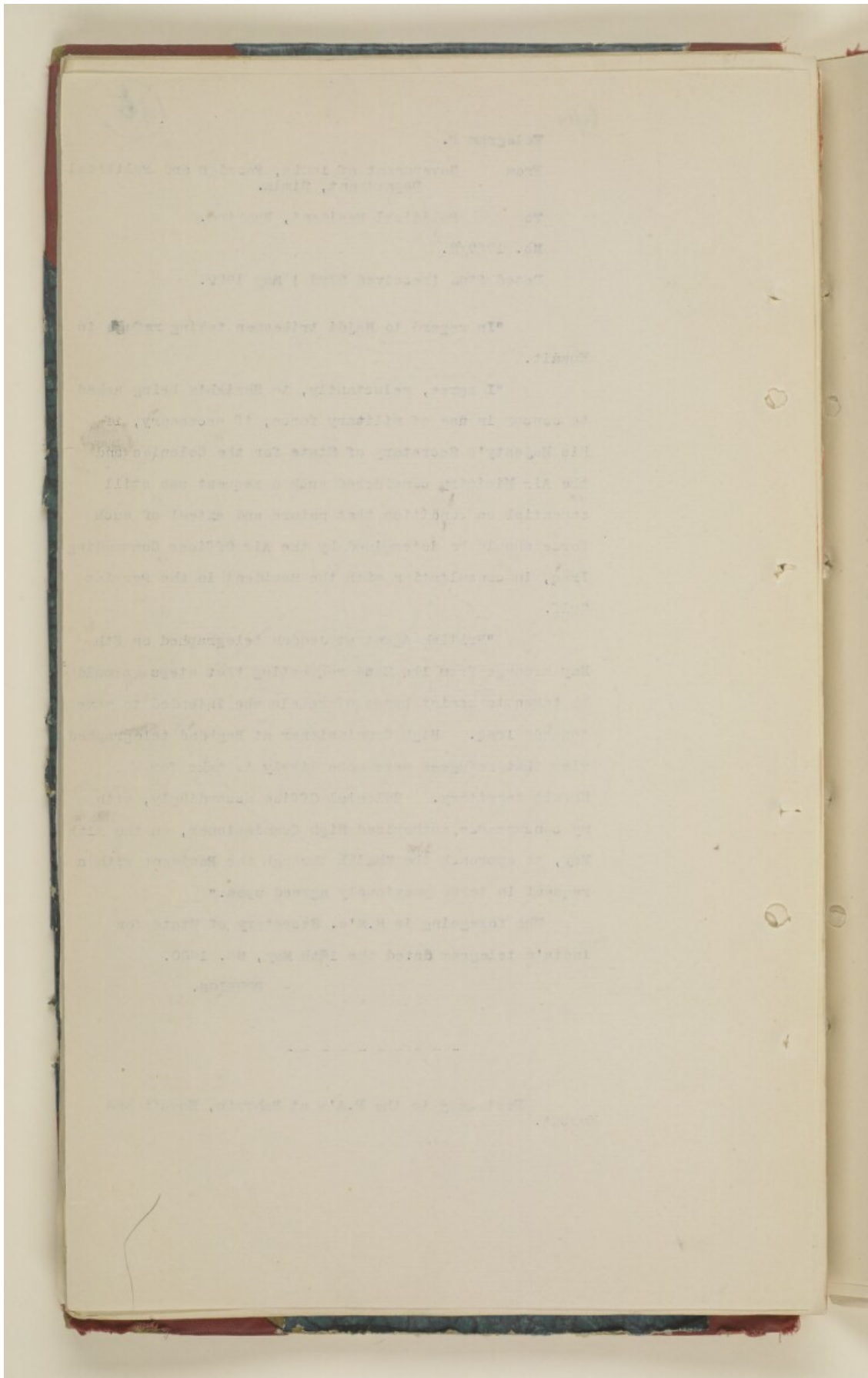


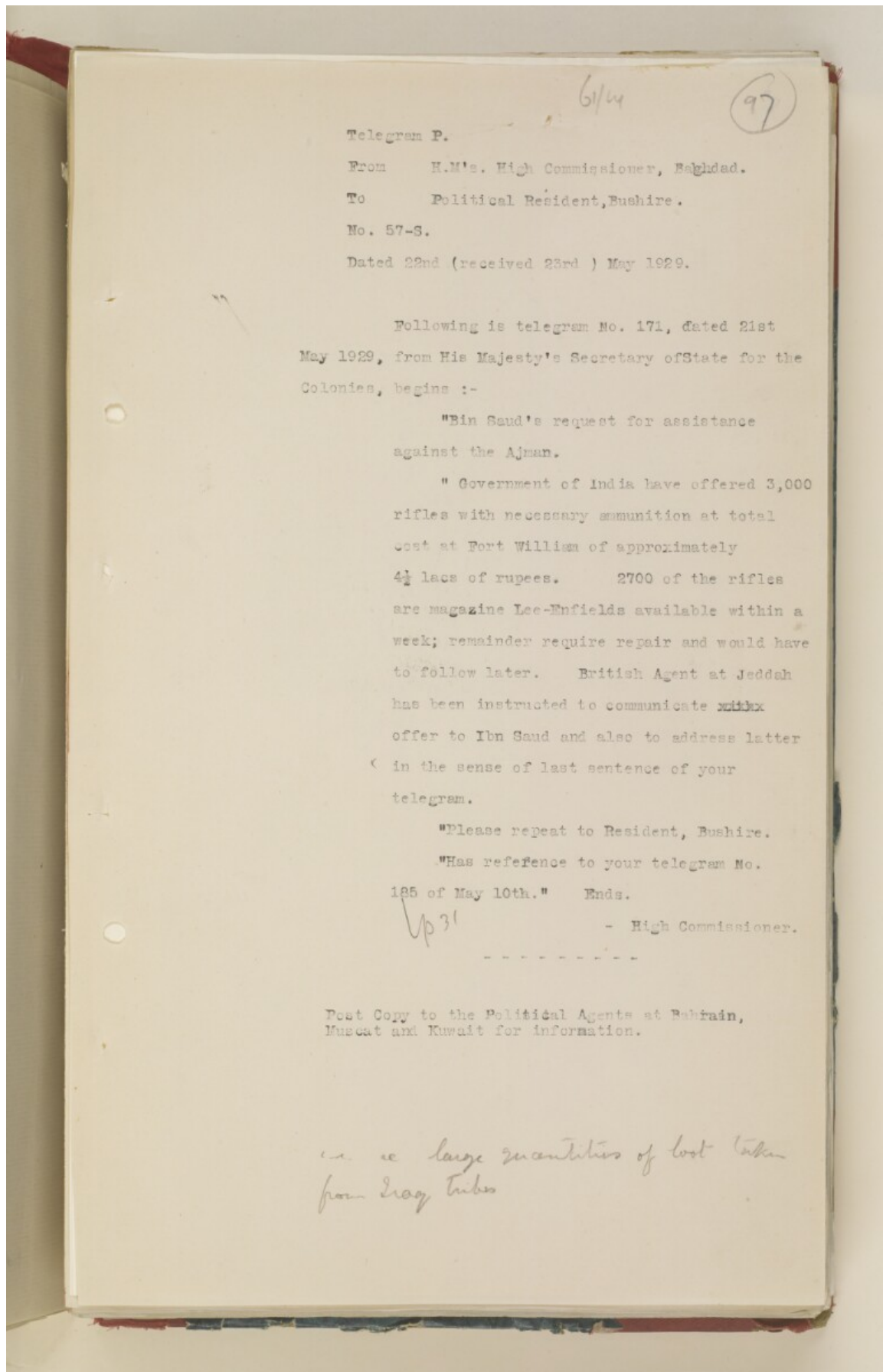


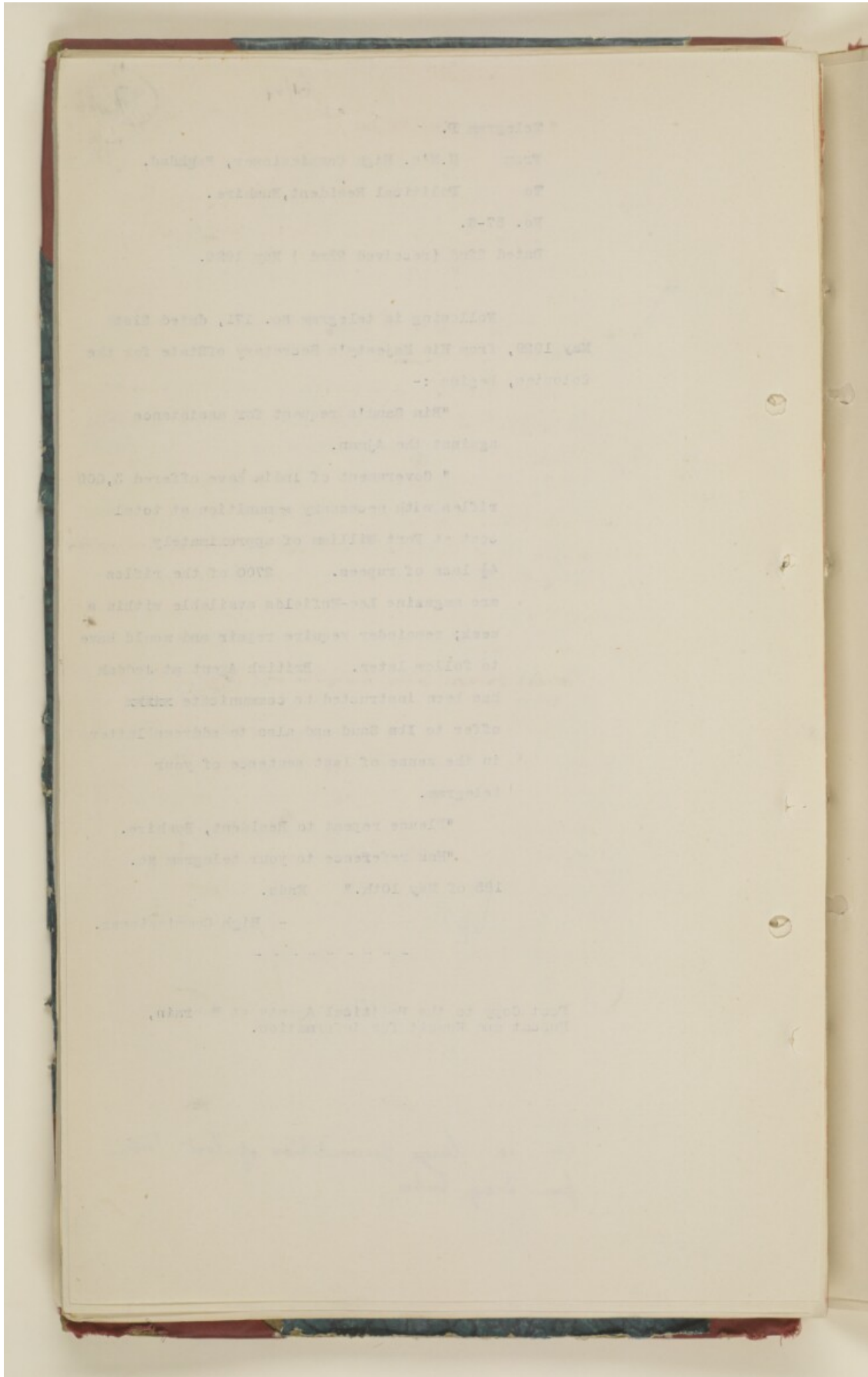


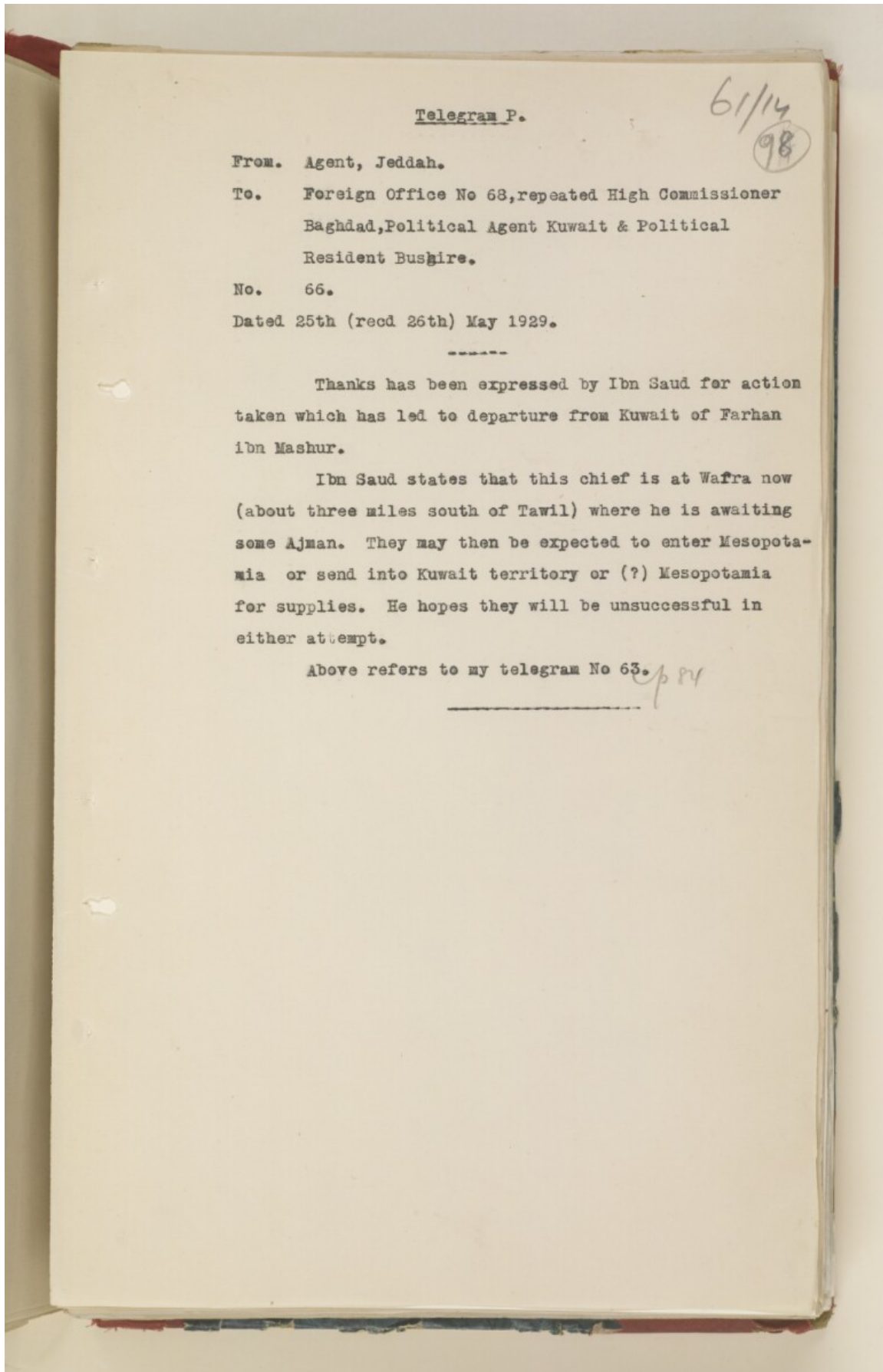


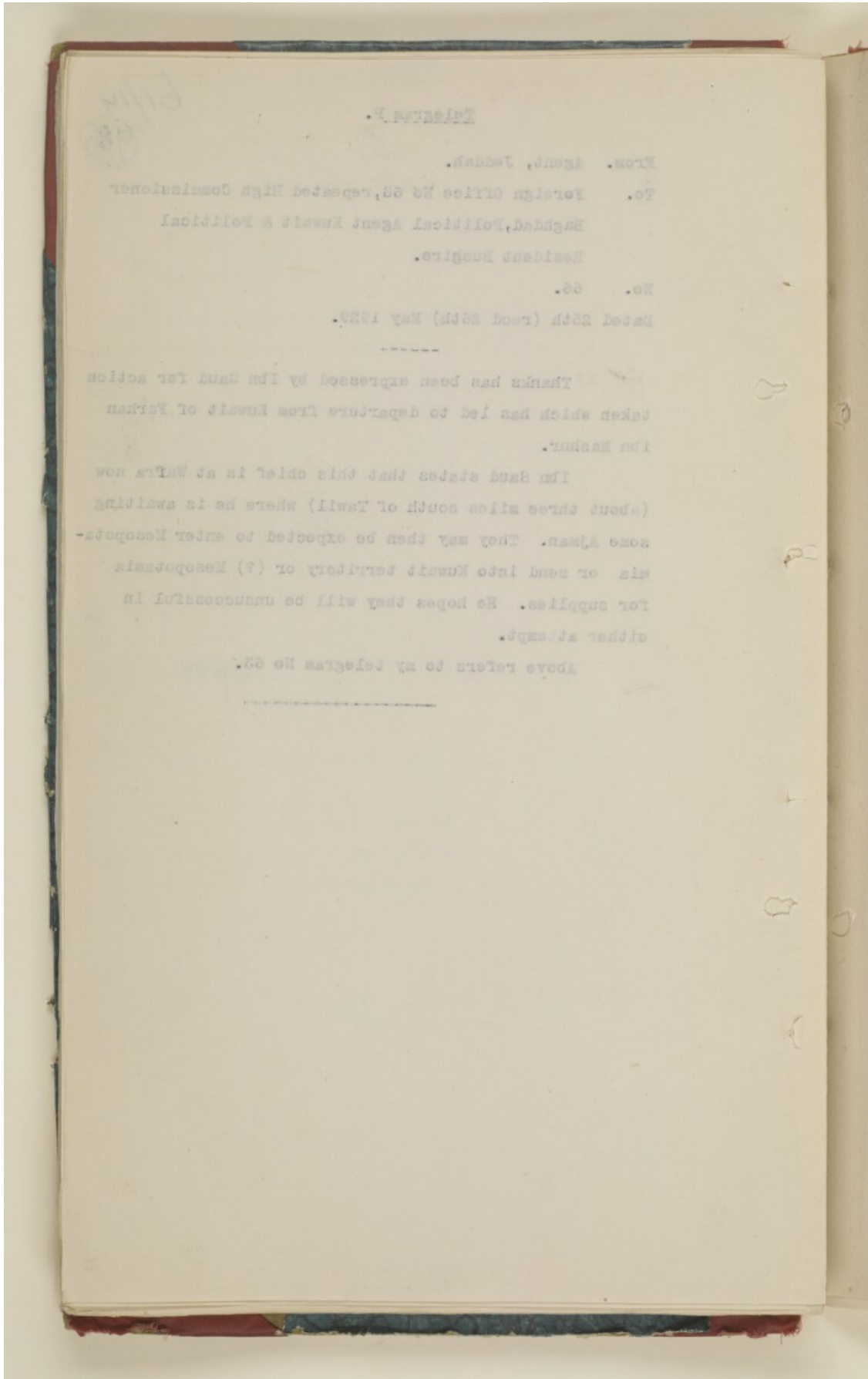


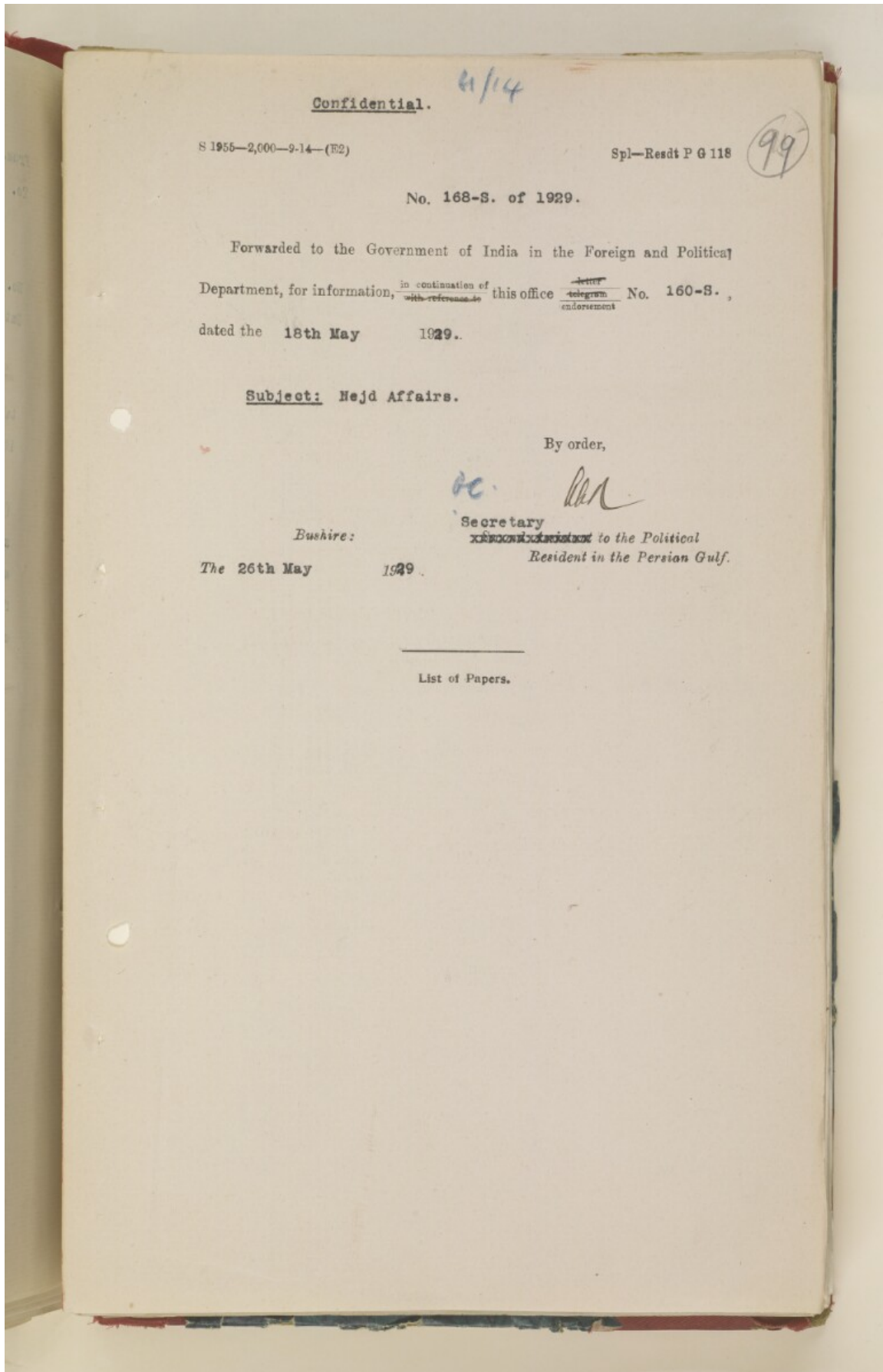






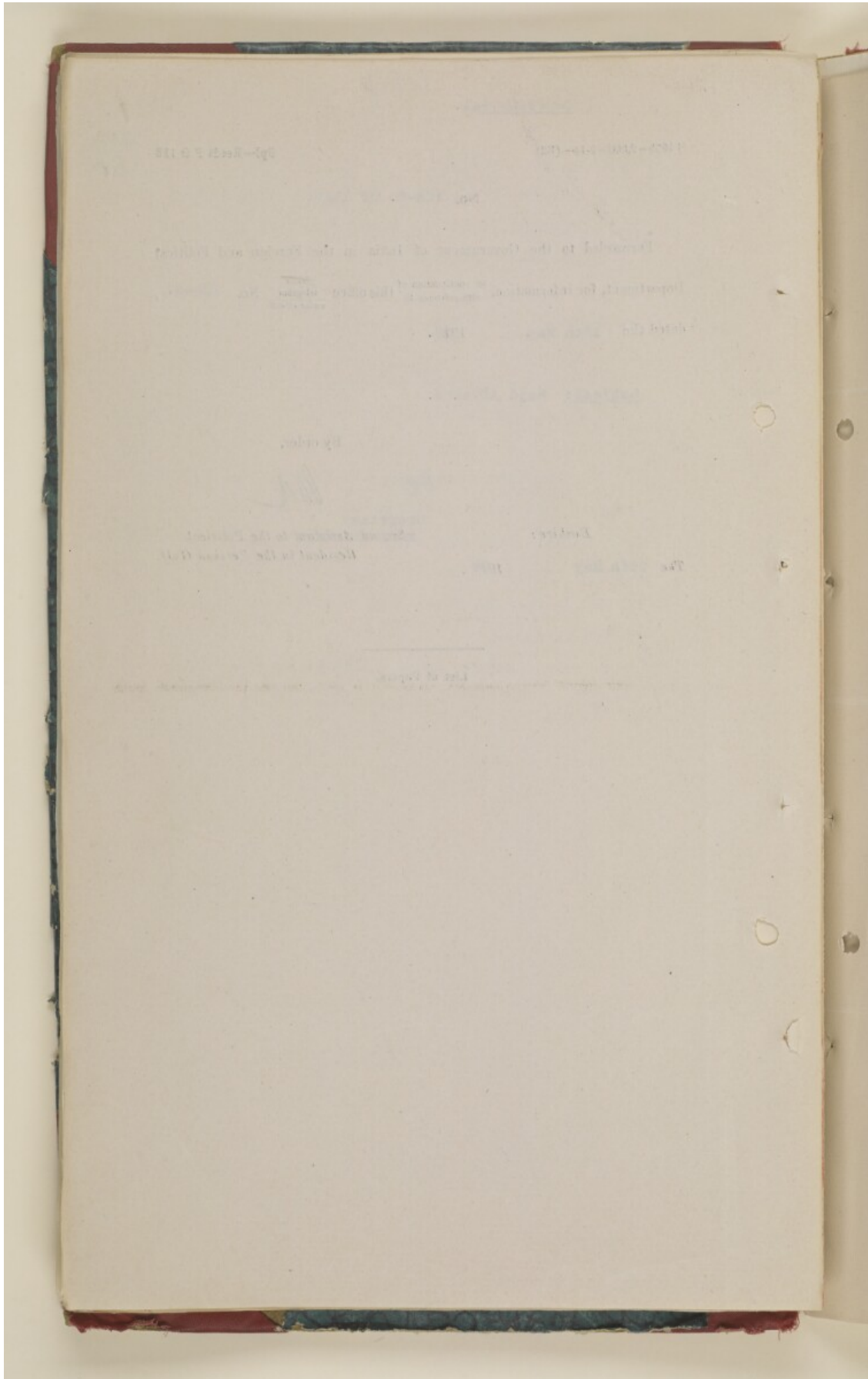


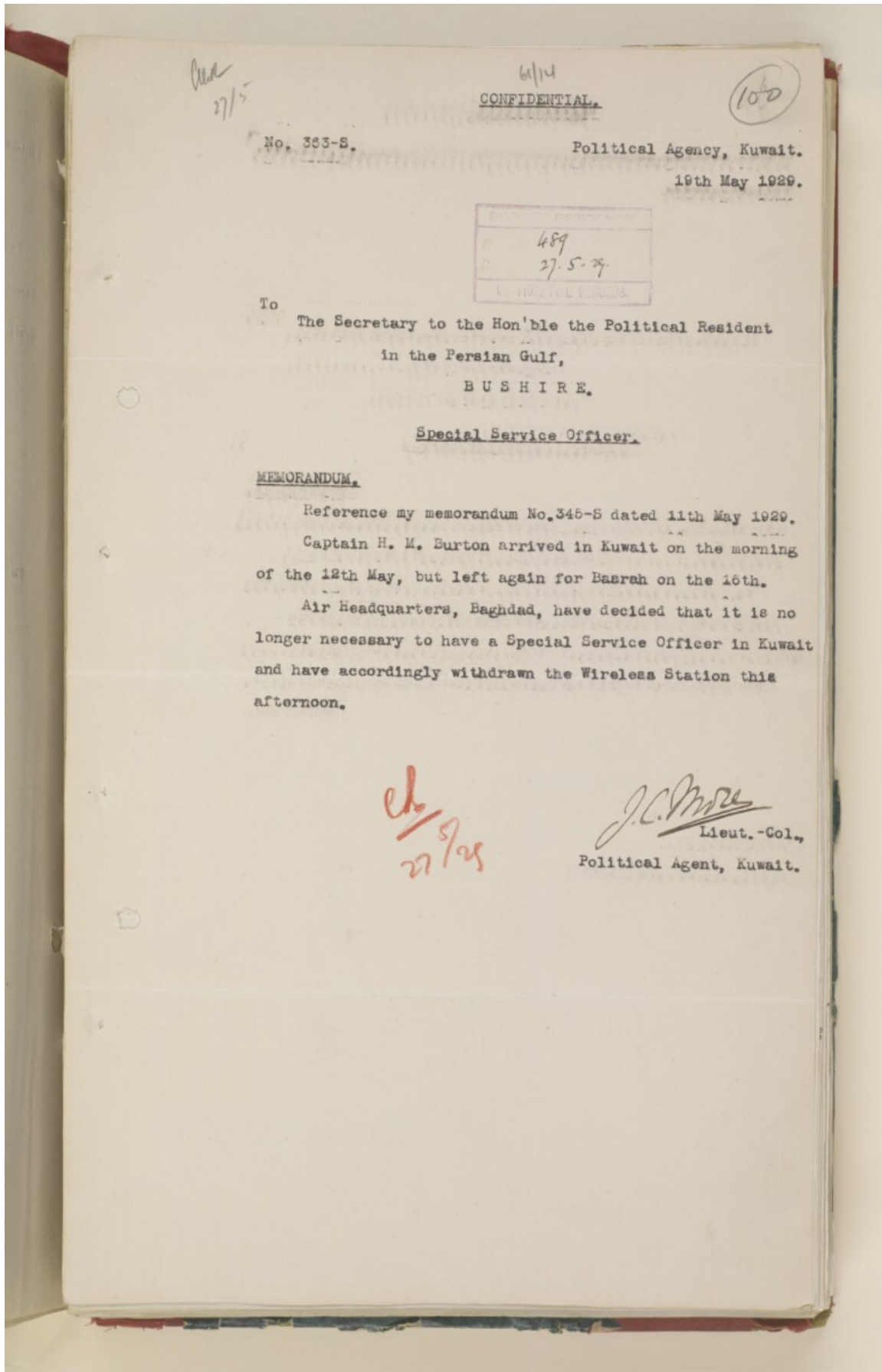


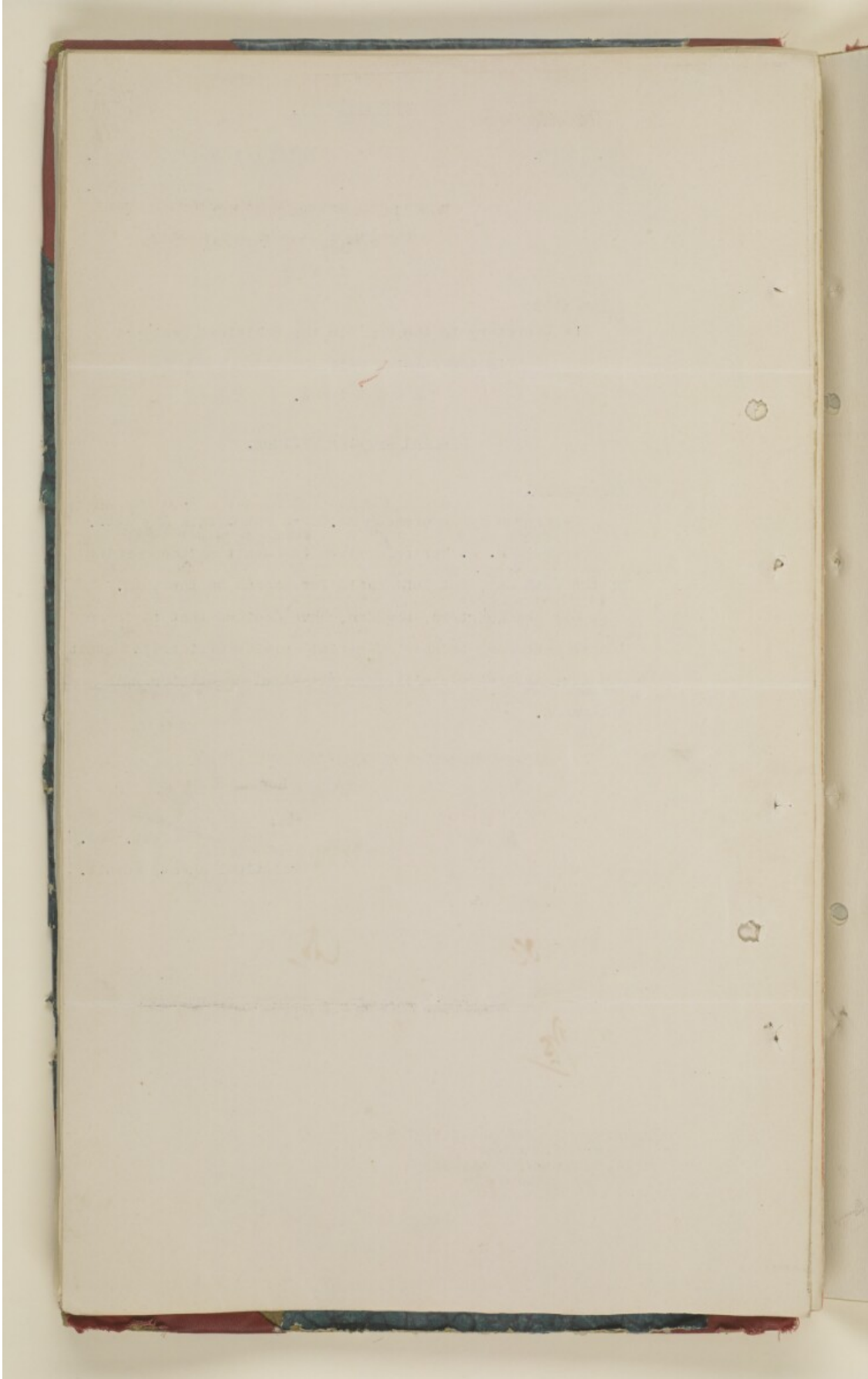


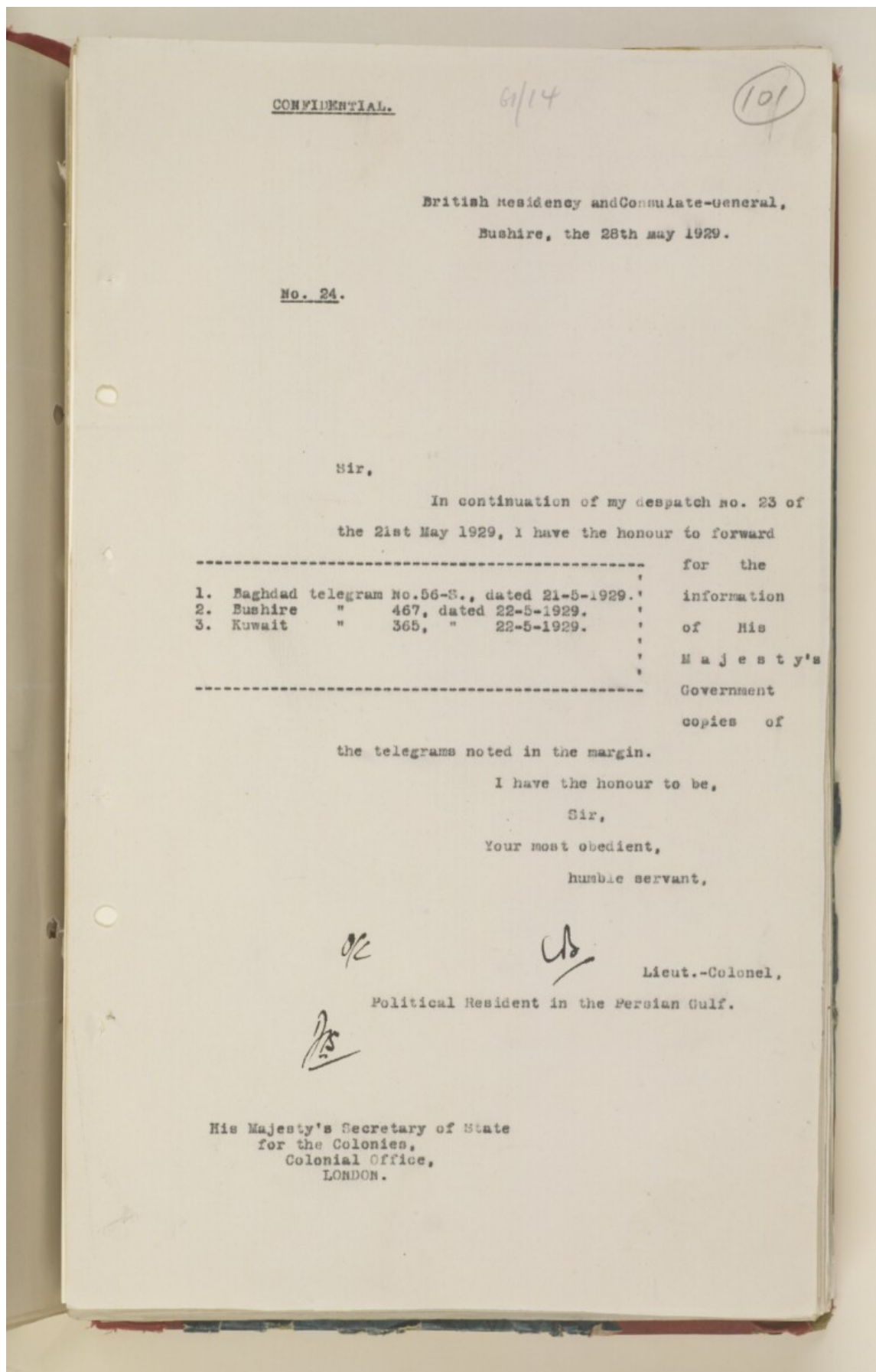


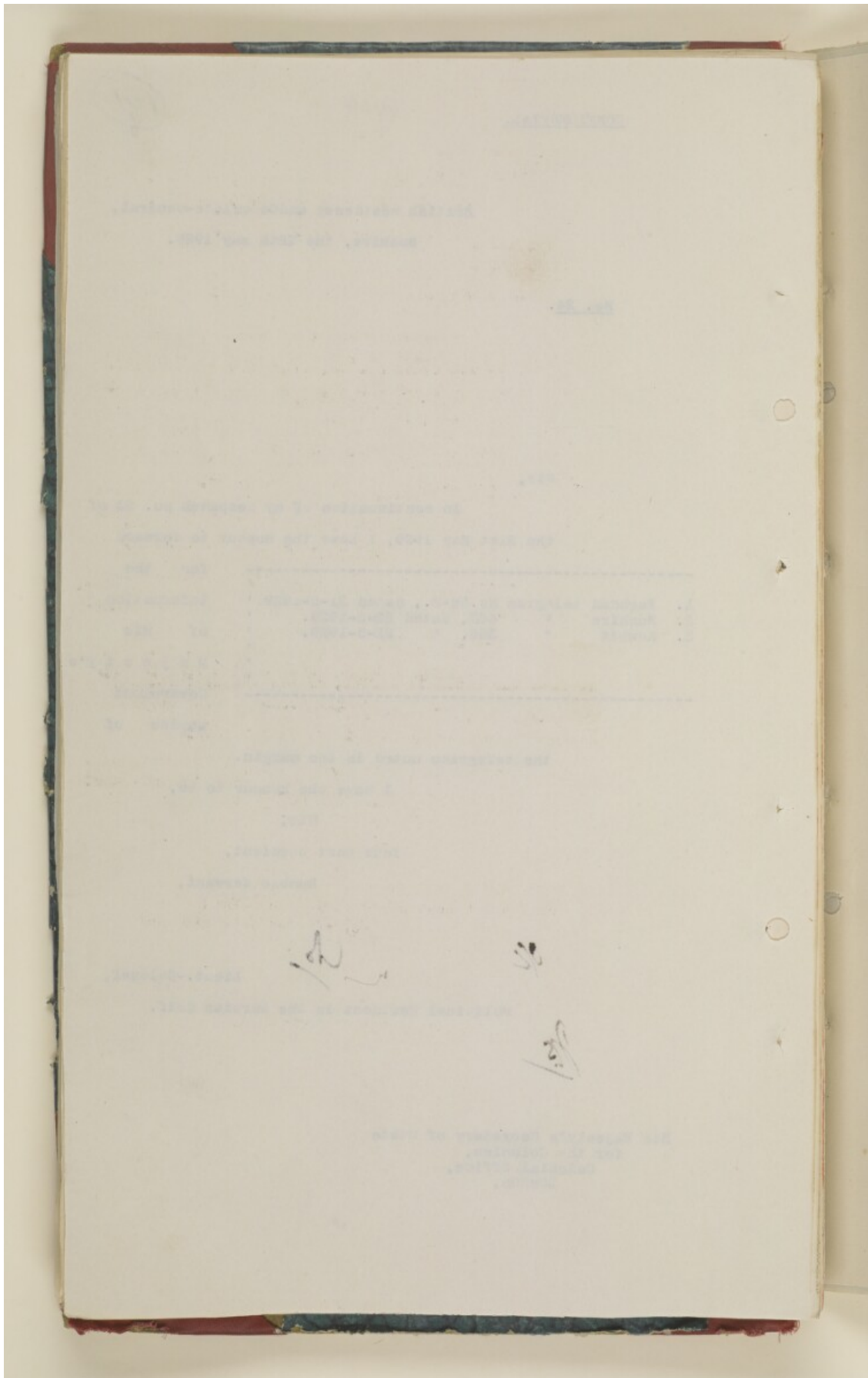
"ملف (D 56 61/14 IX) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٩٩ظ] (٧٠٠/٢٠٦)

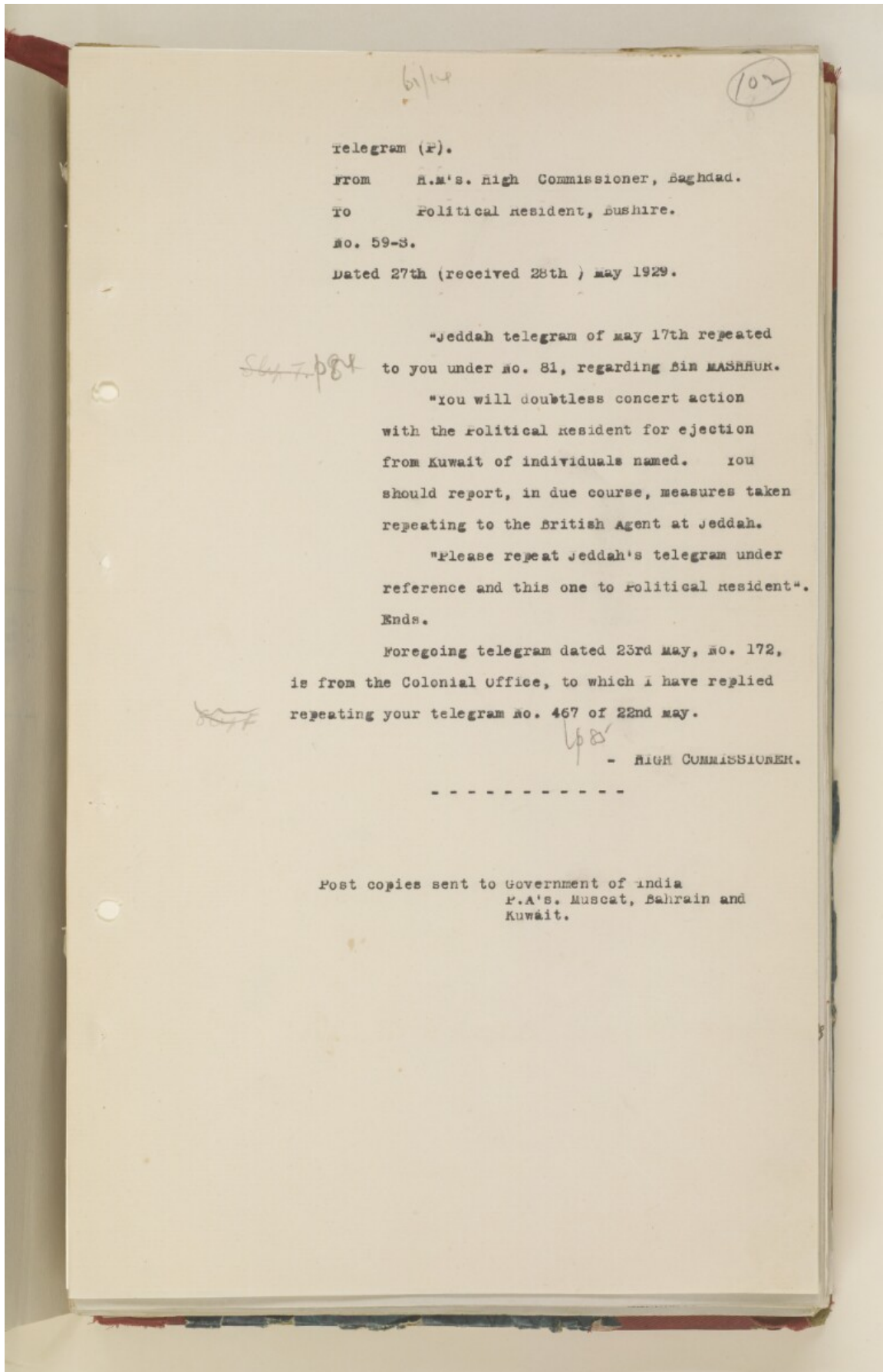












telegram (P).

From H.M.'s High Commissioner, Baghdad.

To Political Resident, Bushire.

No. 59-S.

Dated 27th (received 28th) May 1929.

"Jeddah telegram of May 17th repeated
to you under no. 81, regarding sin MASHRUK.

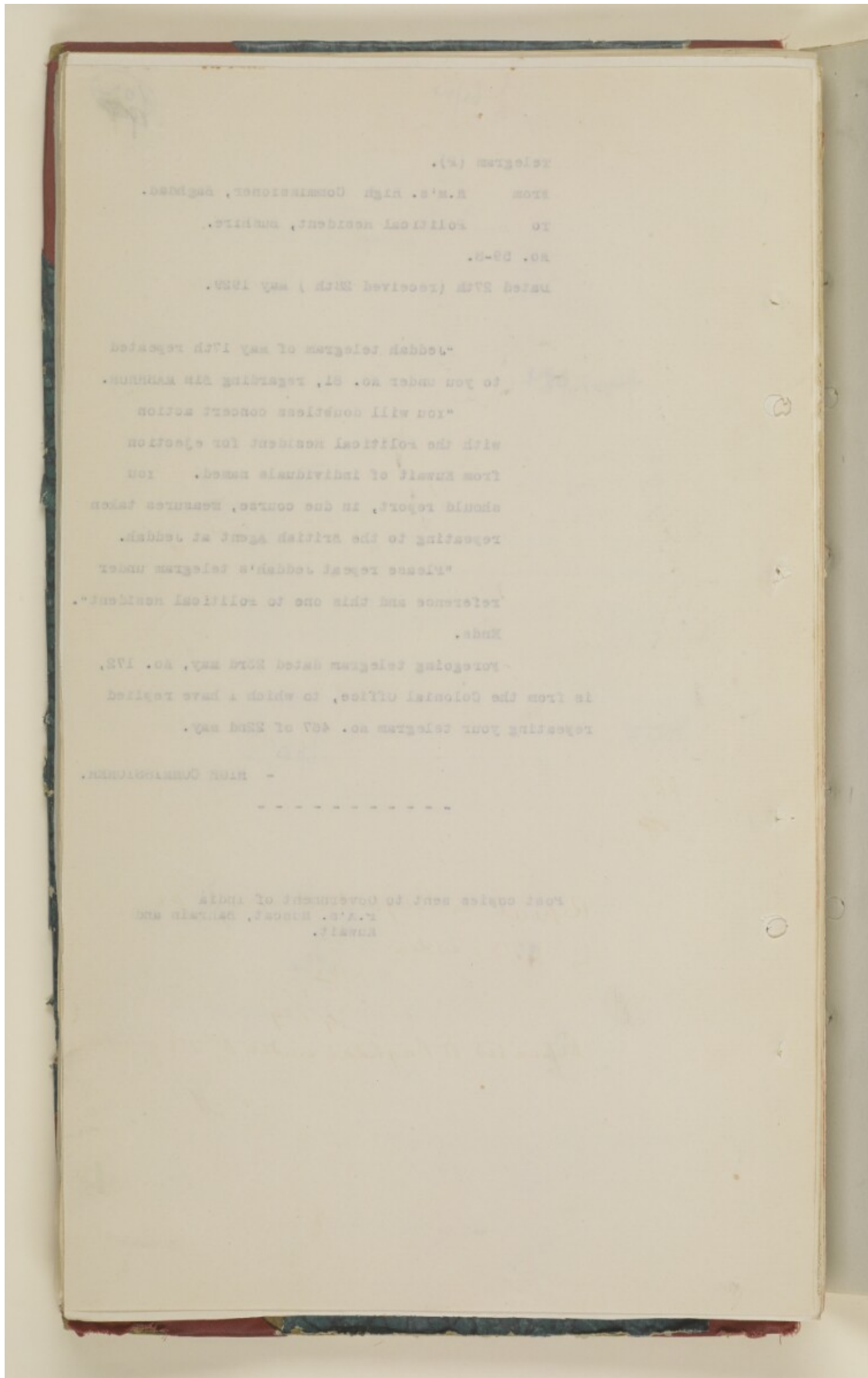
"You will doubtless concert action
with the Political Resident for ejection
from Kuwait of individuals named. You
should report, in due course, measures taken
repeating to the British Agent at Jeddah.

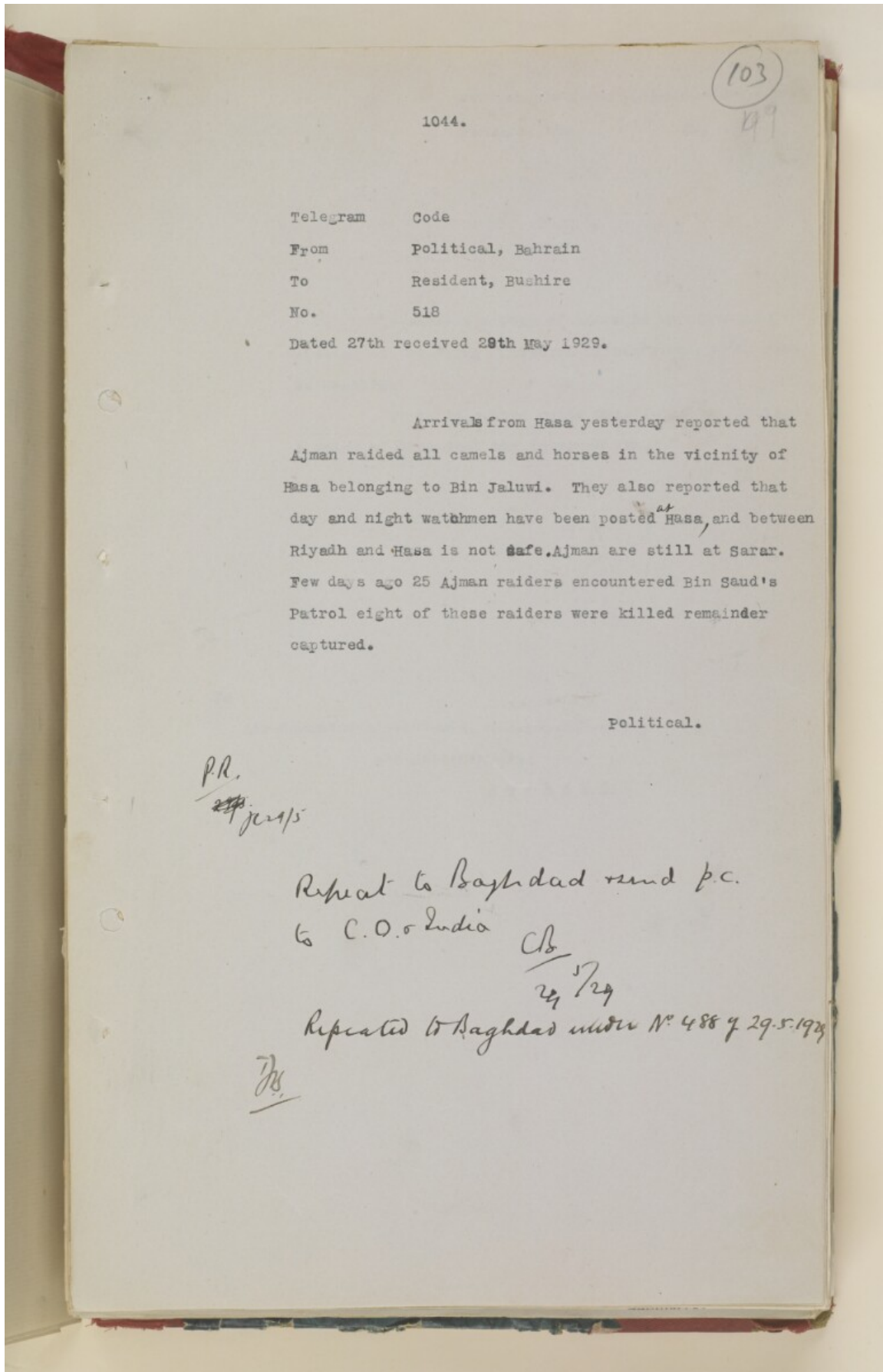
"Please repeat Jeddah's telegram under
reference and this one to Political Resident".
Ends.

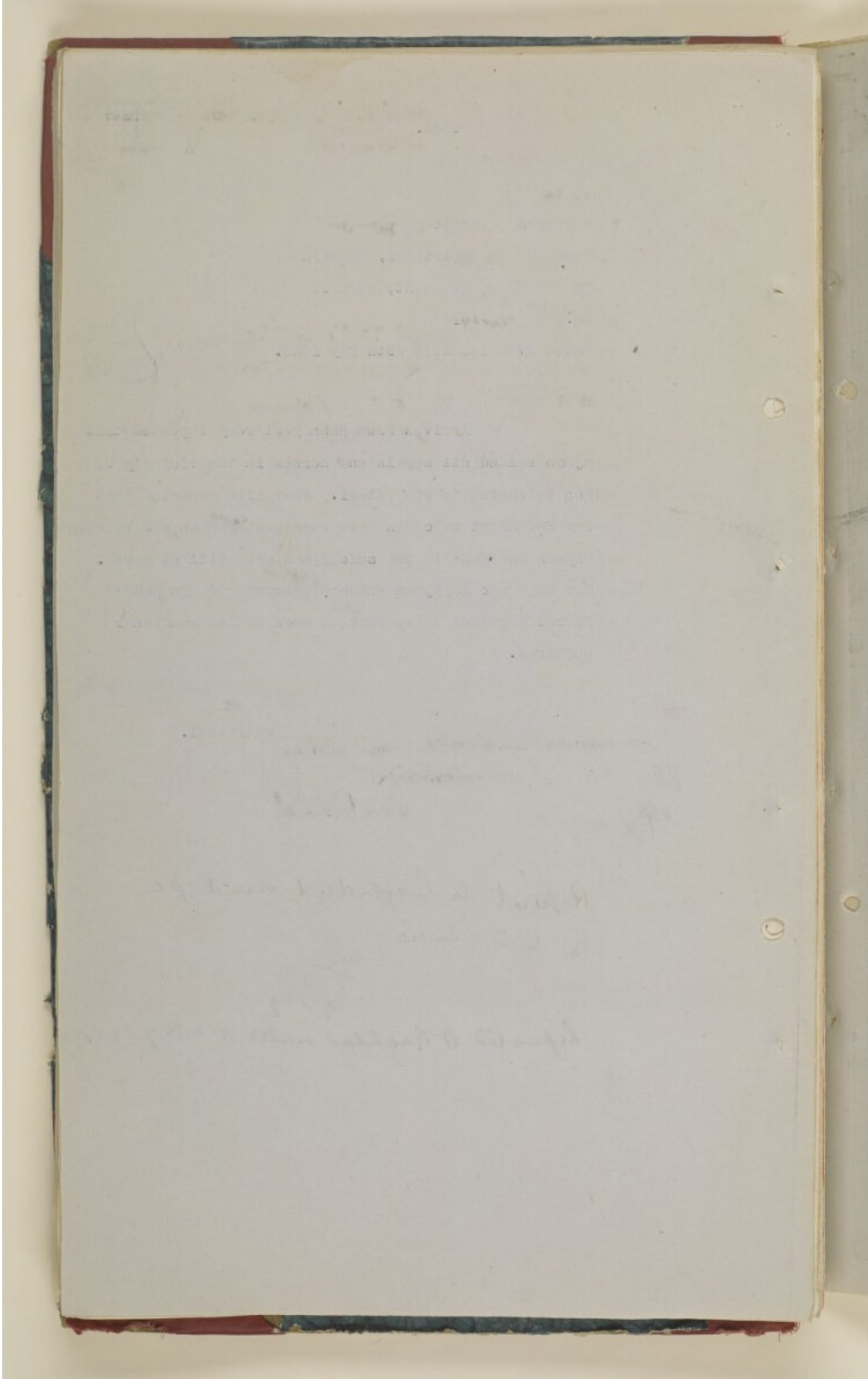
Foregoing telegram dated 23rd May, no. 172,
is from the Colonial Office, to which I have replied
repeating your telegram no. 467 of 22nd May.

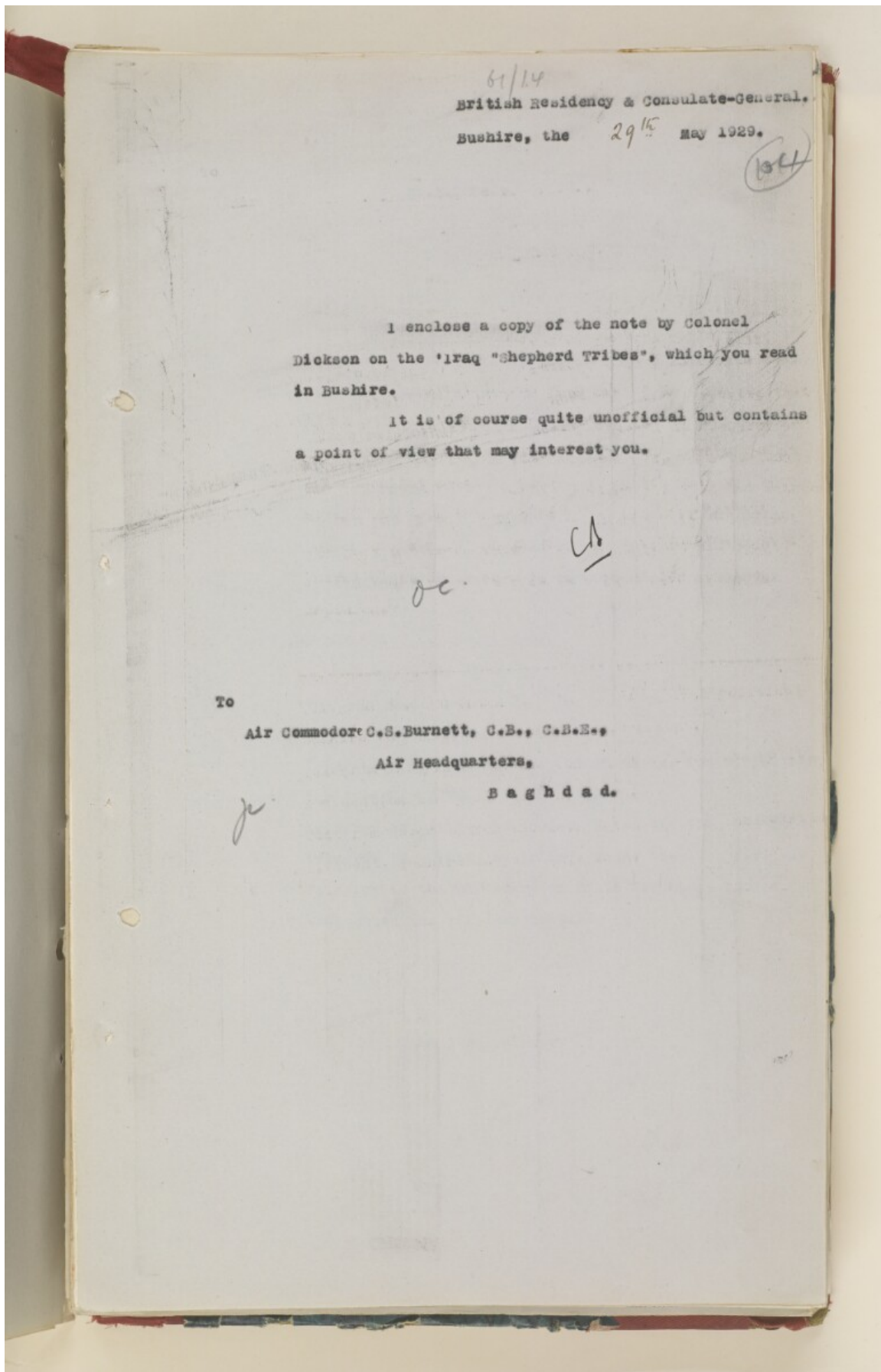
- HIGH COMMISSIONER.

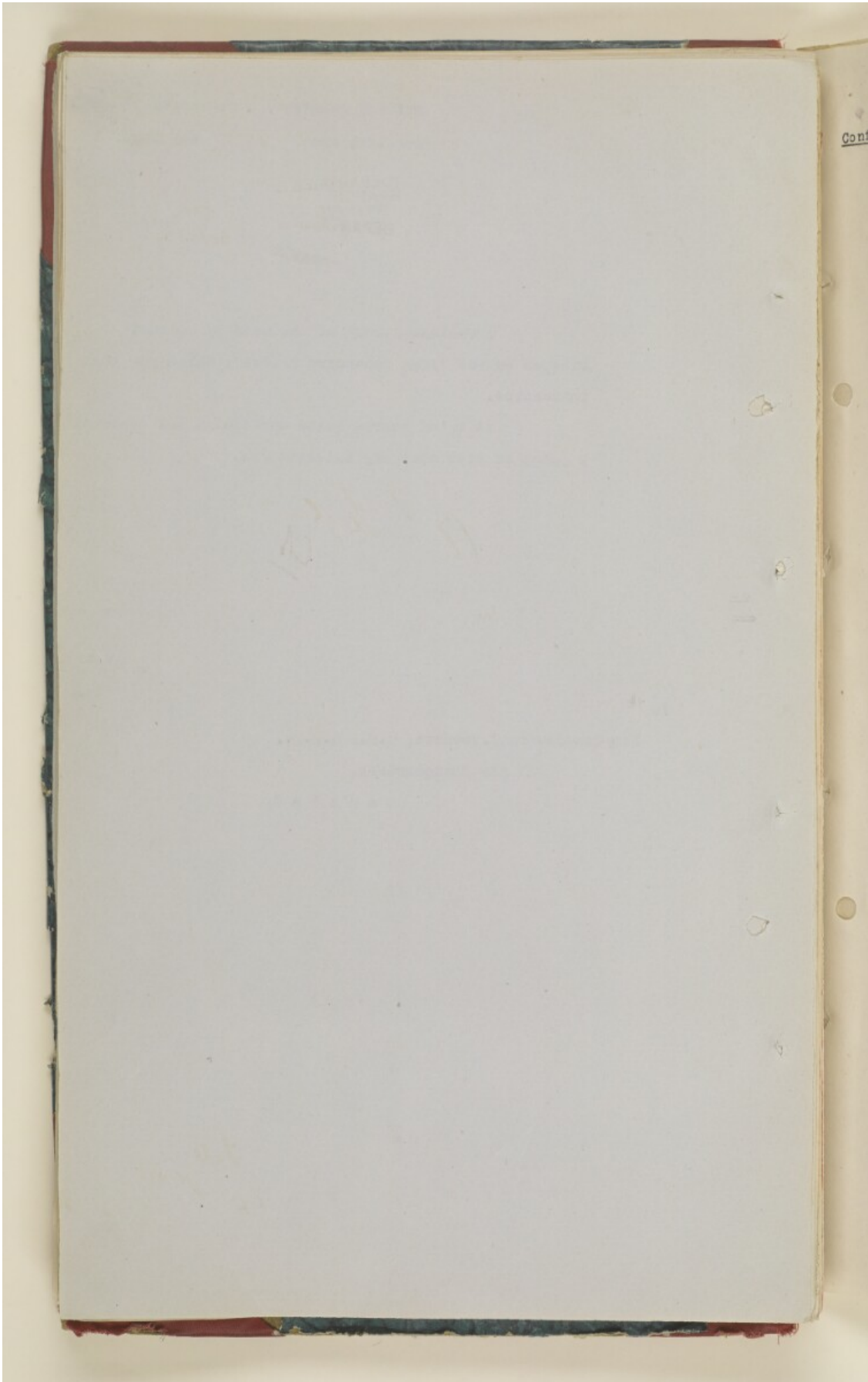
Post copies sent to Government of India
H.M.'s. Muscat, Bahrain and
Kuwait.

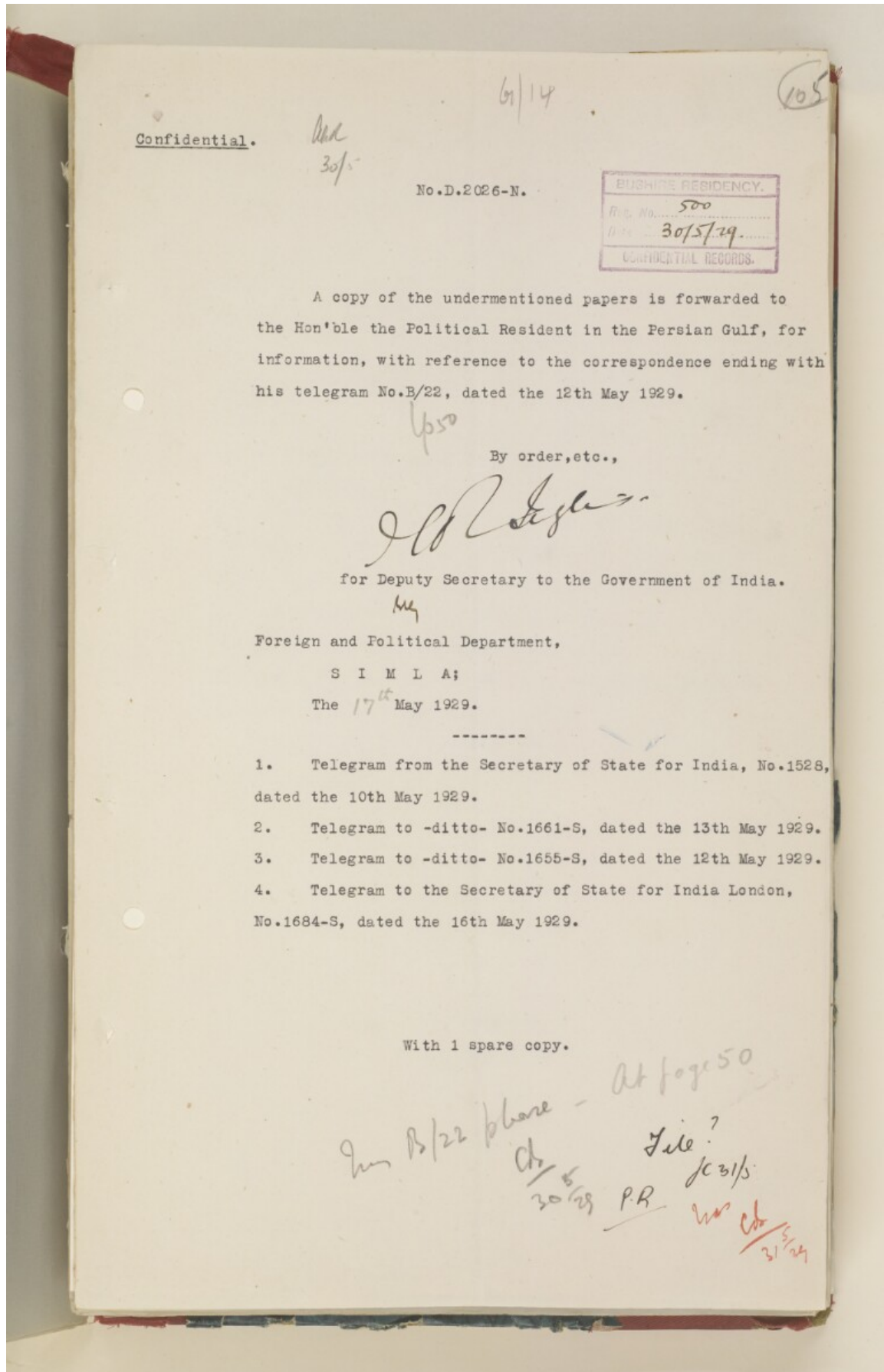


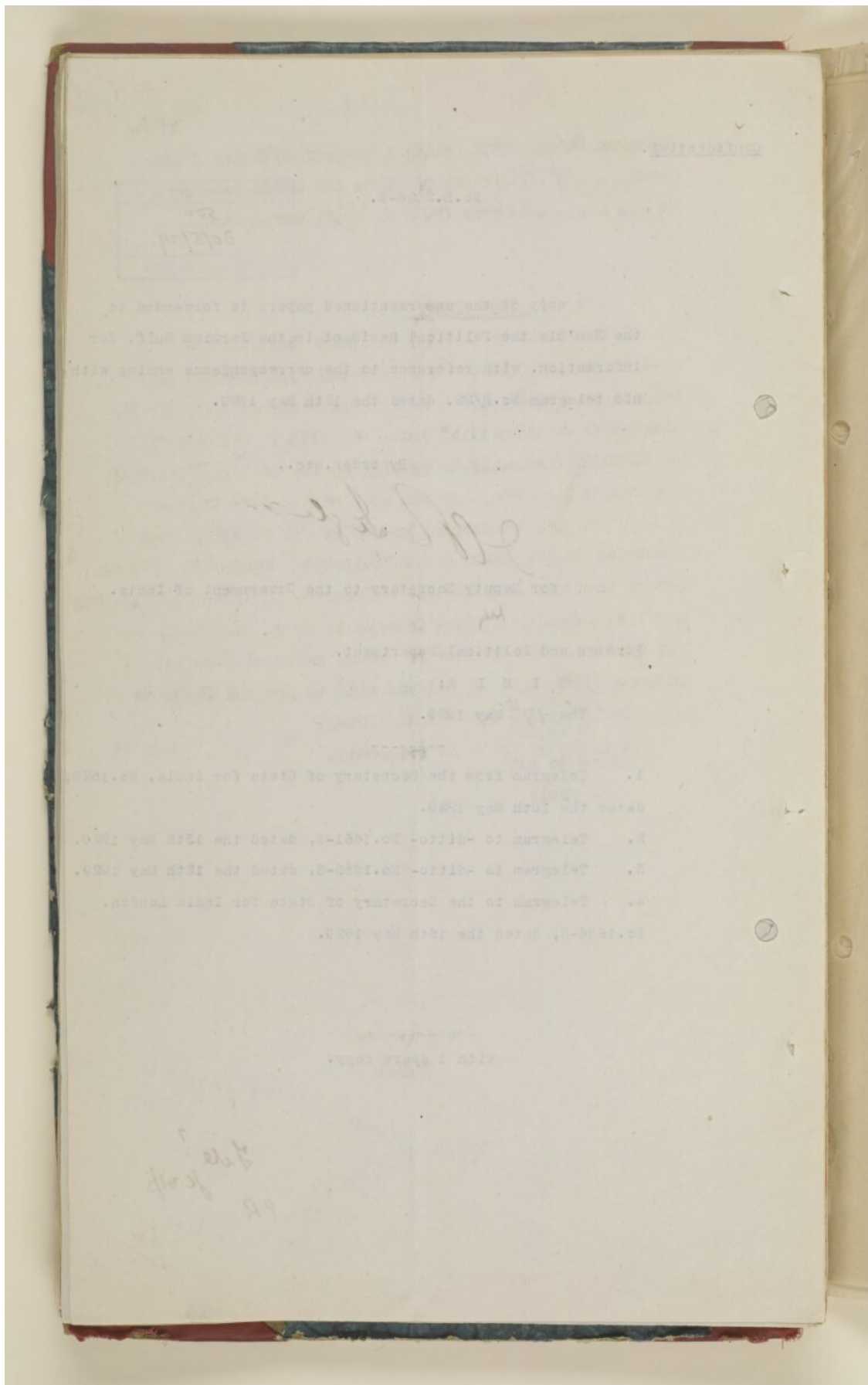


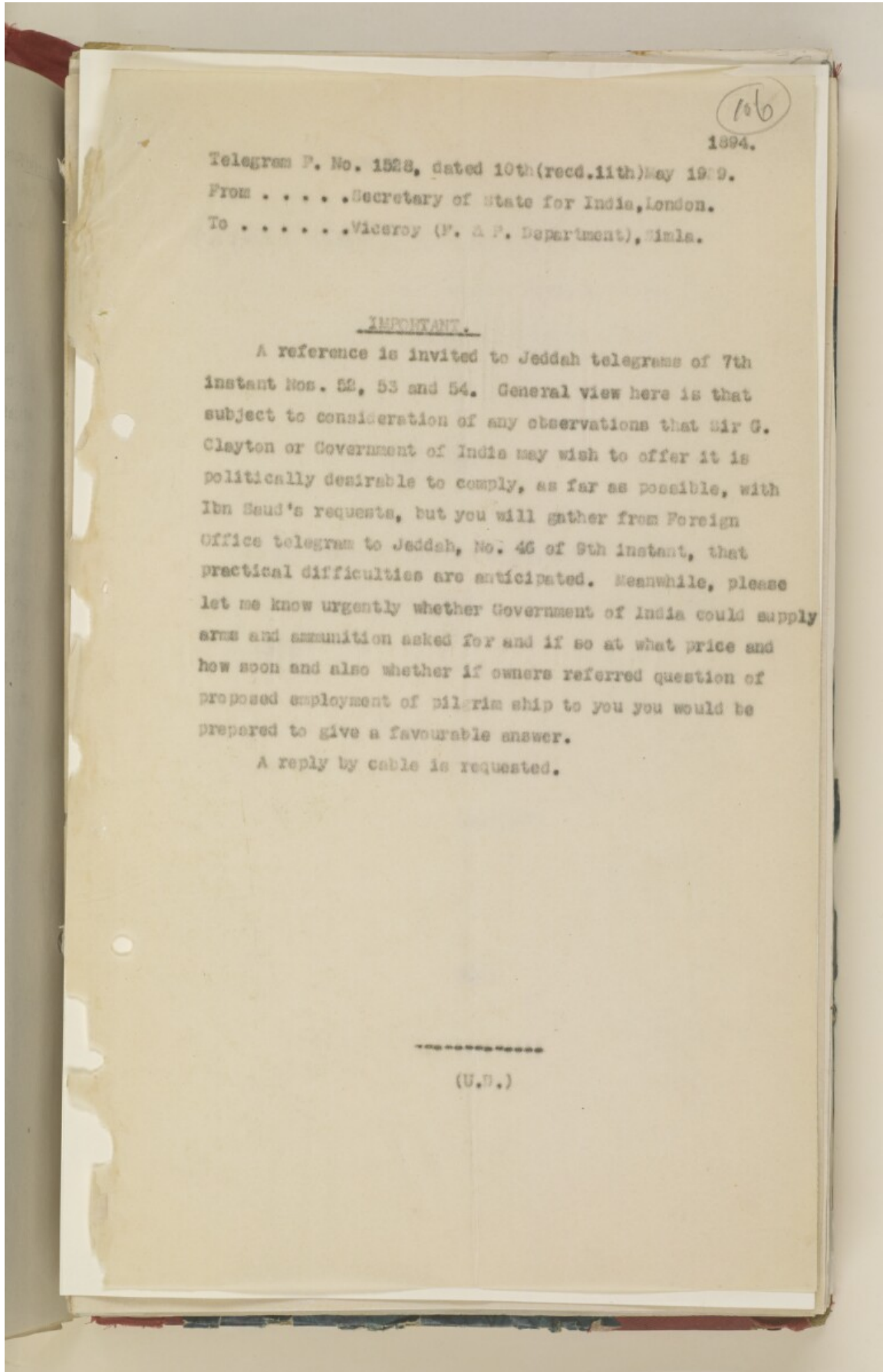


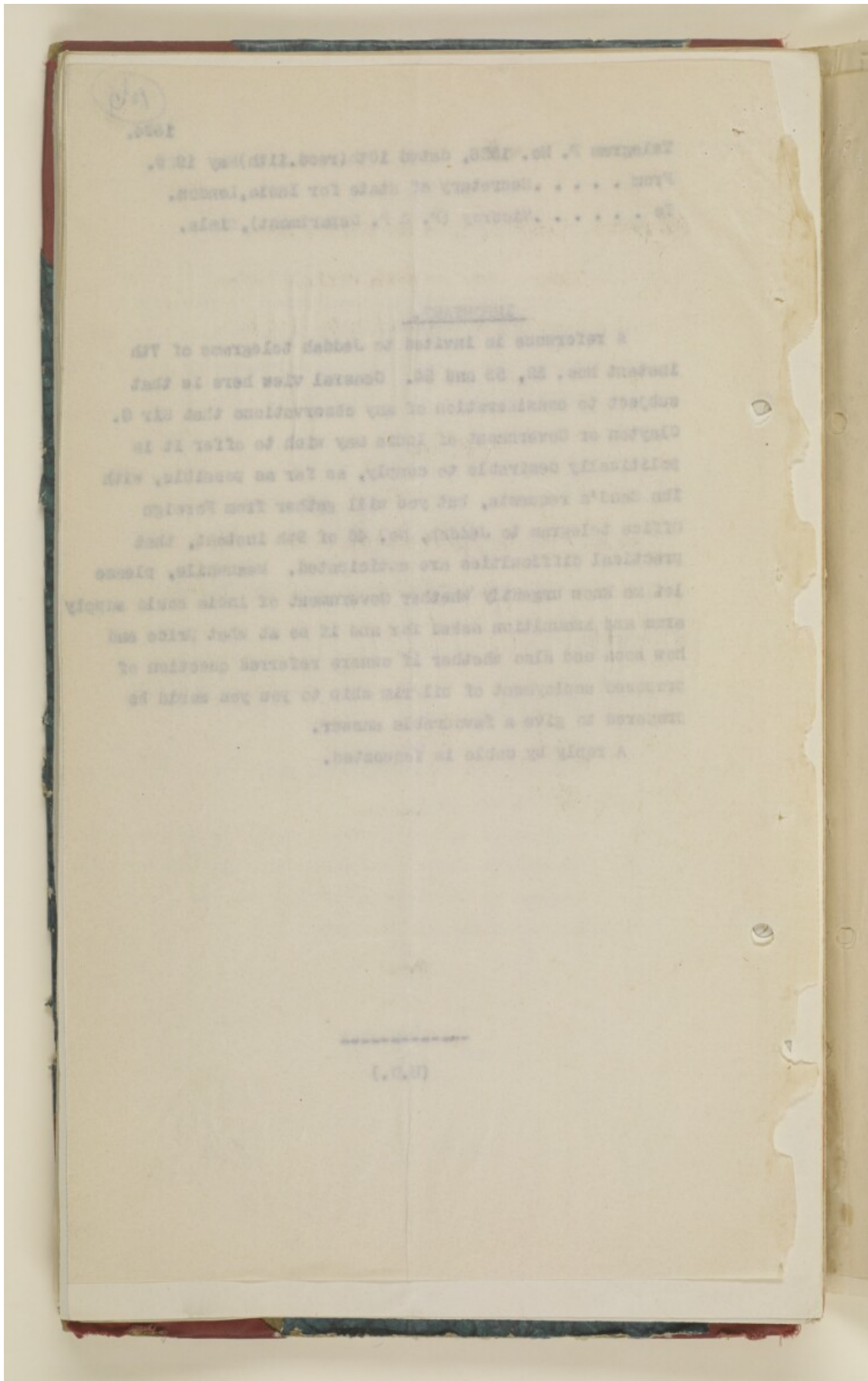


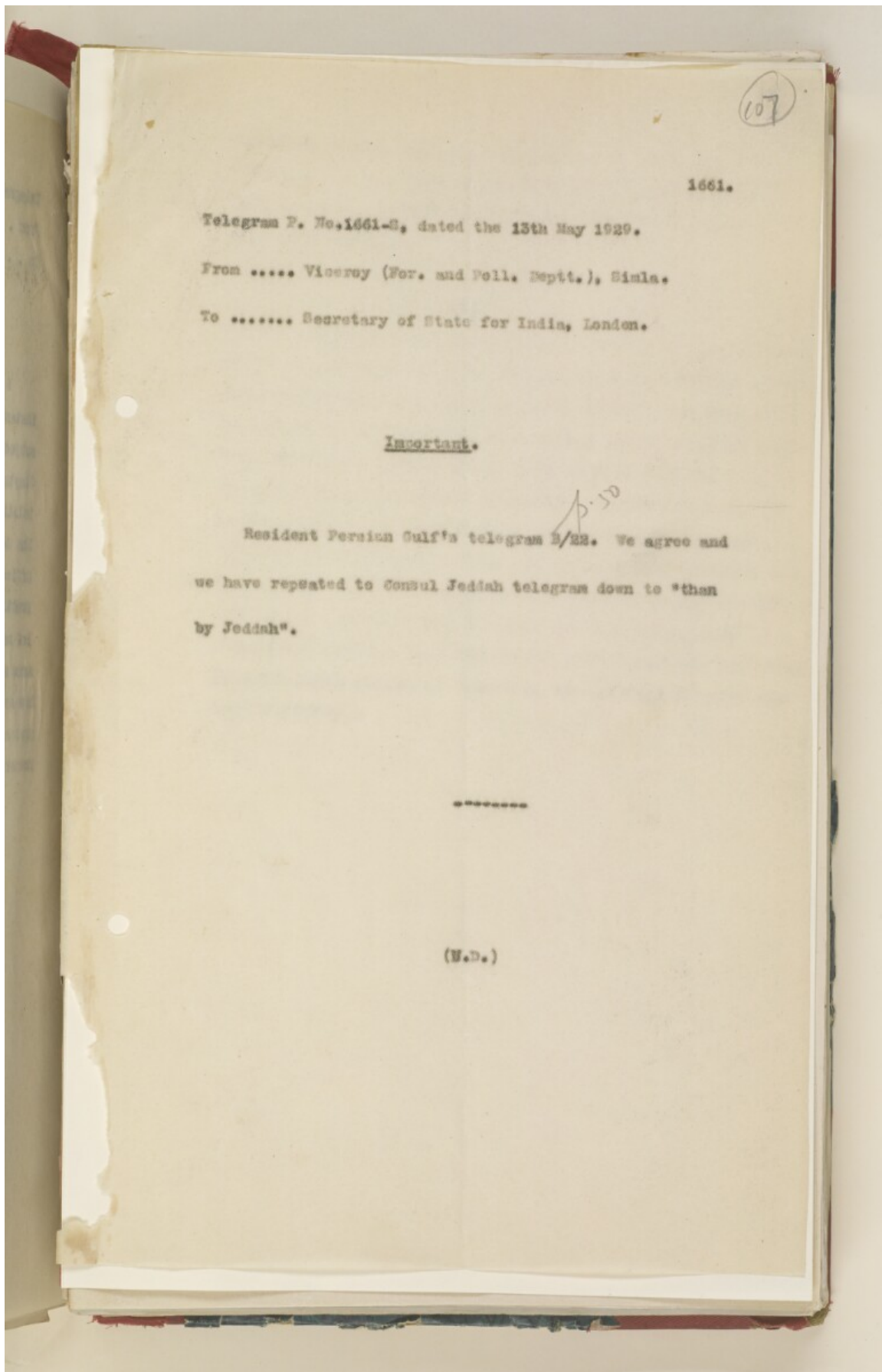


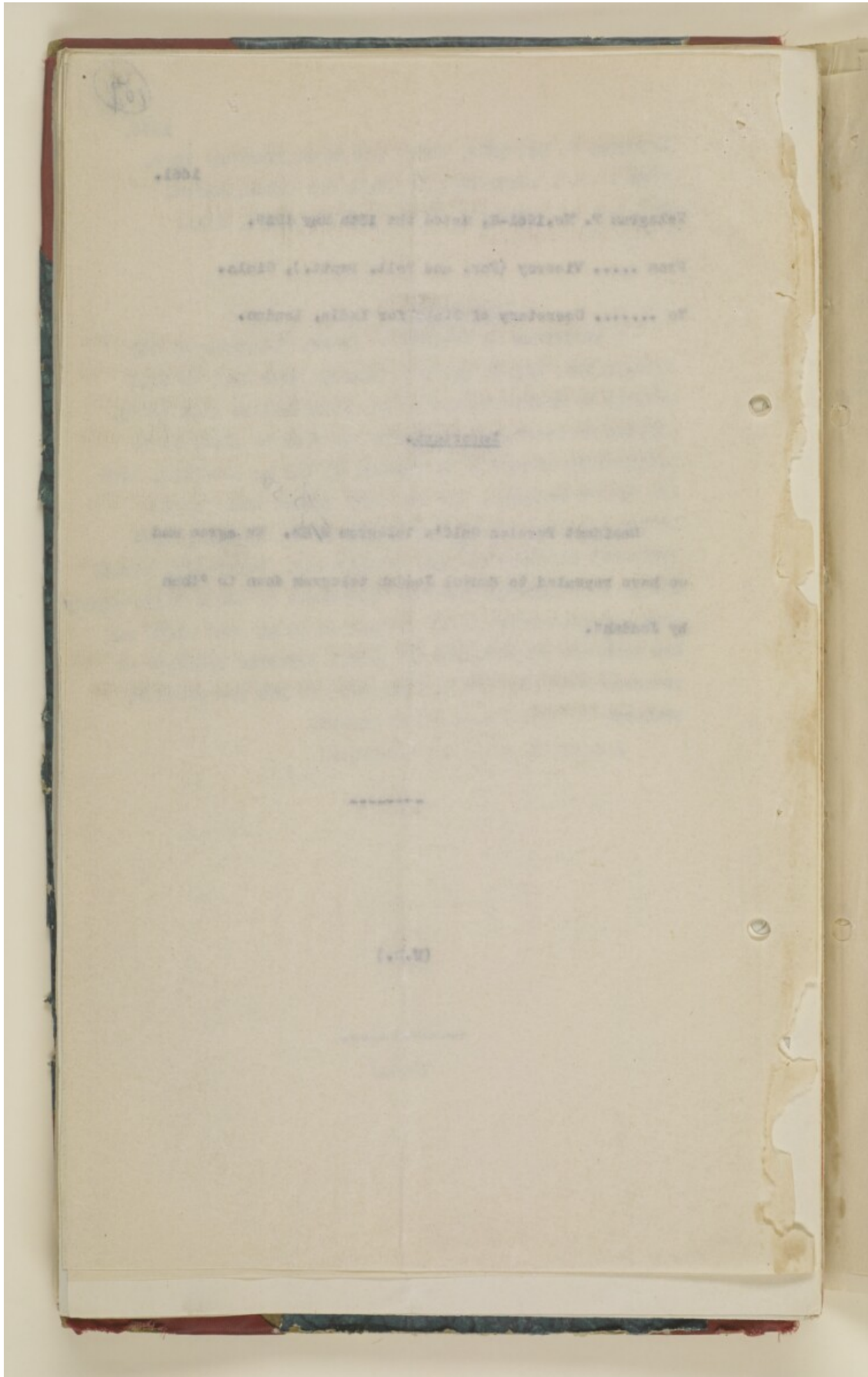


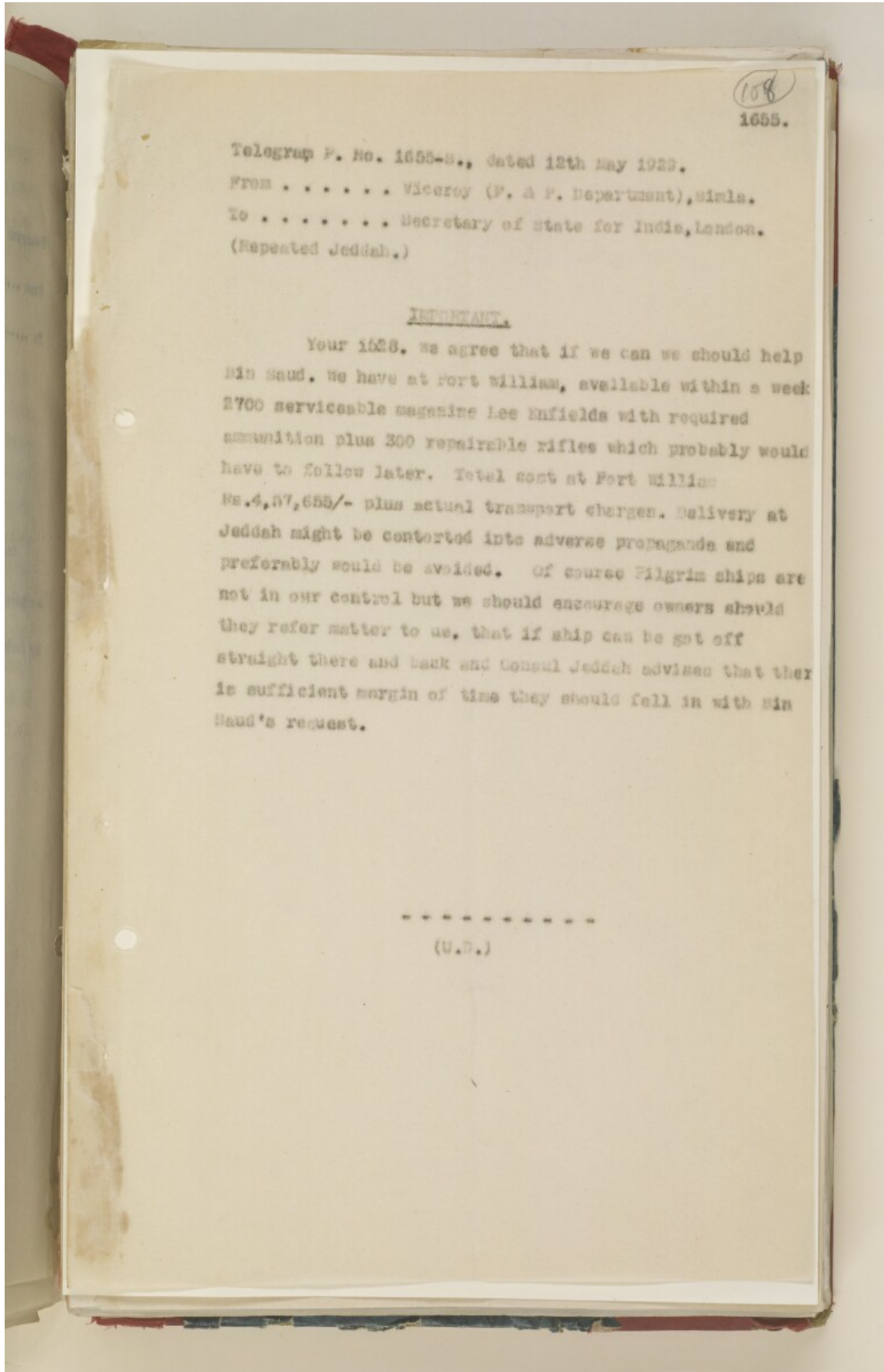












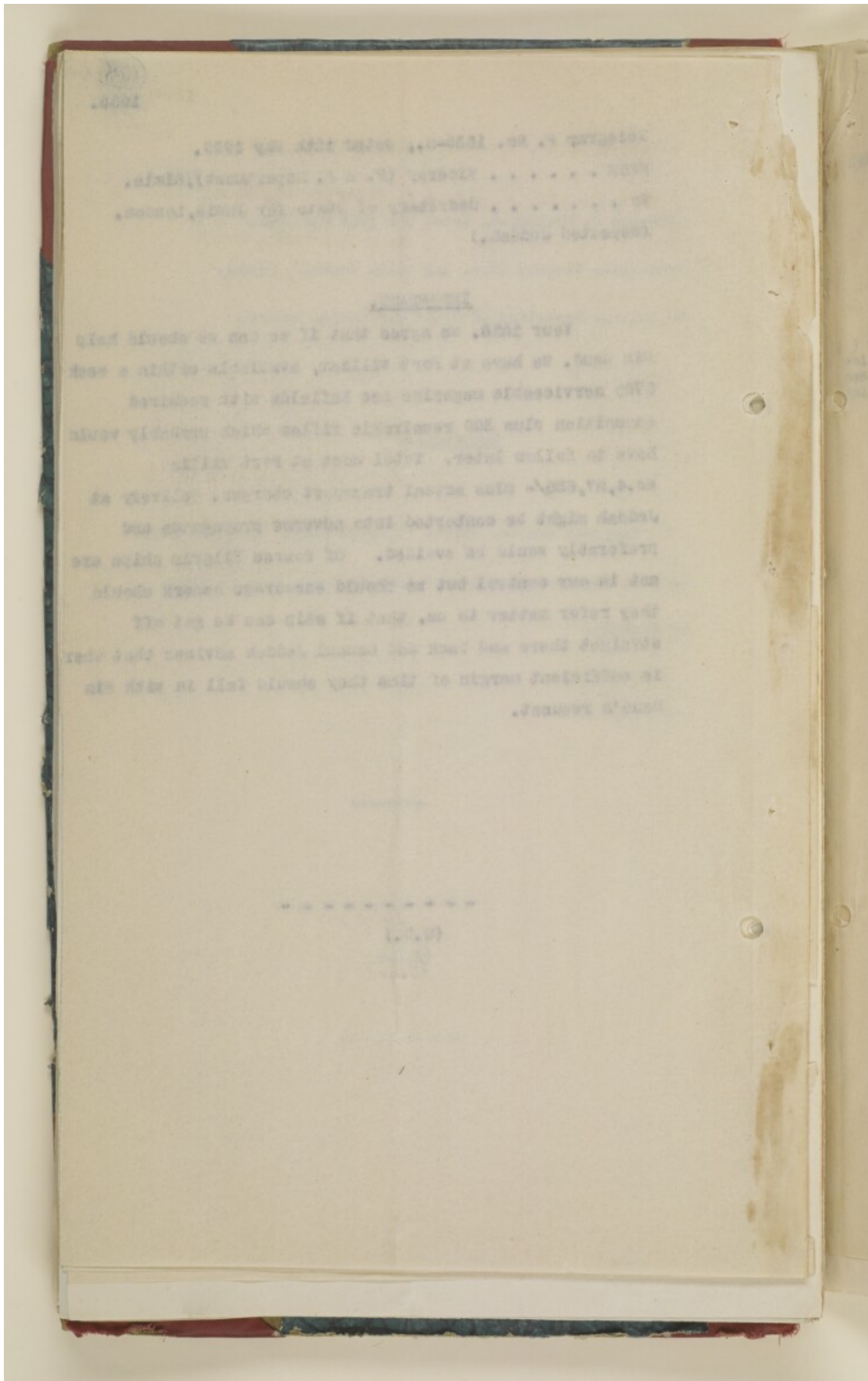
158
1655.

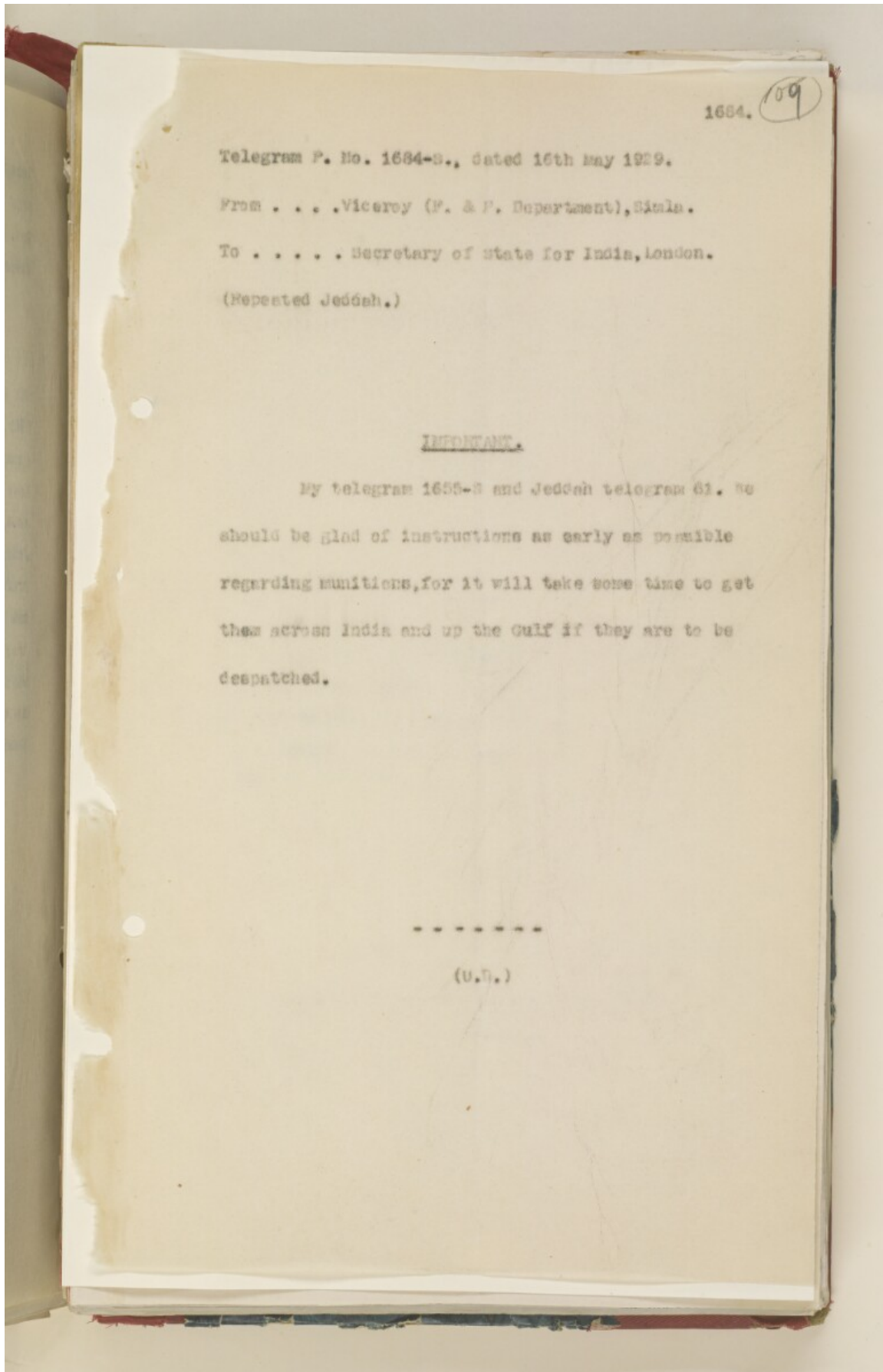
Telegram P. No. 1655-S., dated 12th May 1923.
From Viceroy (P. & P. Department), Simla.
To Secretary of State for India, London.
(Repeated Jeddah.)

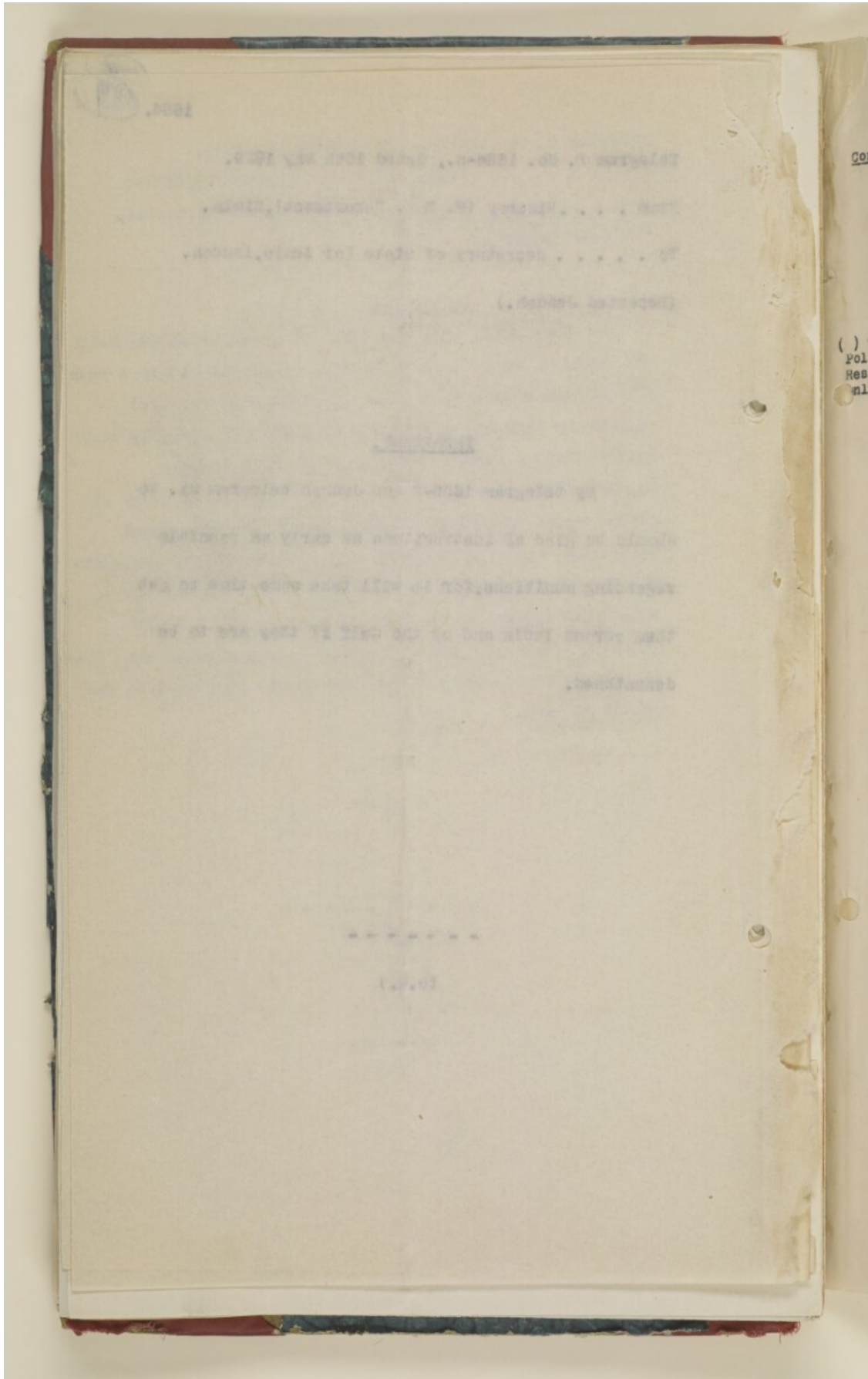
IMPORTANT.

Your 1628. We agree that if we can we should help
Bin Saud. We have at Port William, available within a week
2700 serviceable magazine Lee Enfields with required
ammunition plus 300 repairable rifles which probably would
have to follow later. Total cost at Port William
Rs.4,87,655/- plus actual transport charges. Delivery at
Jeddah might be contorted into adverse propaganda and
preferably would be avoided. Of course Pilgrim ships are
not in our control but we should encourage owners should
they refer matter to us, that if ship can be got off
straight there and back and Consul Jeddah advises that there
is sufficient margin of time they should fall in with Bin
Saud's request.

(U.S.)









6/14 (110)

Confidential.

30/5-1

No.F.157-N.

BUSHIR RESIDENCY.
Reg. No. 501
Date 30/5/29
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

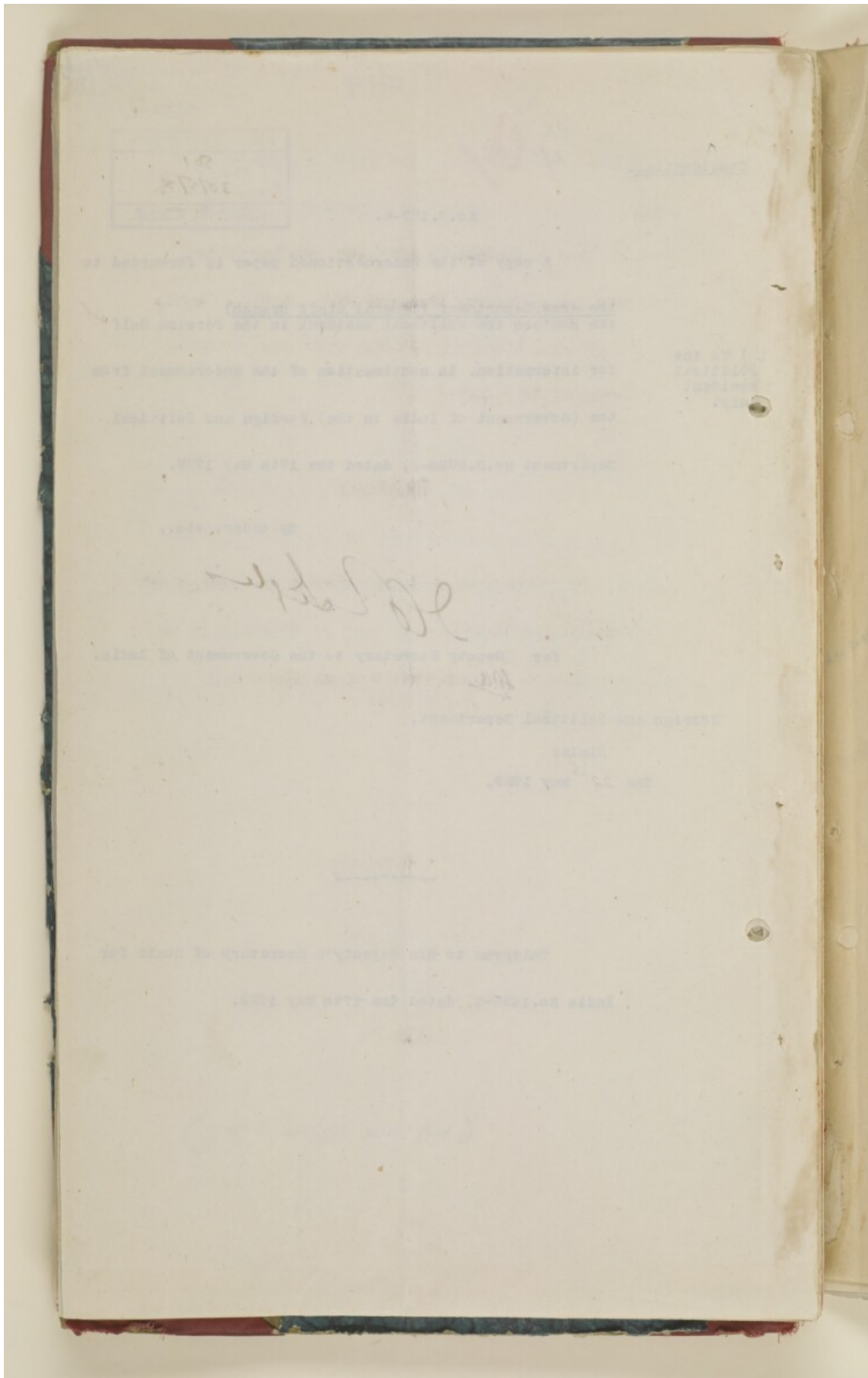
A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to
the Army Department (General Staff Branch)
the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf ✓
() To the Political Resident only.
for information, in continuation of the endorsement from
the (Government of India in the) Foreign and Political
Department No.D.2026-N, dated the 17th May 1929.

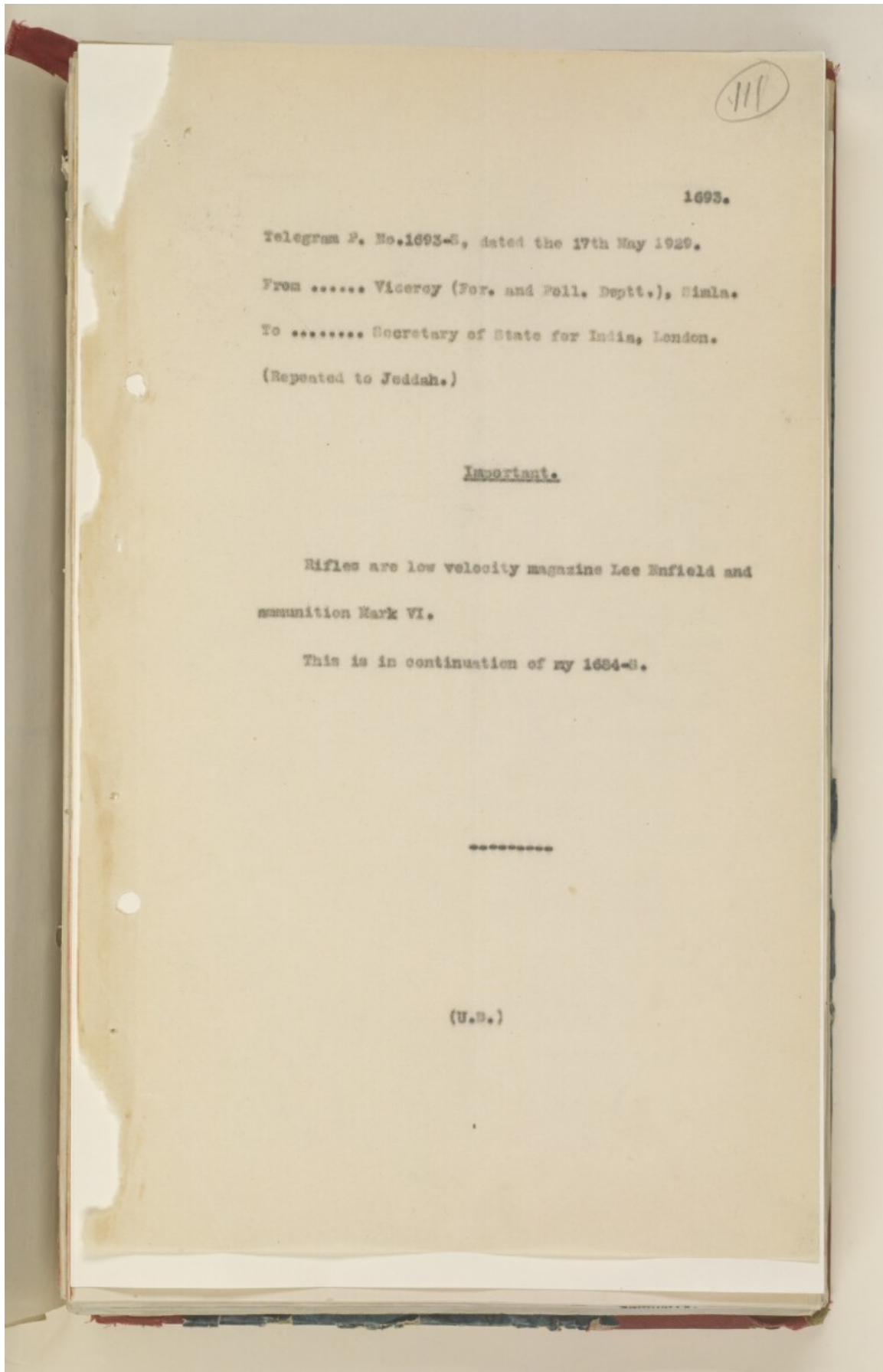
By order, etc.,

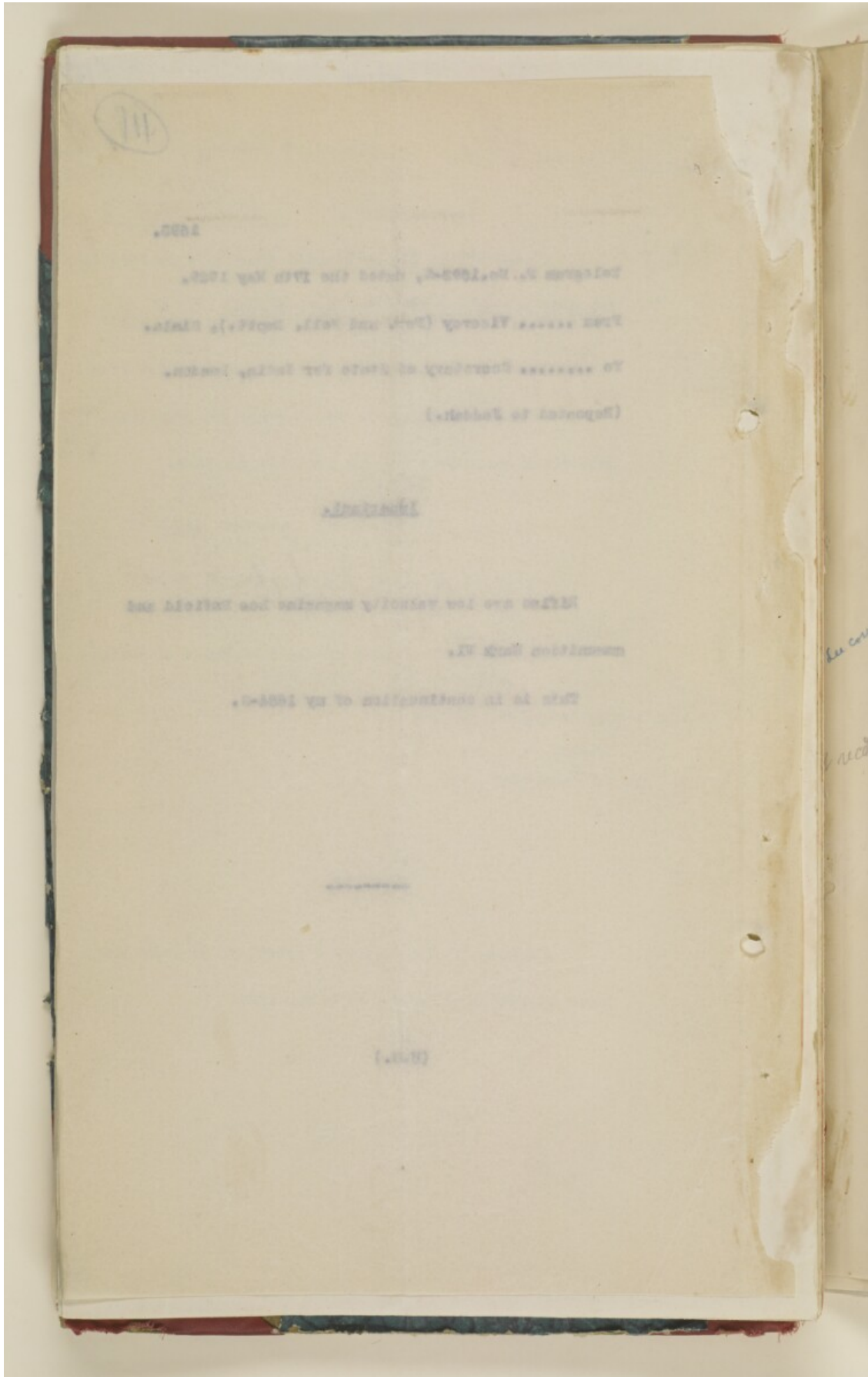
[Signature]
for Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.
[Signature]
Foreign and Political Department.
Simla;
The 22nd May 1929.

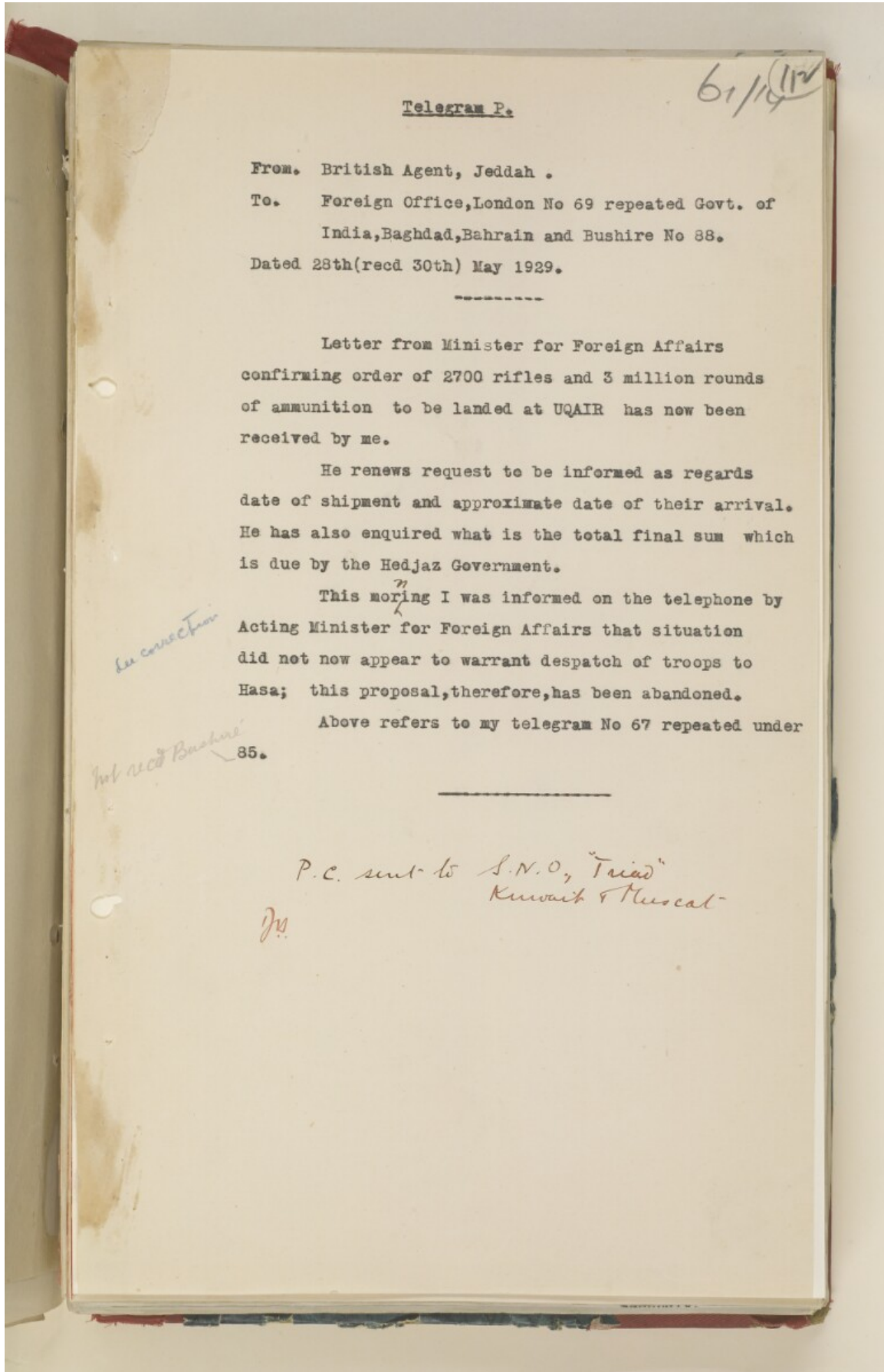
Telegram to His Majesty's Secretary of State for
India No.1693-S, dated the 17th May 1929.

(with one spare copy.)









Telegram P.

From. British Agent, Jeddah .
To. Foreign Office, London No 69 repeated Govt. of
India, Baghdad, Bahrain and Bushire No 88.
Dated 28th (recd 30th) May 1929.

Letter from Minister for Foreign Affairs
confirming order of 2700 rifles and 3 million rounds
of ammunition to be landed at UQAIR has now been
received by me.

He renews request to be informed as regards
date of shipment and approximate date of their arrival.
He has also enquired what is the total final sum which
is due by the Hedjaz Government.

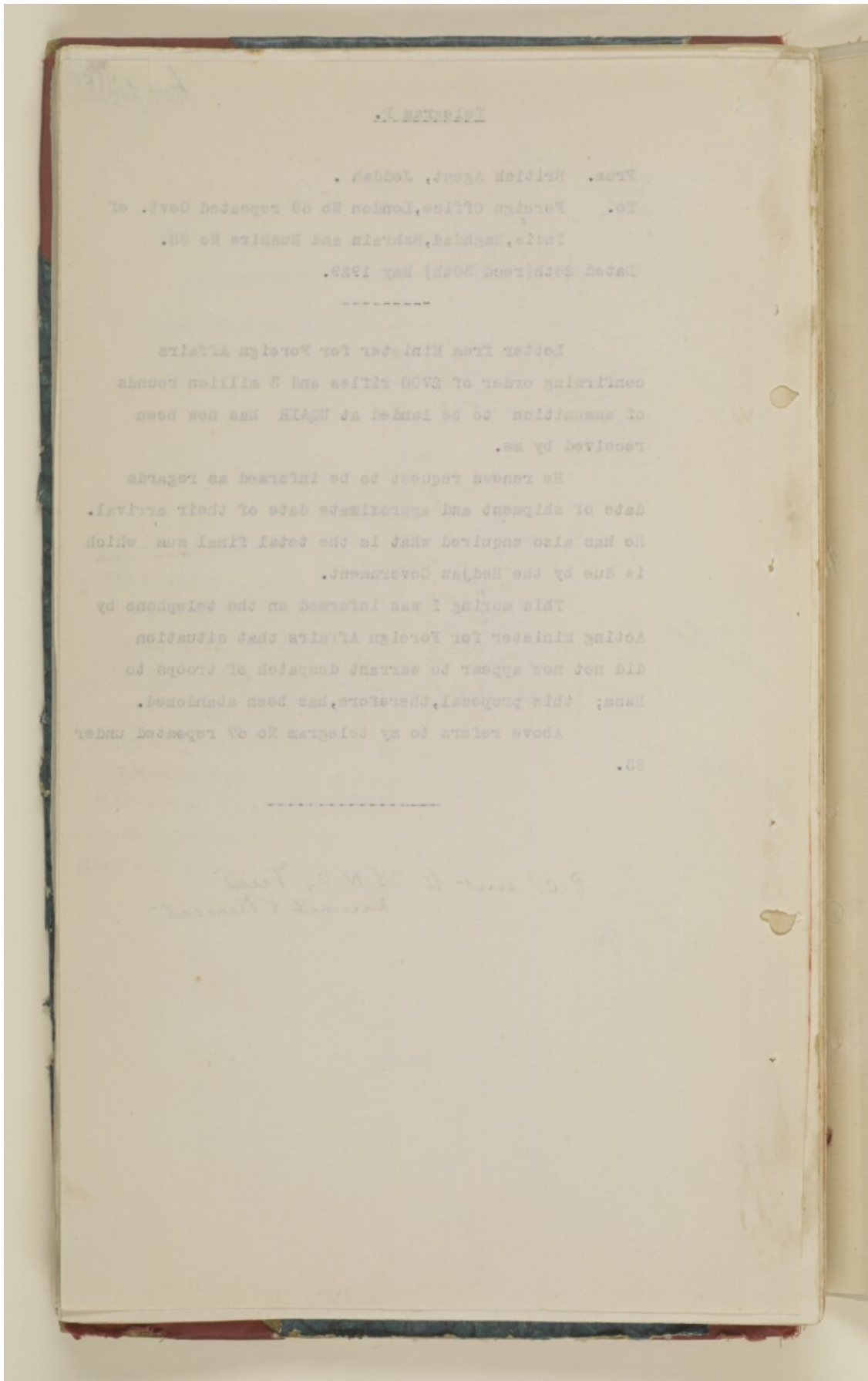
see connection
This morning I was informed on the telephone by
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs that situation
did not now appear to warrant despatch of troops to
Hasa; this proposal, therefore, has been abandoned.

Above refers to my telegram No 67 repeated under

not recd Bushire
35.

*P.C. sent to S.N.O., "Triad"
Kuwait & Muscat*

JW





Telegram R.

From. Foreign, Simla.

To. ~~Em~~ Secretary of State for India, Agent at Jeddah,
Political Resident, Bushire, Political Agent,
Bahrain and Government of Bombay.

No. 1803/S

Dated 29th (recd 30th) May 1929.

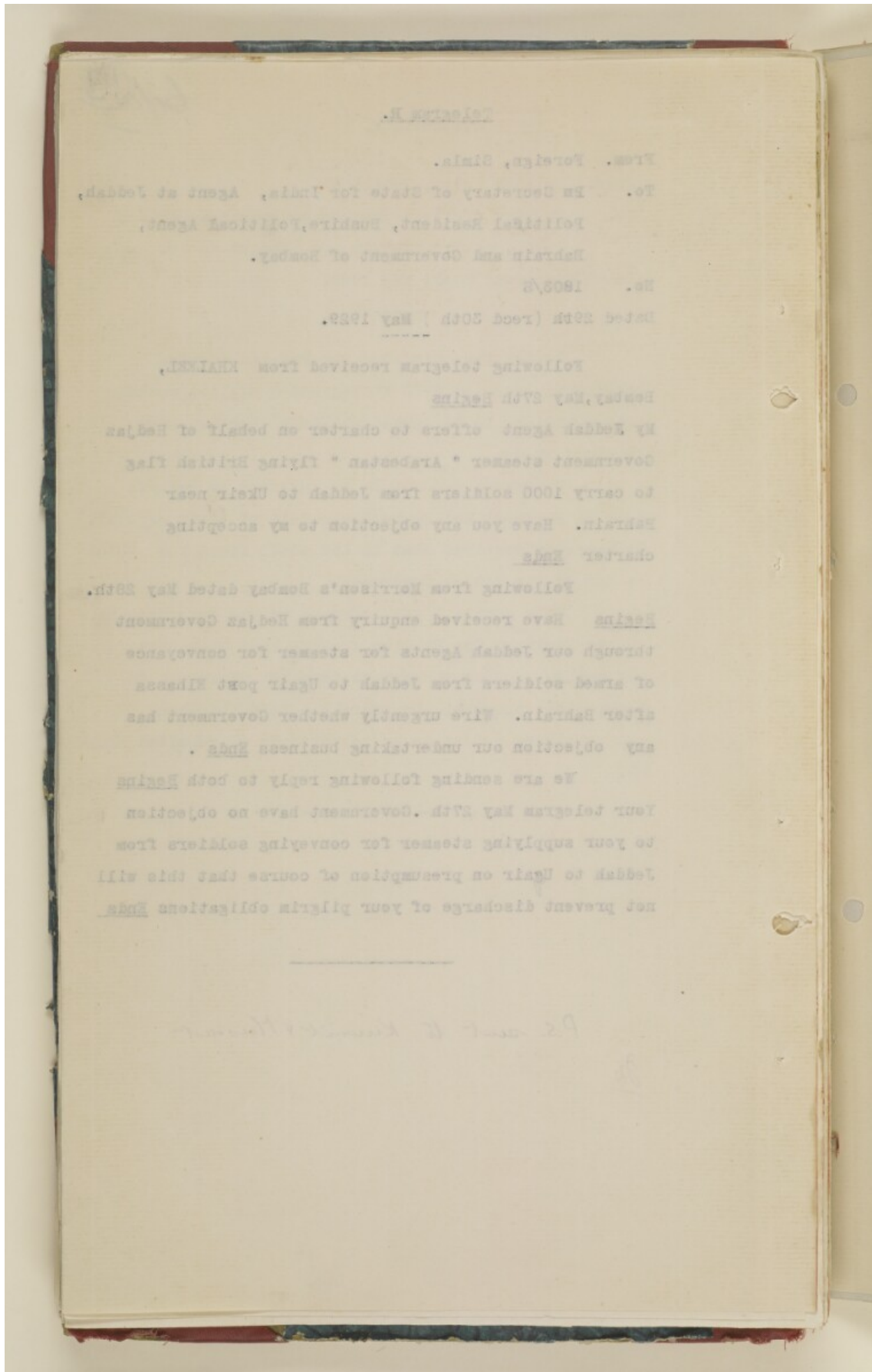
Following telegram received from KHALEEL,
Bombay, May 27th Begins
My Jeddah Agent offers to charter on behalf of Hedjaz
Government steamer " Arabestan " flying British flag
to carry 1000 soldiers from Jeddah to Ukeir near
Bahrain. Have you any objection to my accepting
charter Ends

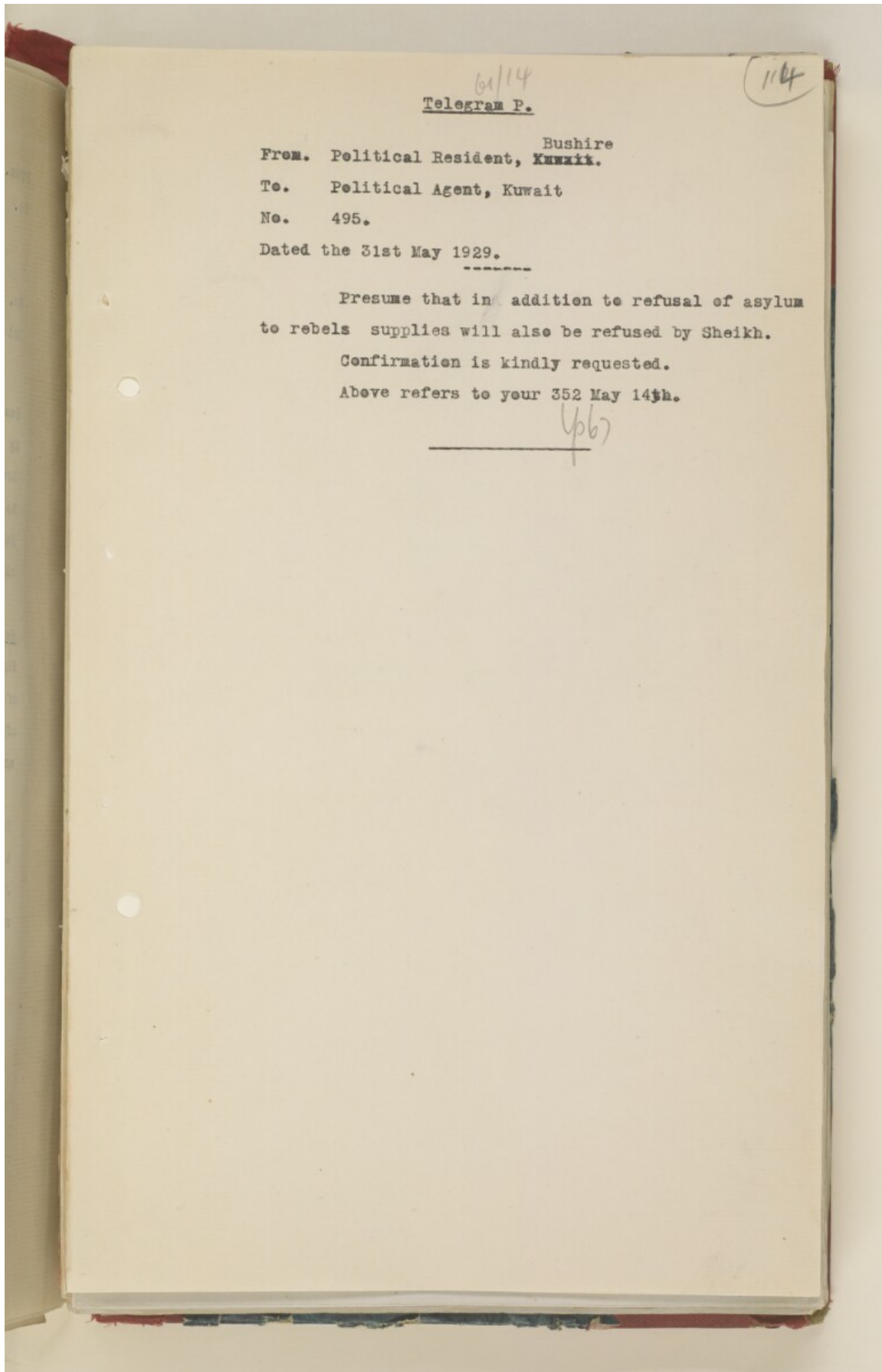
Following from Morrisen's Bombay dated May 28th.
Begins Have received enquiry from Hedjaz Government
through our Jeddah Agents for steamer for conveyance
of armed soldiers from Jeddah to Ugair port Elhassa
after Bahrain. Wire urgently whether Government has
any objection our undertaking business Ends .

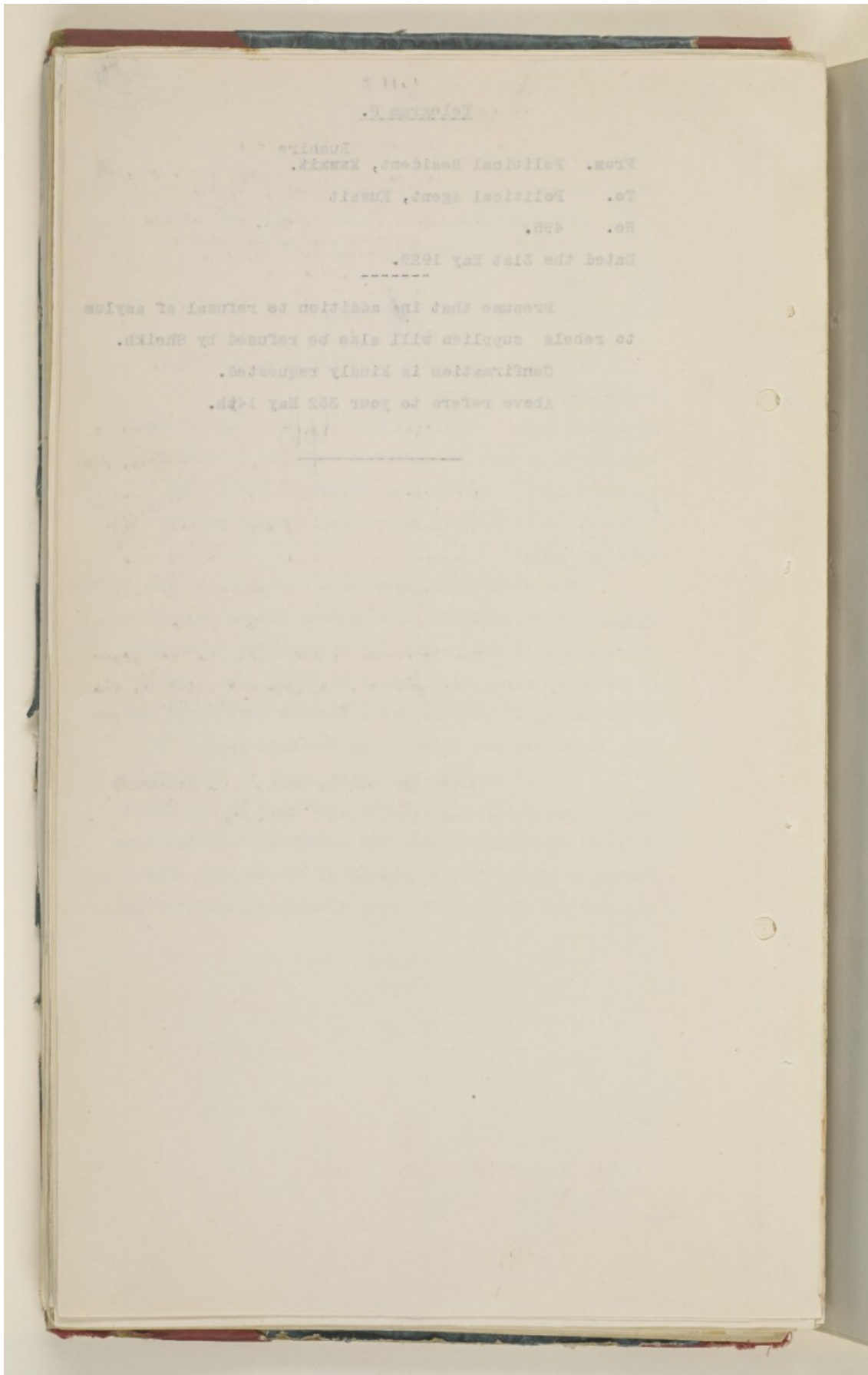
We are sending following reply to both Begins
Your telegram May 27th .Government have no objection
to your supplying steamer for conveying soldiers from
Jeddah to Ugair on presumption of course that this will
not prevent discharge of your pilgrim obligations Ends

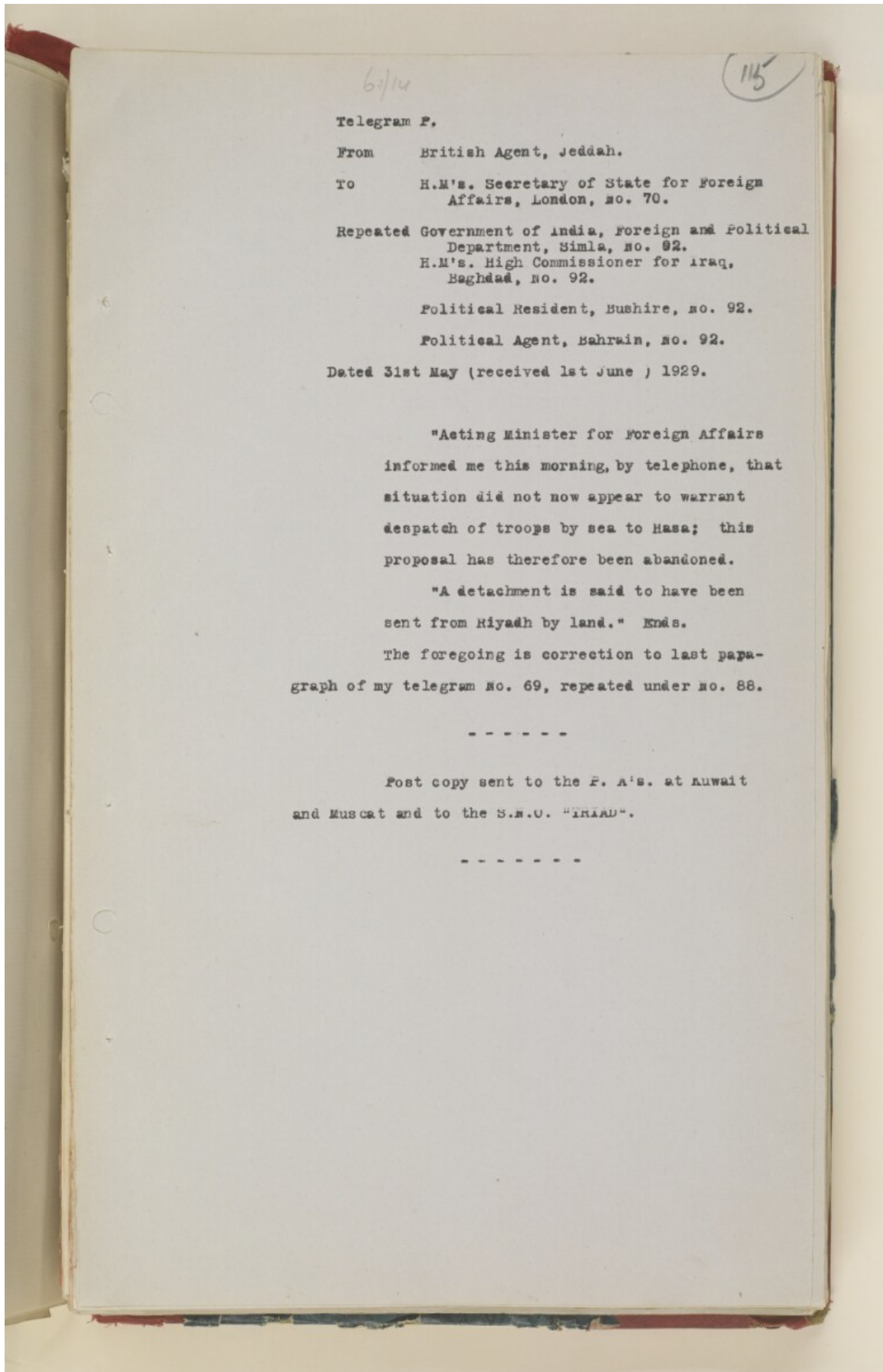
P.S. sent to Kuwait & Muscat

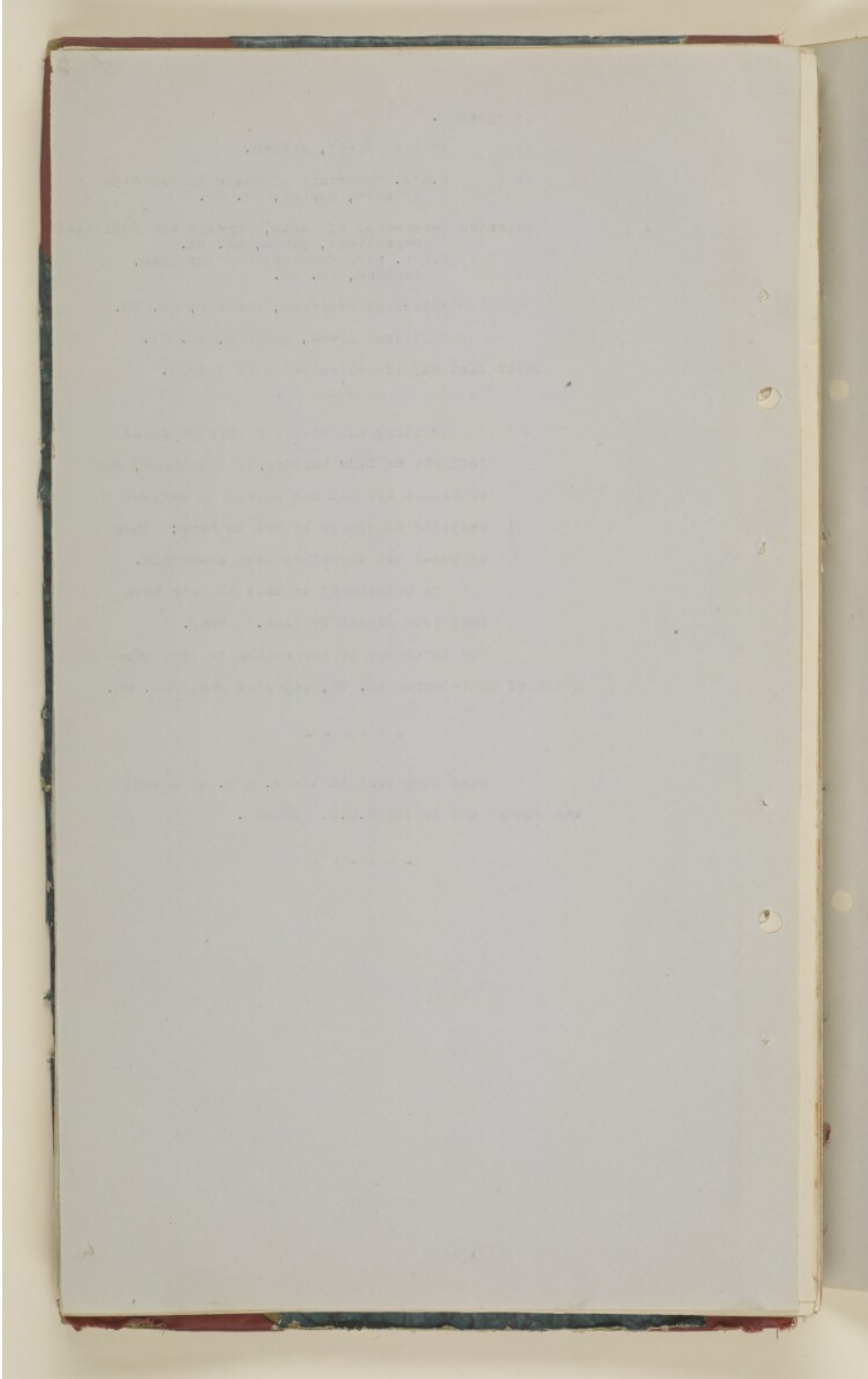
JH

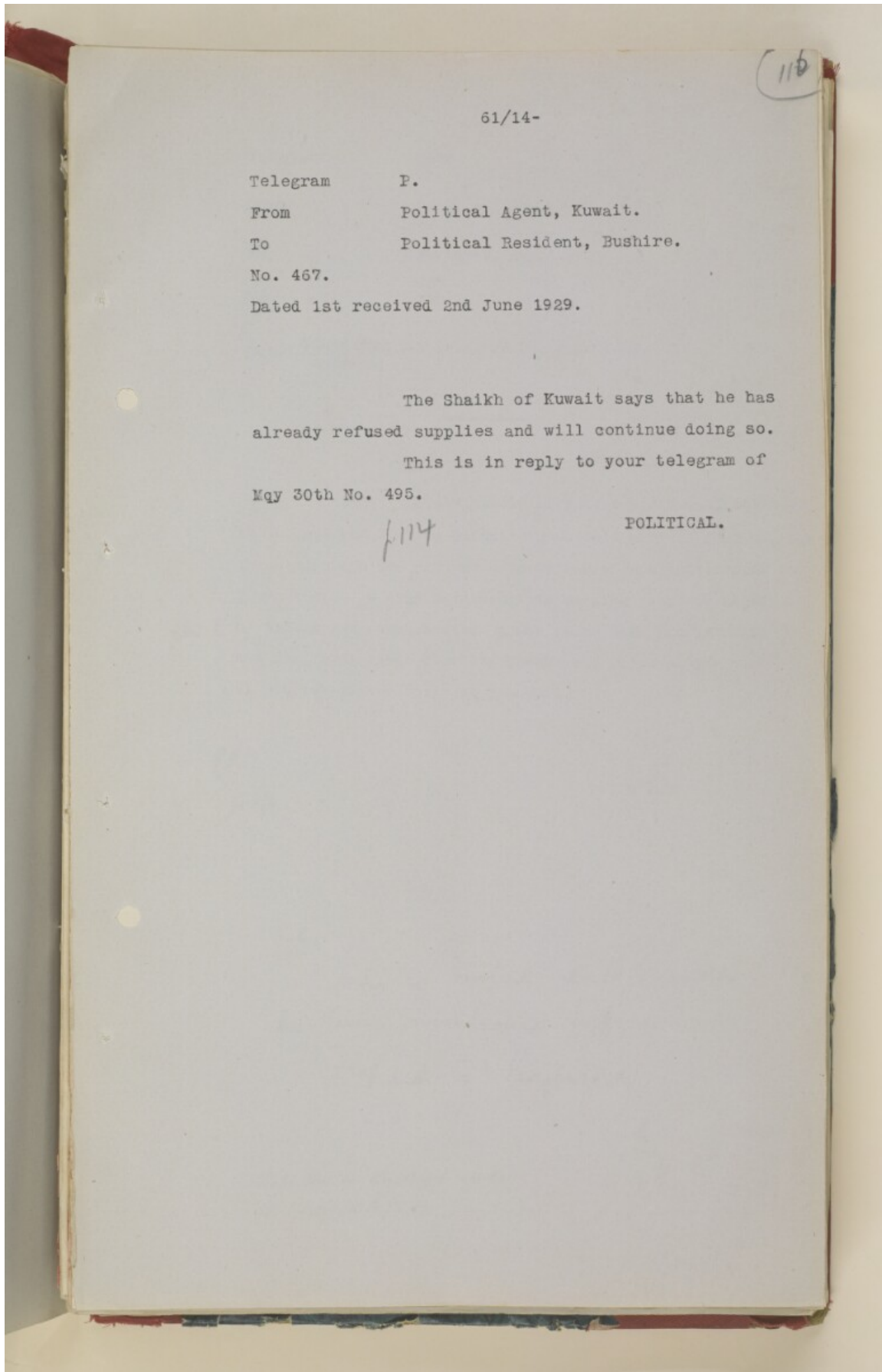
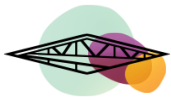












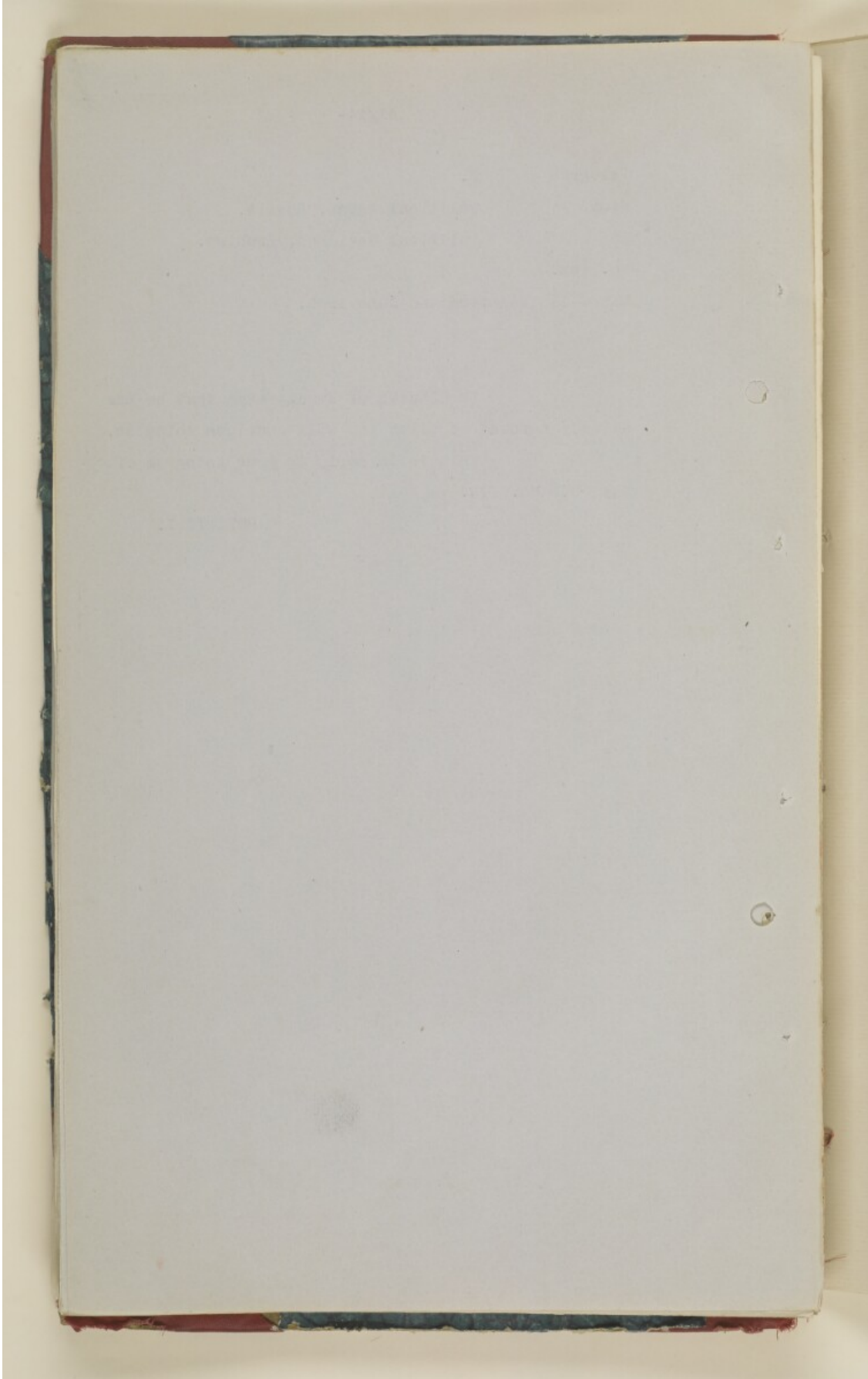
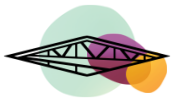
61/14-

Telegram P.
From Political Agent, Kuwait.
To Political Resident, Bushire.
No. 467.
Dated 1st received 2nd June 1929.

The Shaikh of Kuwait says that he has
already refused supplies and will continue doing so.

This is in reply to your telegram of
May 30th No. 495.

POLITICAL.





117

Telegram	Code
From	Political, Kuwait
To	Resident, Bushire
No.	348 808

Dated despatched 1st received 2nd June 1929.
received.

Ubaid Cousin of Sultan Bin Humaid believed to be employed in King Faisal's household arrived from Baghdad three days ago and proceeded to Wafrah with a letter ~~xxxx~~ for Ikwan there - he returned this morning en route ^{for} Baghdad.

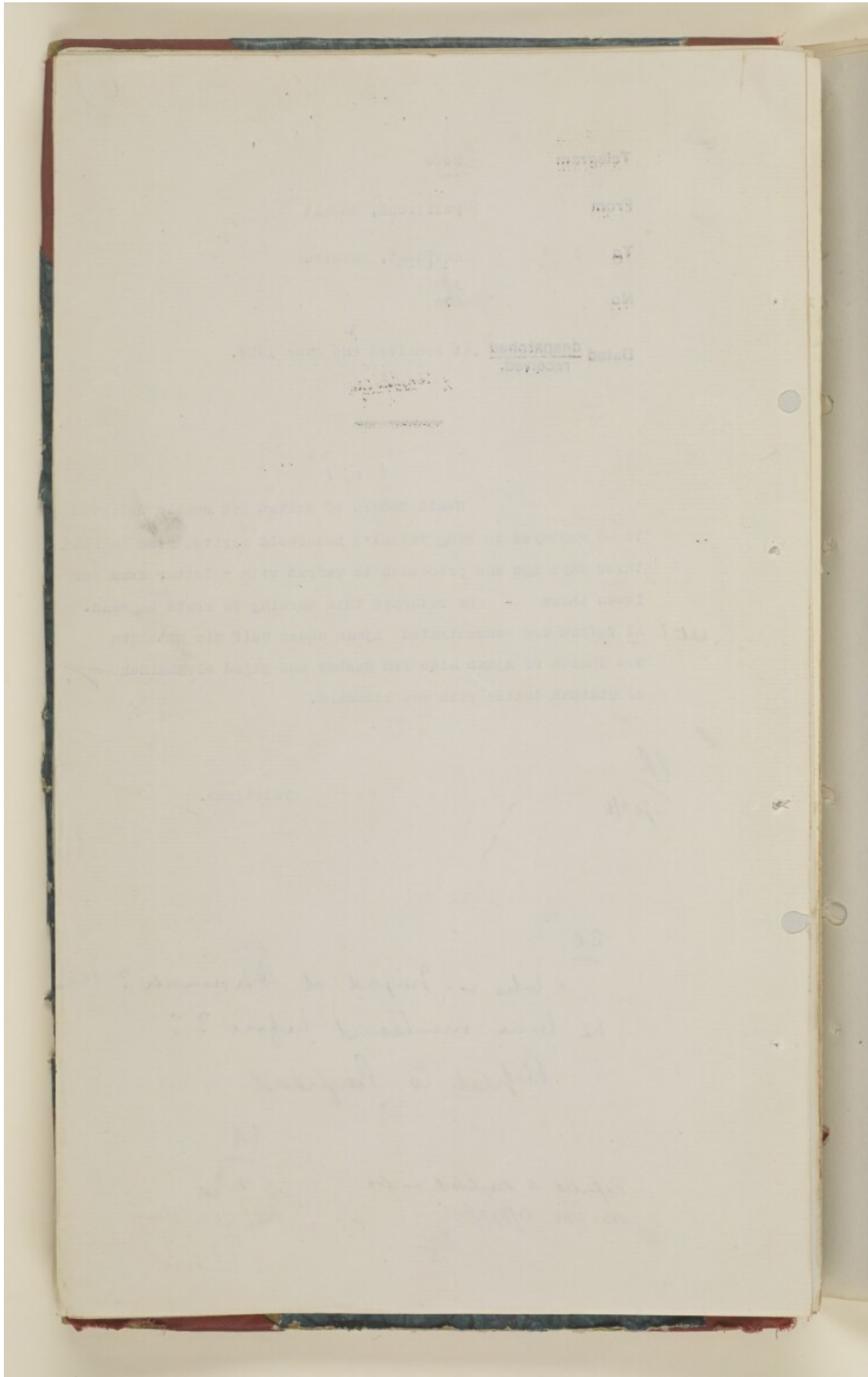
at? Al Wafrah are concentrated Ajman under Naif Bin Hithlain new Shaikh of Ajman also Ibn Mashur and Mijad al Dhainah of Utaibah, latter with one standard.

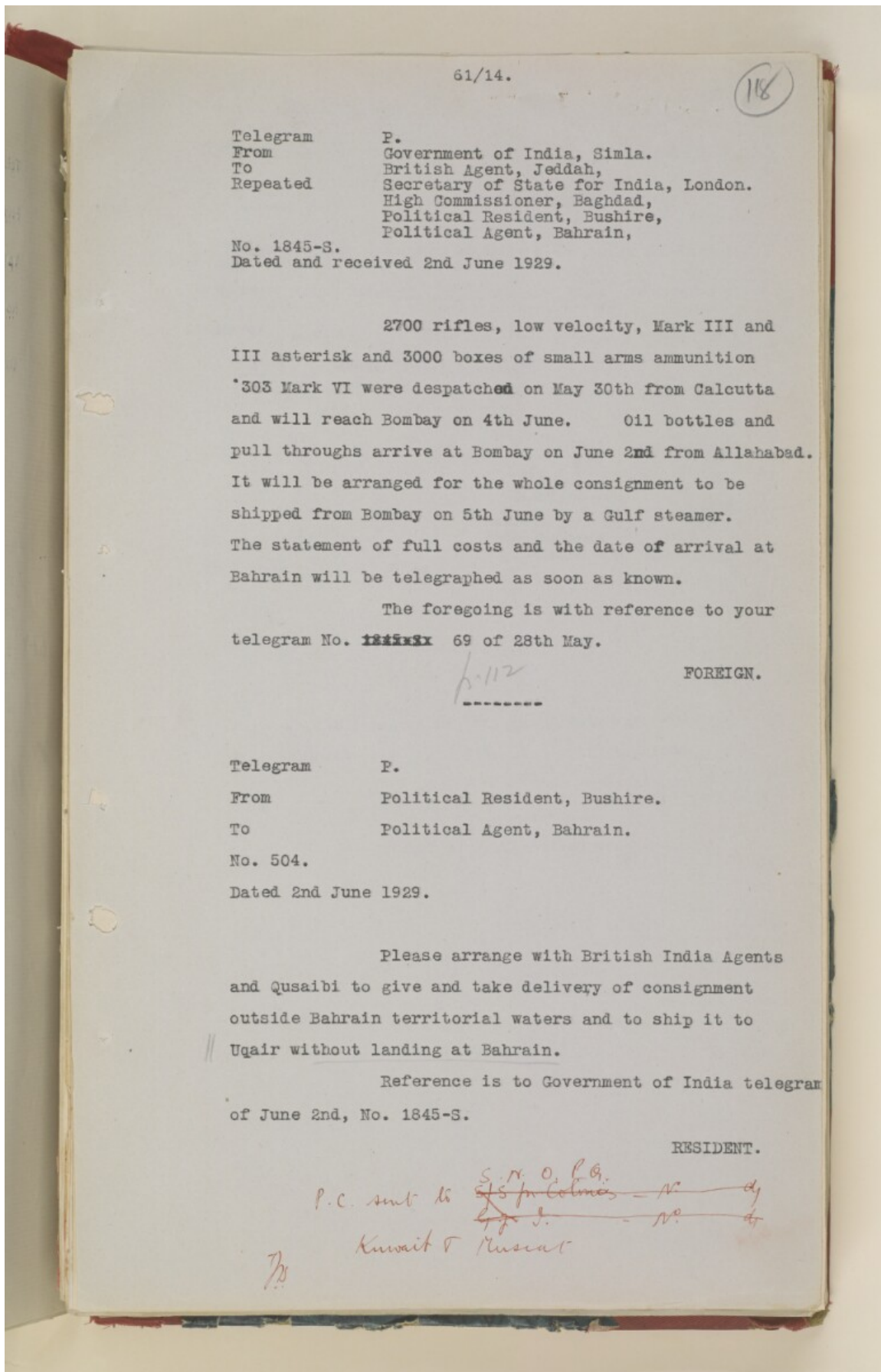
P.R.
2c 2/6

Political.

cc.
Who is Mijad al Dhainah? Has he been mentioned before?
Repeat to Baghdad

2c
2 6/29
Repeated to Baghdad under
No. 605 D/2/5/29
P.C. sent to S/Sr Colonel
of J.I.
8 Hussar





61/14.

118

Telegram P.
From Government of India, Simla.
To British Agent, Jeddah,
Repeated Secretary of State for India, London.
High Commissioner, Baghdad,
Political Resident, Bushire,
Political Agent, Bahrain,
No. 1845-S.
Dated and received 2nd June 1929.

2700 rifles, low velocity, Mark III and
III asterisk and 3000 boxes of small arms ammunition
*303 Mark VI were despatched on May 30th from Calcutta
and will reach Bombay on 4th June. Oil bottles and
pull throughs arrive at Bombay on June 2nd from Allahabad.
It will be arranged for the whole consignment to be
shipped from Bombay on 5th June by a Gulf steamer.
The statement of full costs and the date of arrival at
Bahrain will be telegraphed as soon as known.

The foregoing is with reference to your
telegram No. ~~1845-S~~ 69 of 28th May.

FOREIGN.

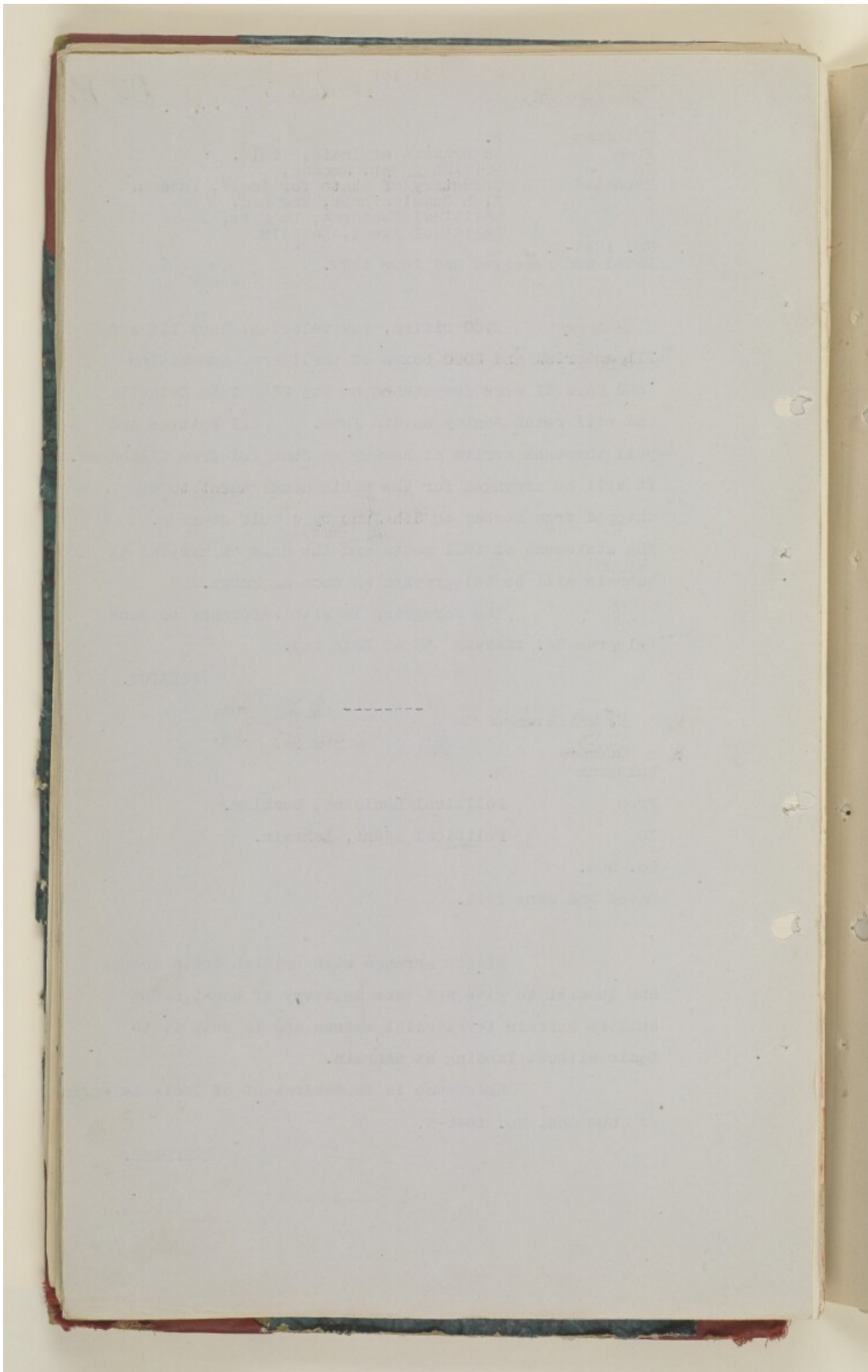
Telegram P.
From Political Resident, Bushire.
To Political Agent, Bahrain.
No. 504.
Dated 2nd June 1929.

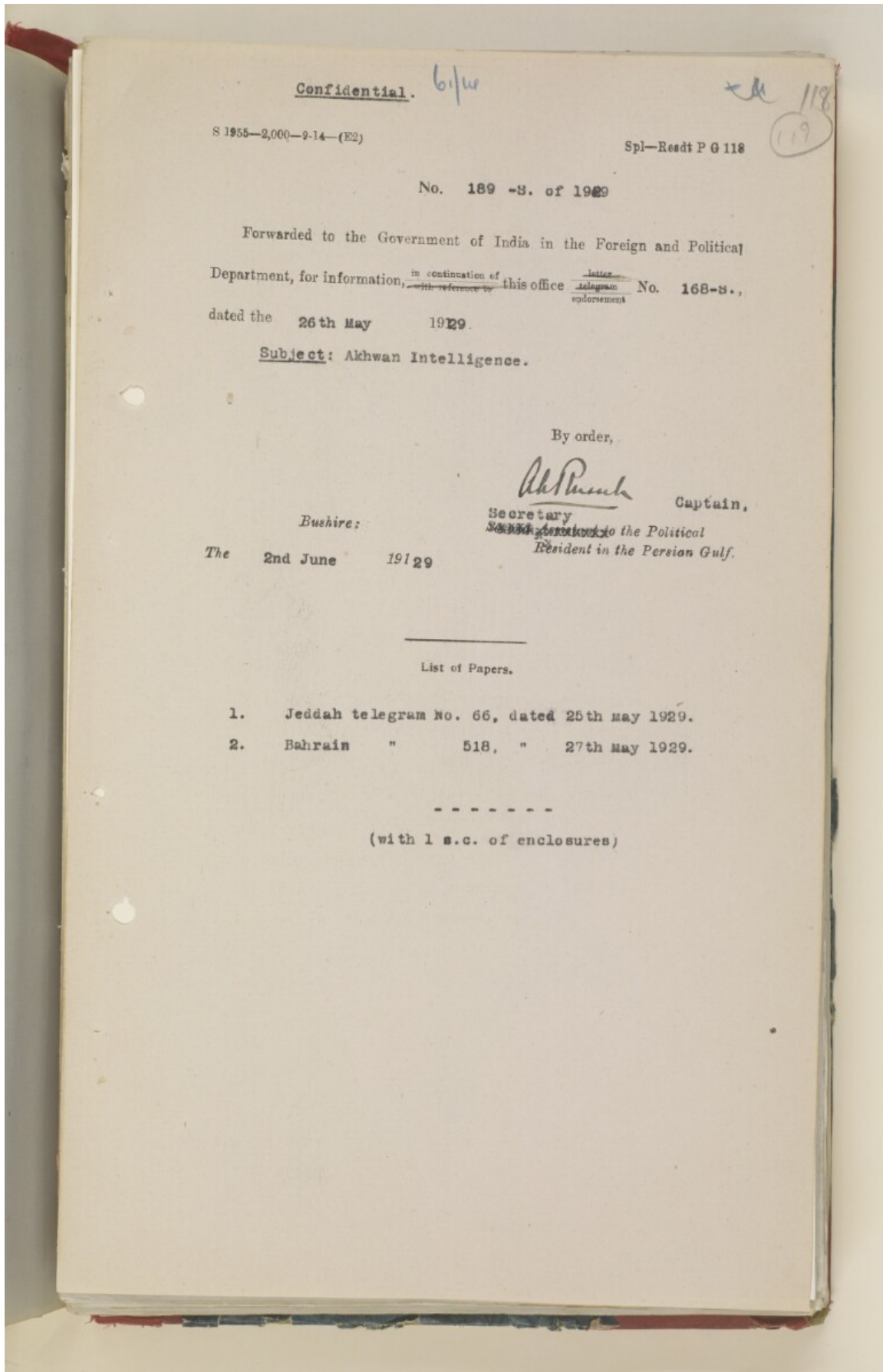
Please arrange with British India Agents
and Qusaibi to give and take delivery of consignment
outside Bahrain territorial waters and to ship it to
Uqair without landing at Bahrain.

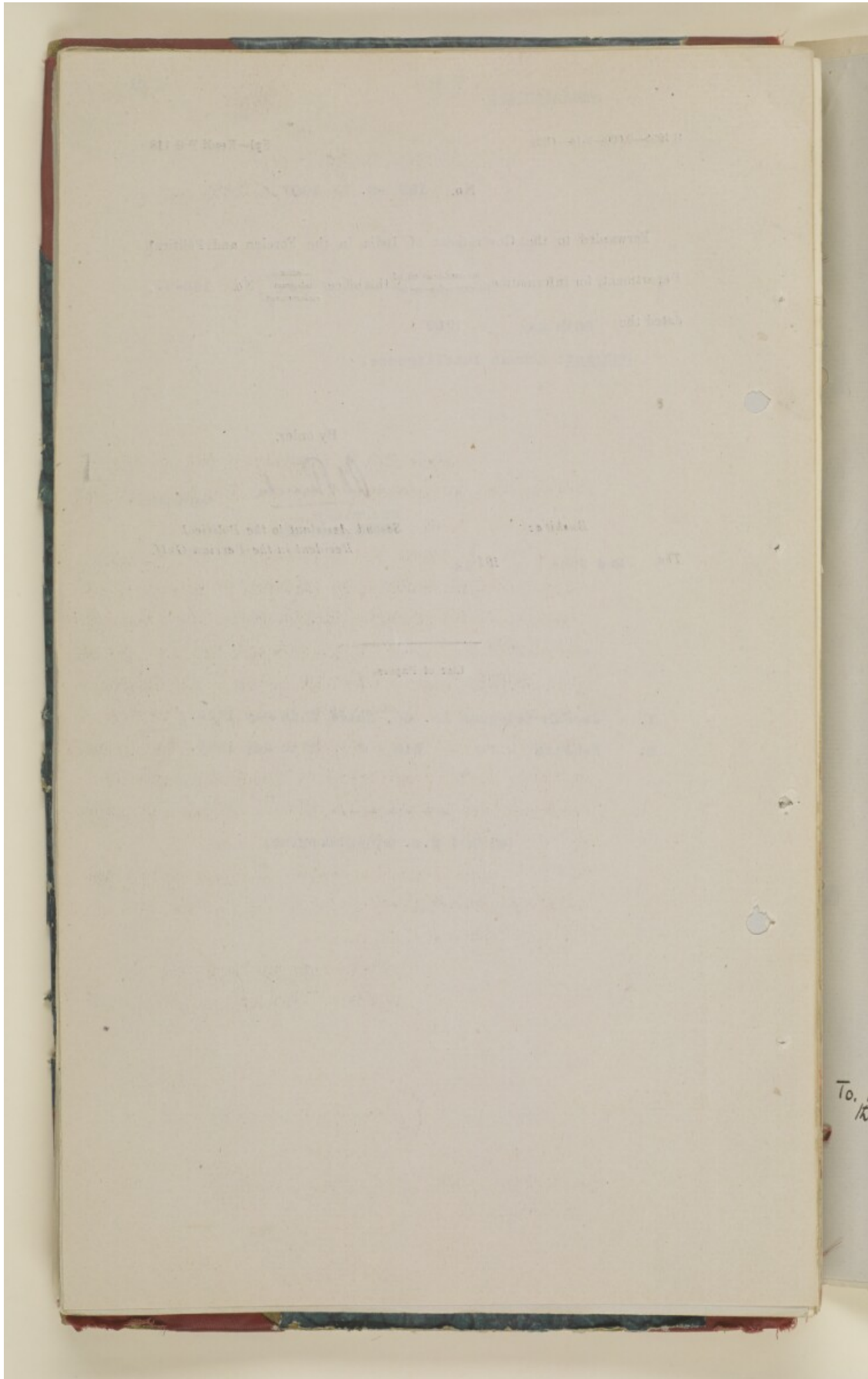
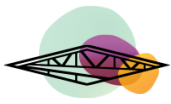
Reference is to Government of India telegram
of June 2nd, No. 1845-S.

RESIDENT.

P.C. sent to S.N.O. P.G.
S.N.O. P.G. - N. - d
S.N.O. P.G. - N. - d
Kuwait & Muscat









Confidential.

No. 191-S. of 1929.

British Residency and Consulate-General,

Bushire, 2nd June 1929.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. S.O.1031, dated the 13th May 1929, and to state that the issues no longer arise.

2. The Shaikh of Kuwait permitted Ibn Mashhur to meet him at Jahrah as he believed he was the possessor of a safe conduct from Ibn Saud. He subsequently directed him to leave Kuwait territory by 14th May and Ibn Mashhur complied with this order. The Shaikh has also denied his territory to refugees from Najd and will refuse them supplies. He will, if necessary, request the Political Agent for armed assistance in enforcing his prohibitions against refugees too powerful for him to deal with unassisted.

3. Copies of this letter are being sent to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Captain,

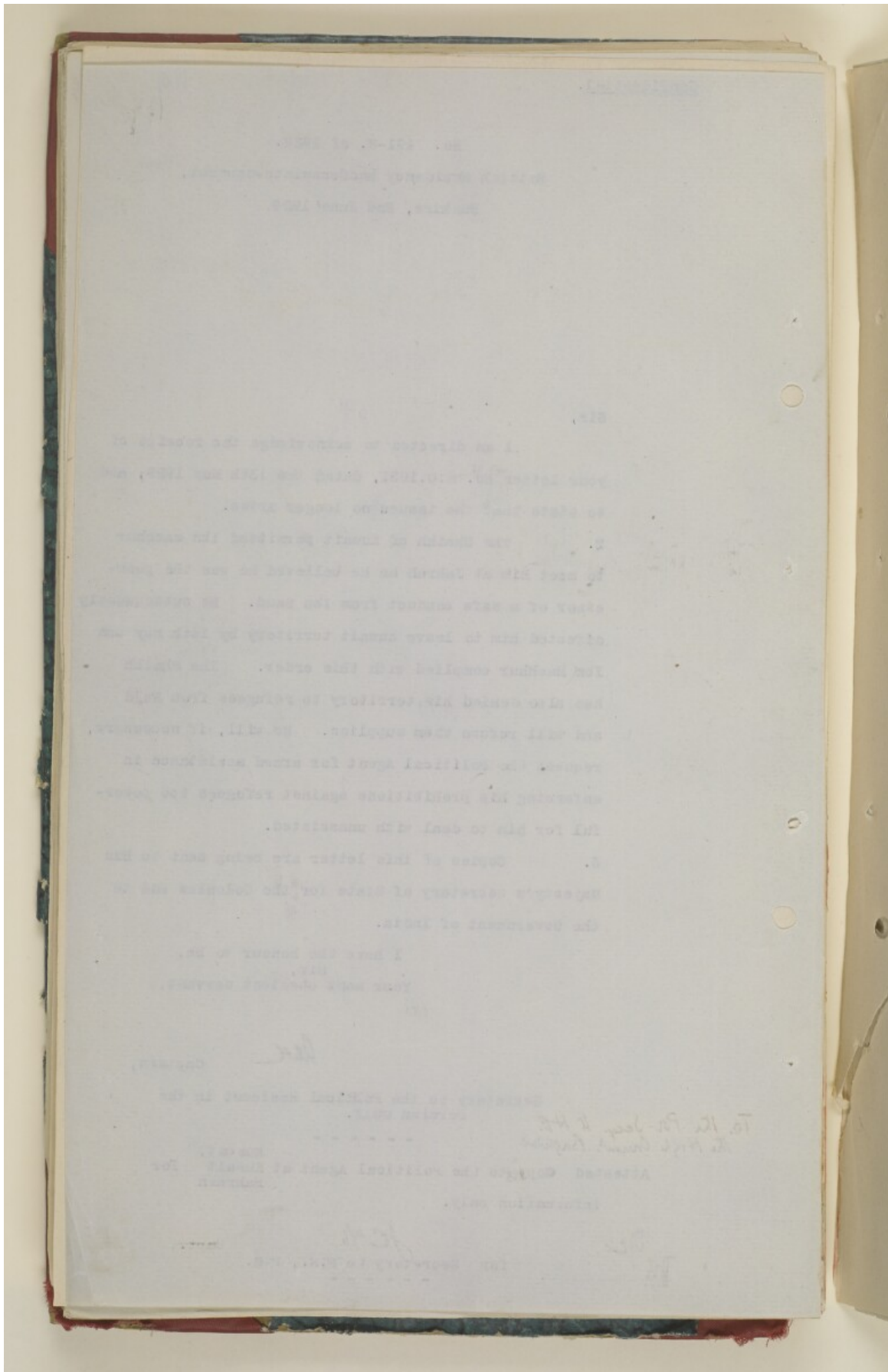
Secretary to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

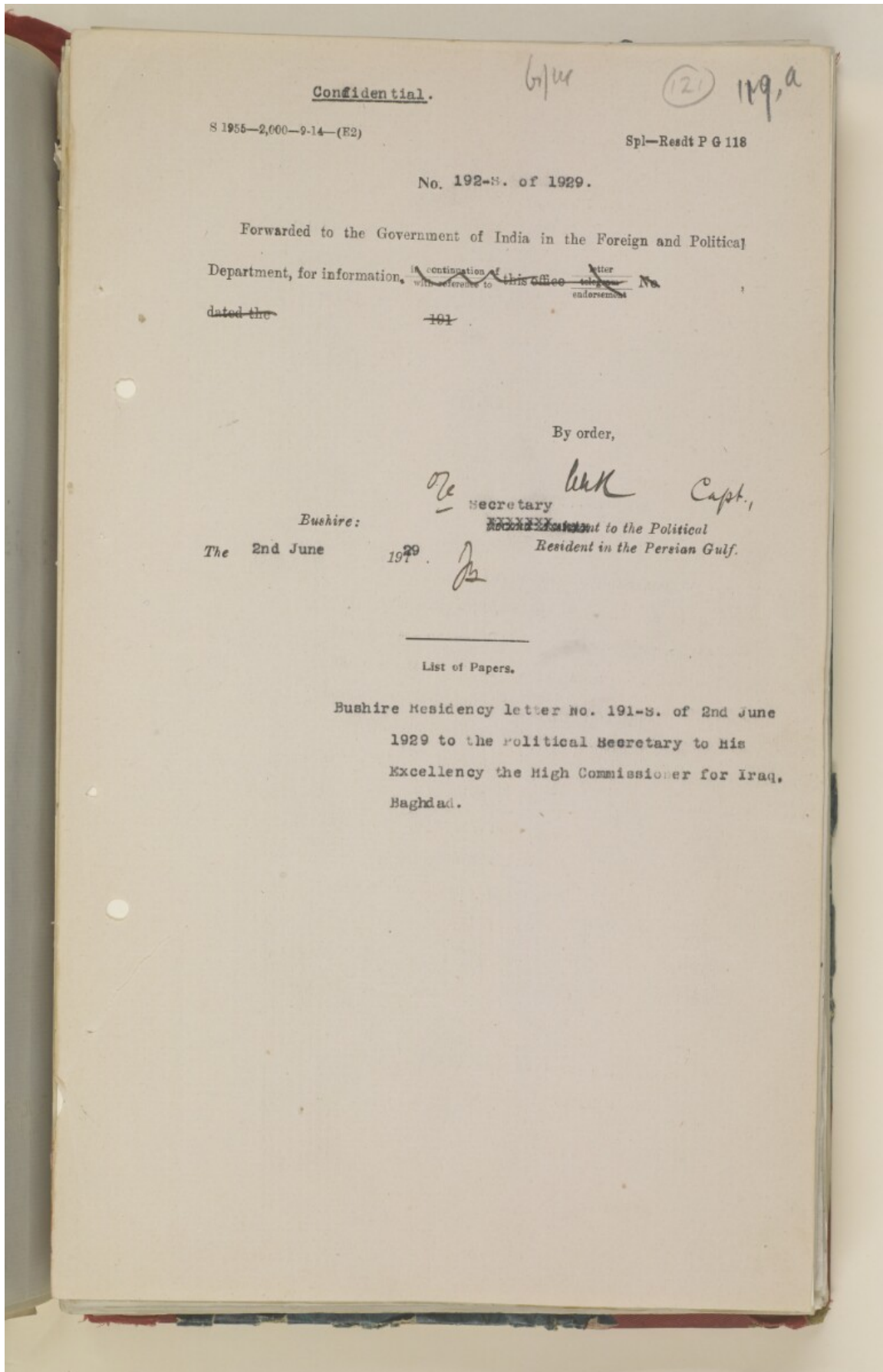
To, The Pr. Secy. to H.E.
The High Commr. Baghdad.

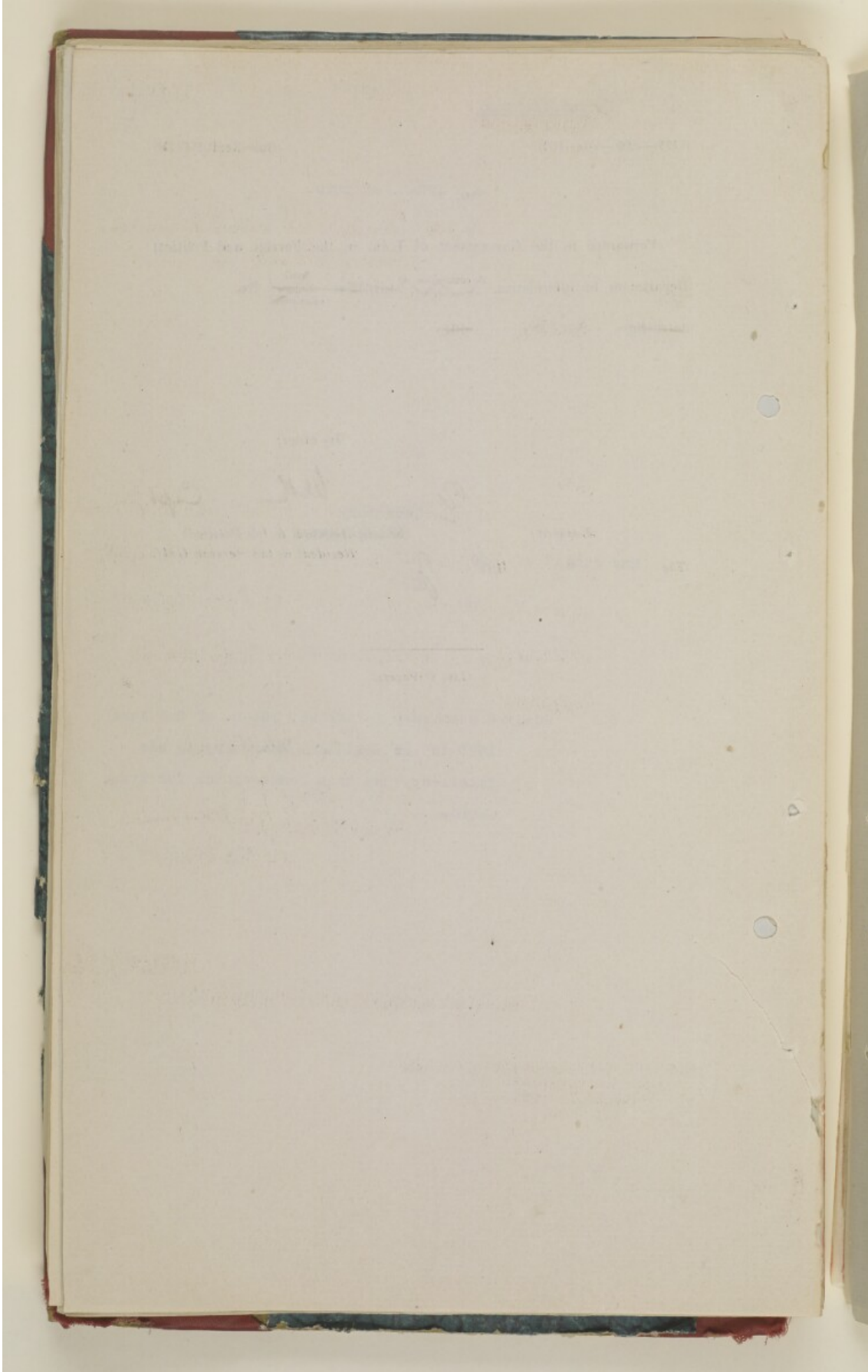
Attested Copies to the Political Agent at Kuwait for Bahrain
information only.

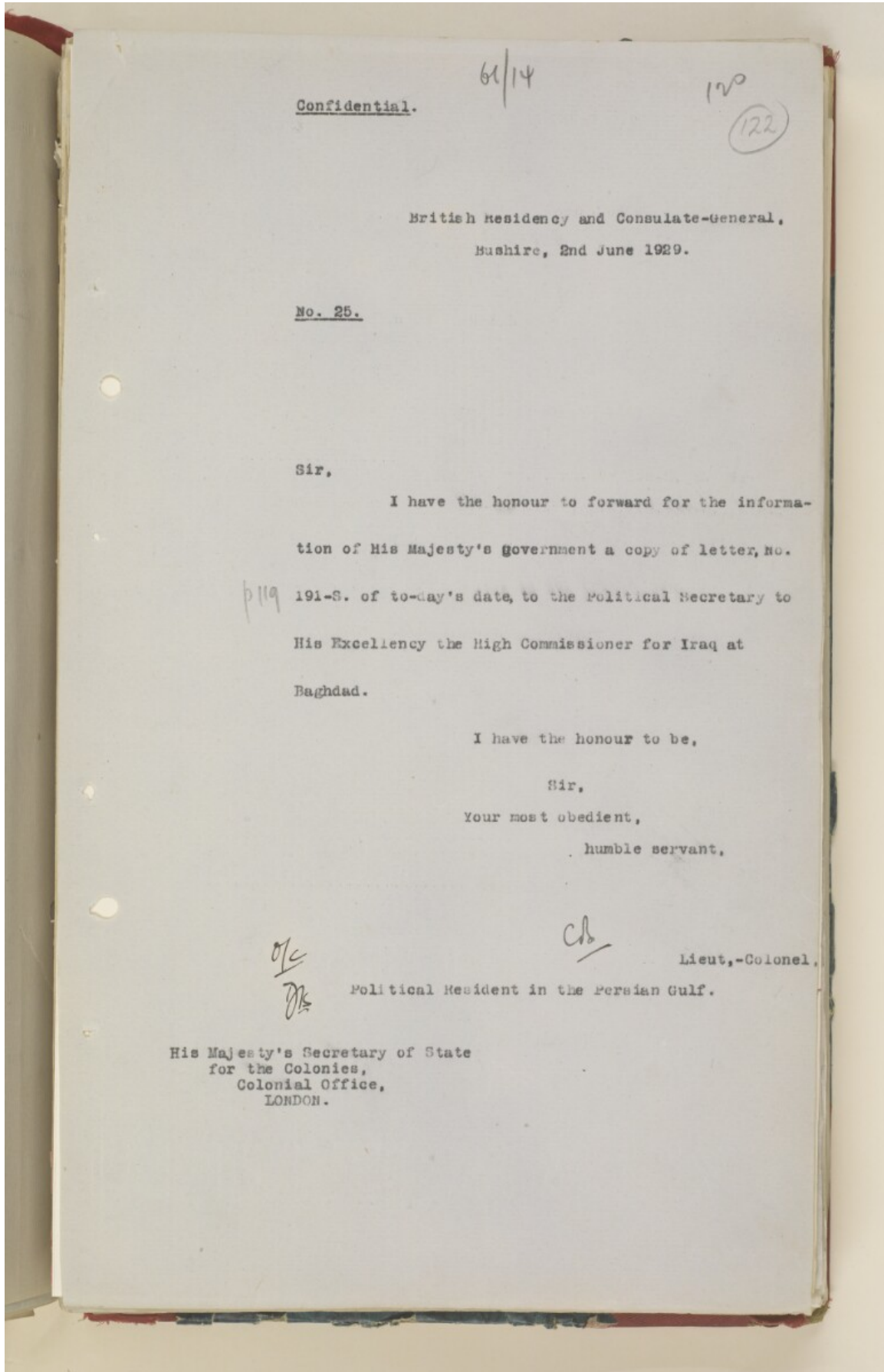
for Secretary to P.R., P.G.

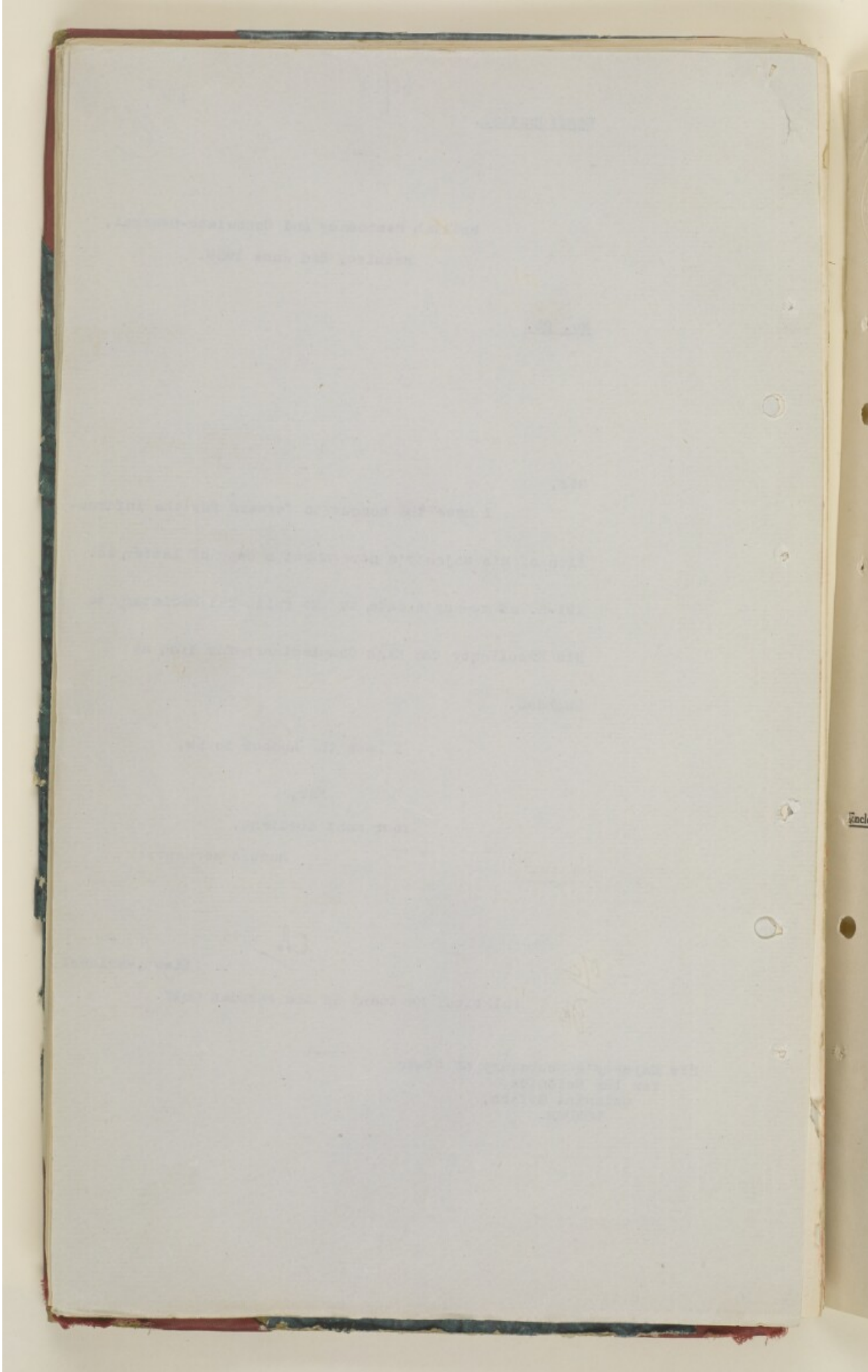
Captain,













SGPS...621...1081...5,000...18 9 23.

6/14
2/6
2/6/29

(23) 121

H. C. F. 16.

Confidential.

SECRETARIAT OF H. E. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR IRAQ

No. S.C. 1107

Baghdad, 27th May, 1929.

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.
Reg. No. 506
Date 2.6.29.
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

By direction of His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq, a copy of correspondence as marked low is forwarded with compliments to :—

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

1/1/29

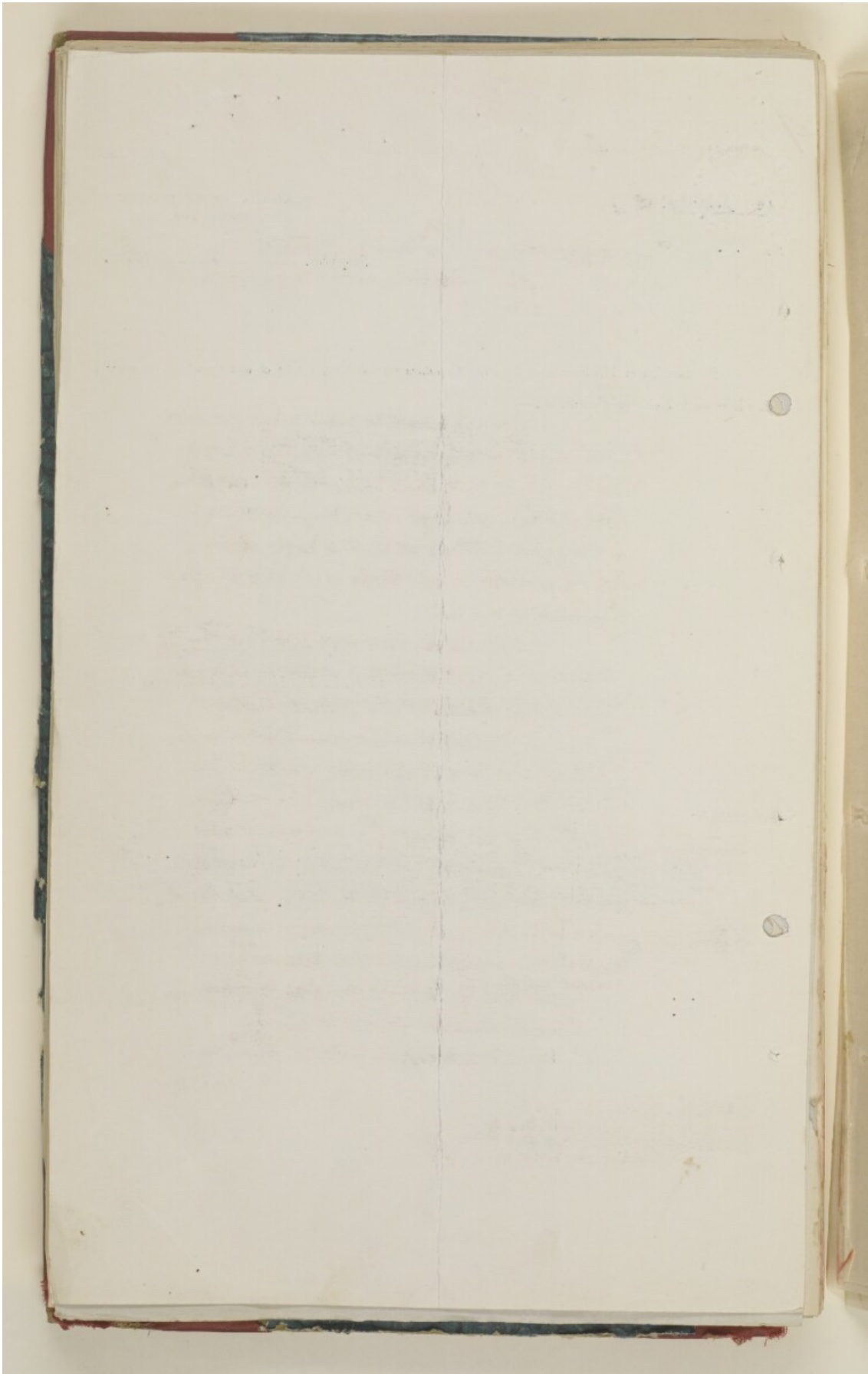
Oriental Secretary
to H. E. The High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

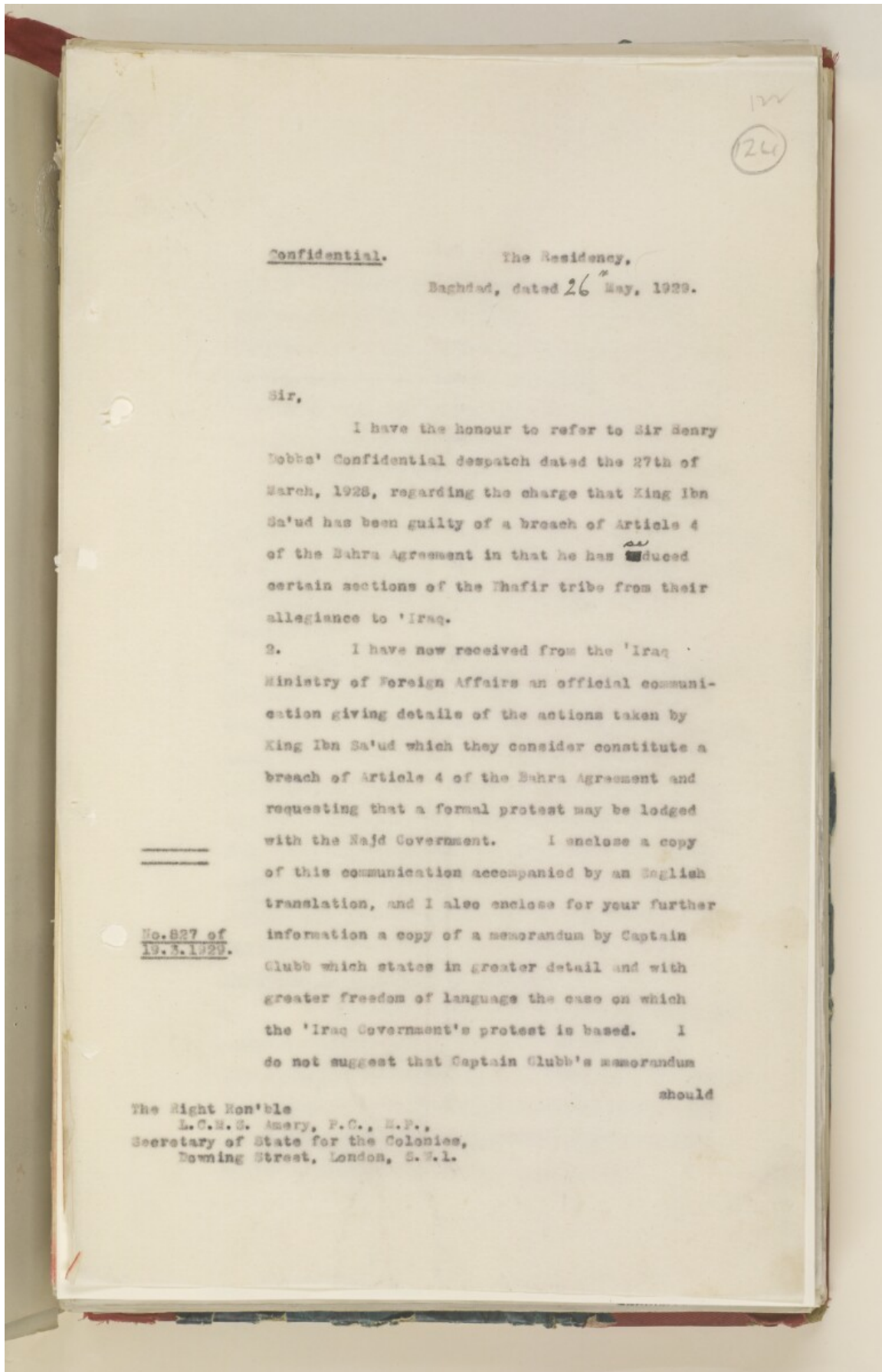
Enclosures :—

Confidential despatch dated the 26th of May, 1929, from H.E. the Acting High Commissioner for 'Iraq, Baghdad, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, with enclosures, on the subject of the seduction of Dhafir tribes by Ibn Saud.

M.I.
27.

Encls.
(Sent to Kuwait under Govt. No. 197-S of 5/6/29
in personal return)
The
6/6





Confidential.

The Residency,
Baghdad, dated 26th May, 1929.

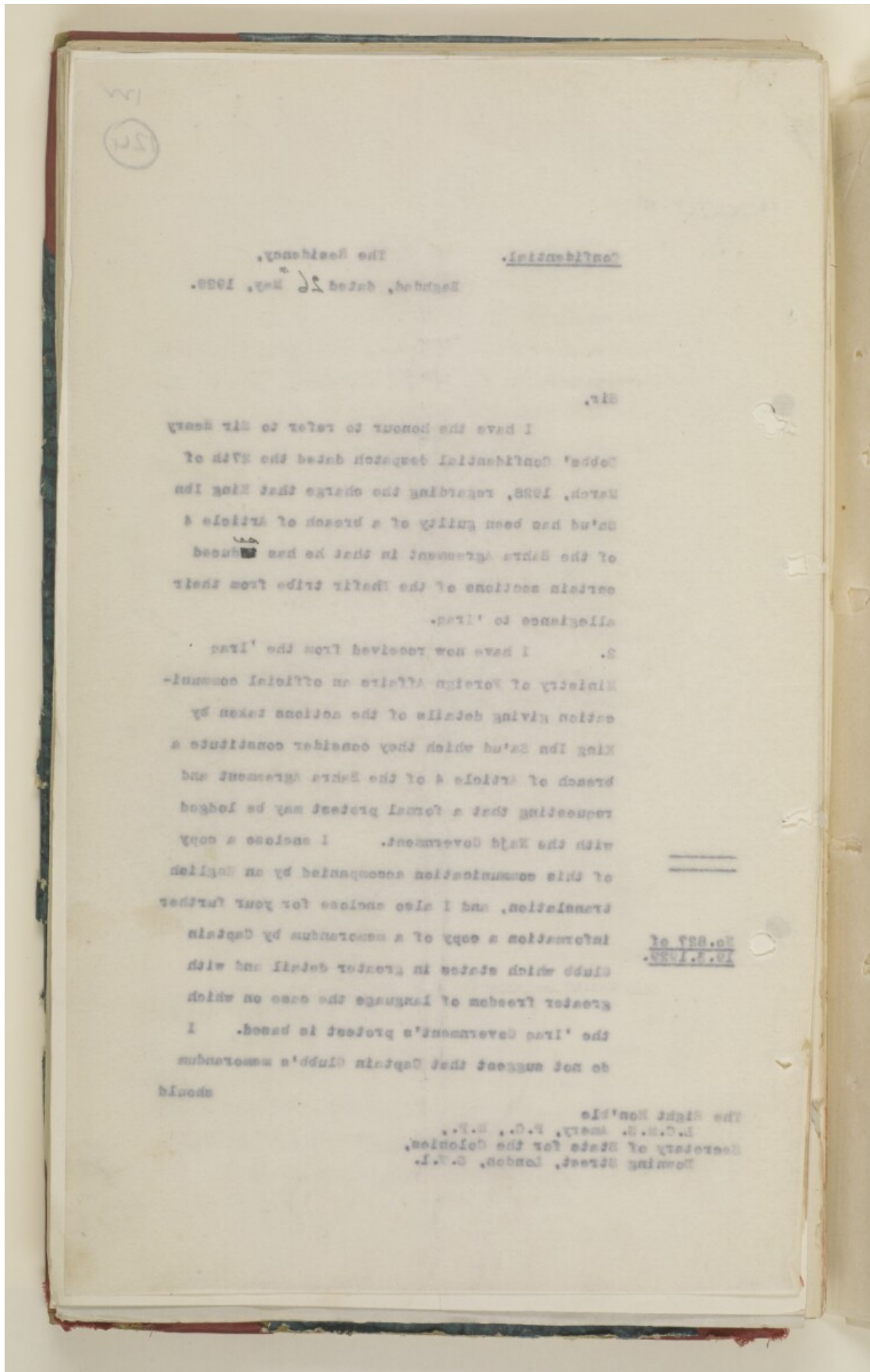
Sir,

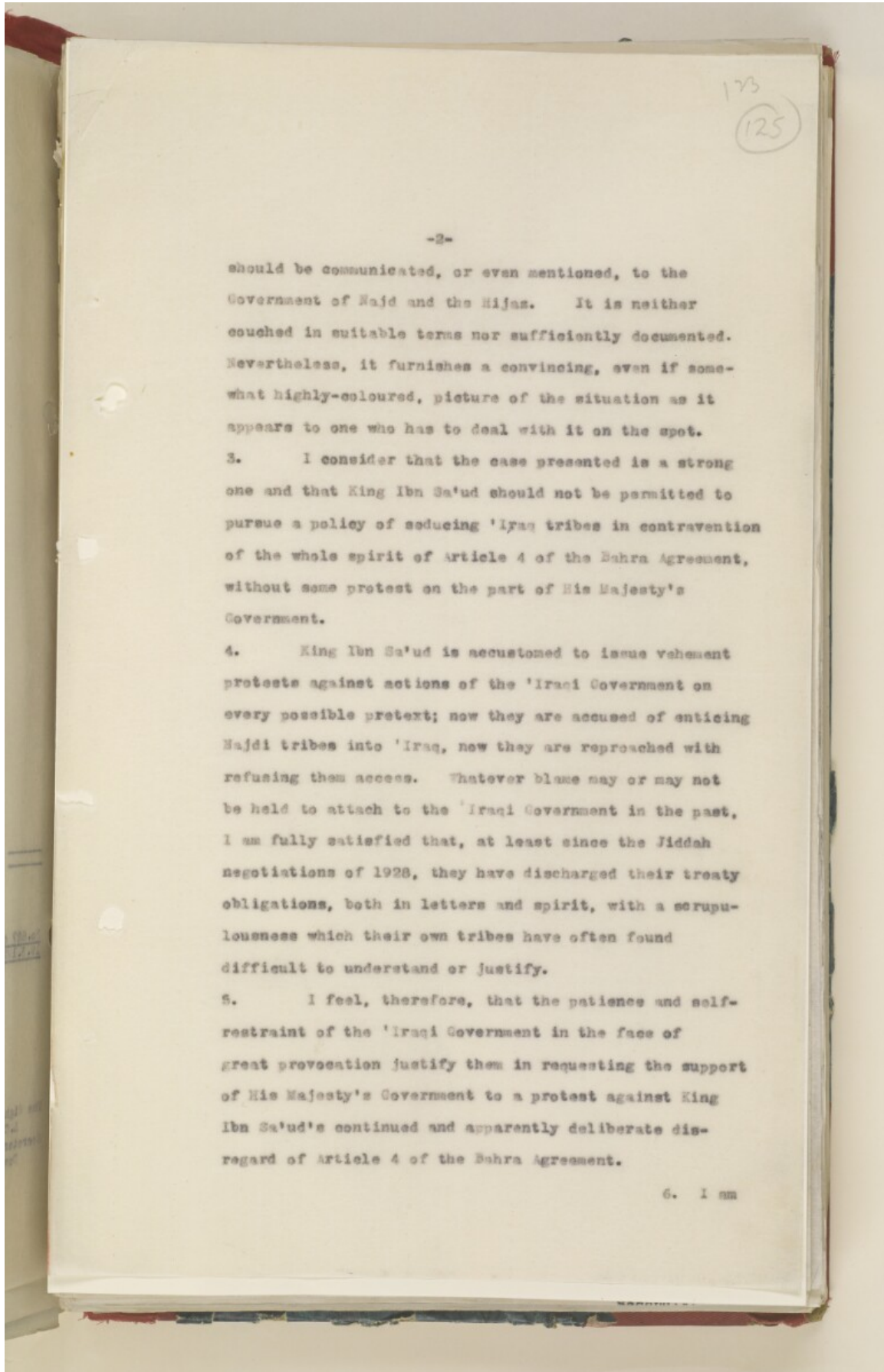
I have the honour to refer to Sir Henry Dobbs' Confidential despatch dated the 27th of March, 1928, regarding the charge that King Ibn Sa'ud has been guilty of a breach of Article 4 of the Bahra Agreement in that he has ~~seduced~~ induced certain sections of the Thafir tribe from their allegiance to 'Iraq.

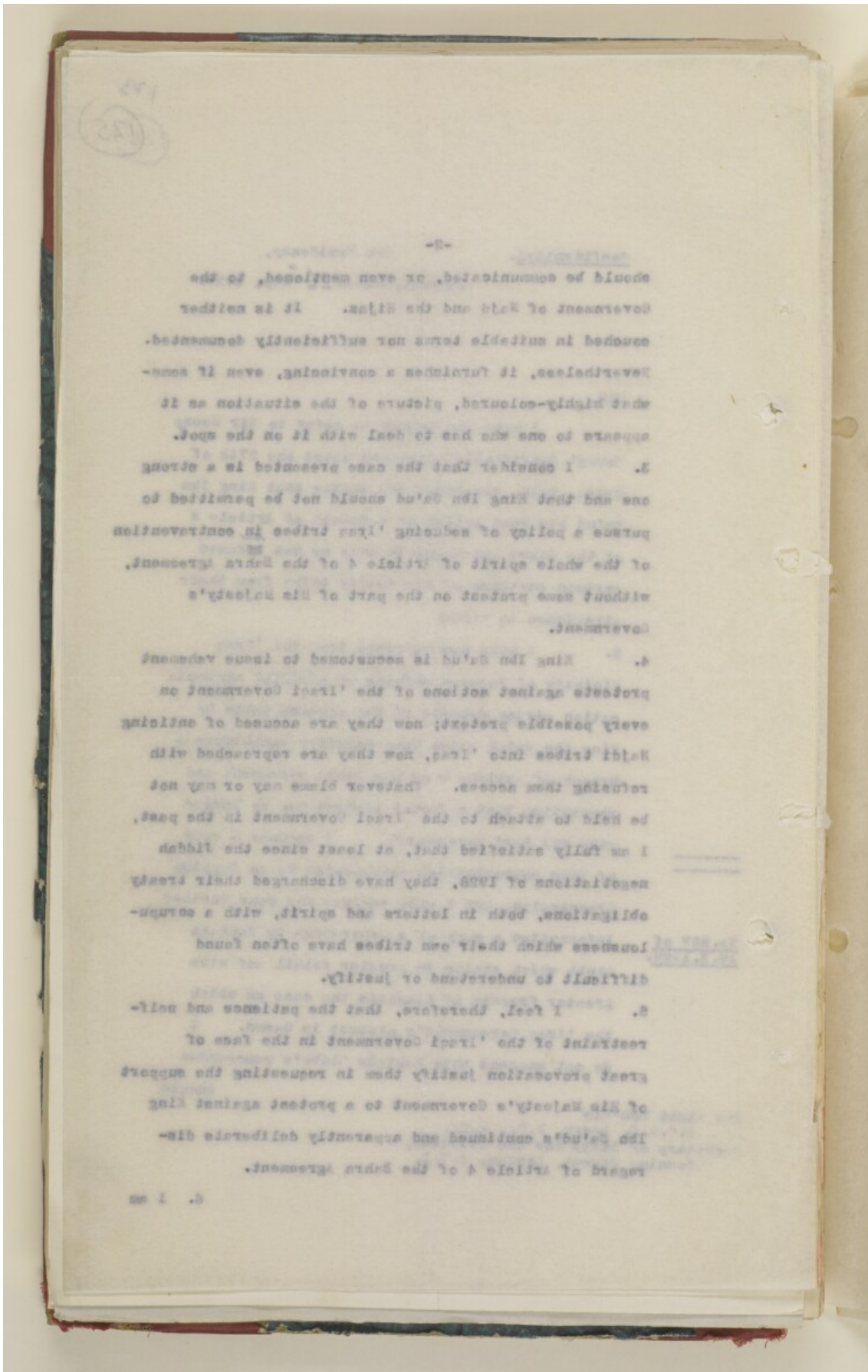
2. I have now received from the 'Iraq Ministry of Foreign Affairs an official communication giving details of the actions taken by King Ibn Sa'ud which they consider constitute a breach of Article 4 of the Bahra Agreement and requesting that a formal protest may be lodged with the Najd Government. I enclose a copy of this communication accompanied by an English translation, and I also enclose for your further information a copy of a memorandum by Captain Clubb which states in greater detail and with greater freedom of language the case on which the 'Iraq Government's protest is based. I do not suggest that Captain Clubb's memorandum should

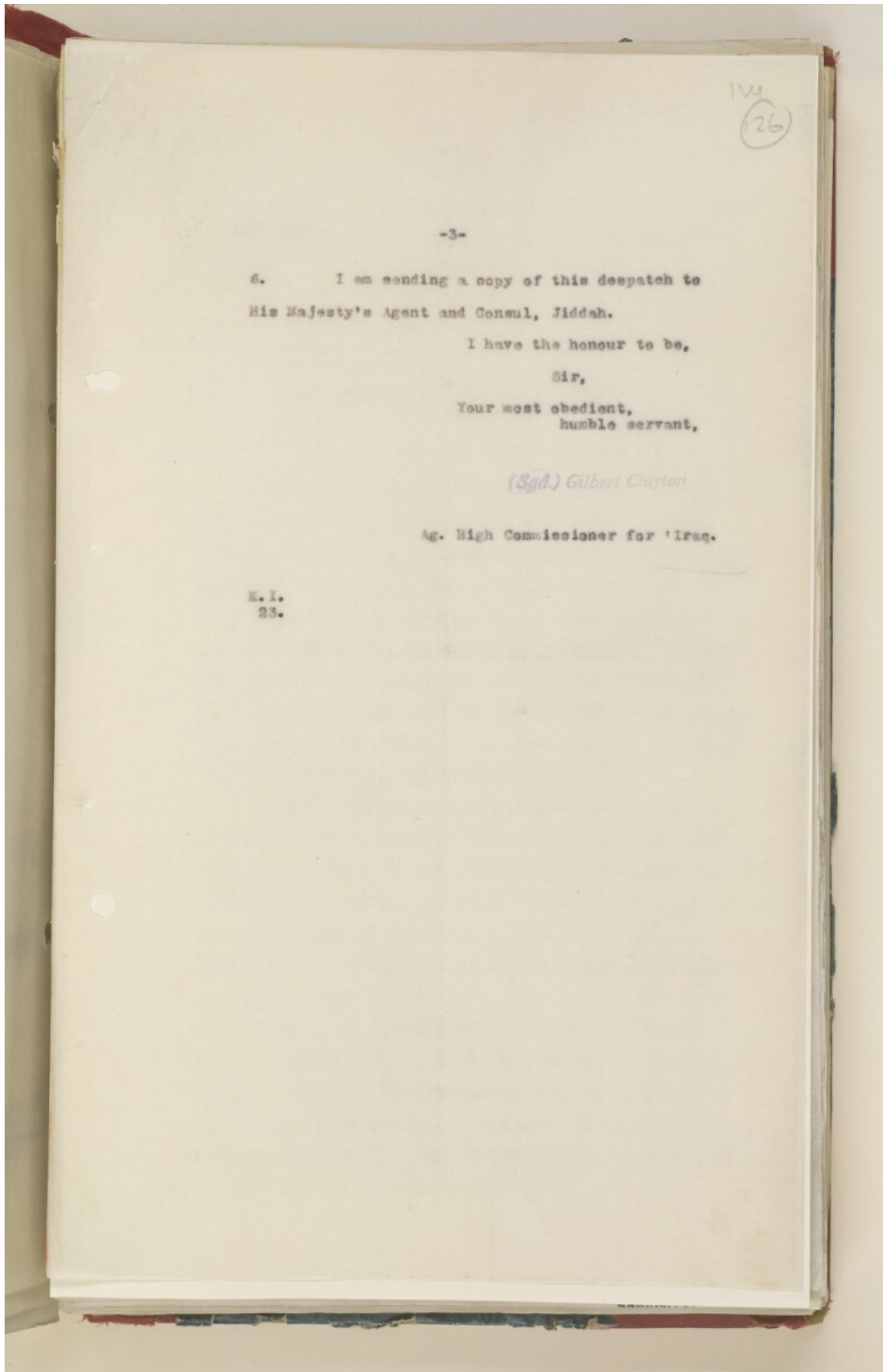
The Right Hon'ble
L.C.S. Amery, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street, London, S.W.1.

No. 827 of
19.5.1929.









-3-

6. I am sending a copy of this despatch to
His Majesty's Agent and Consul, Jiddah.

I have the honour to be,

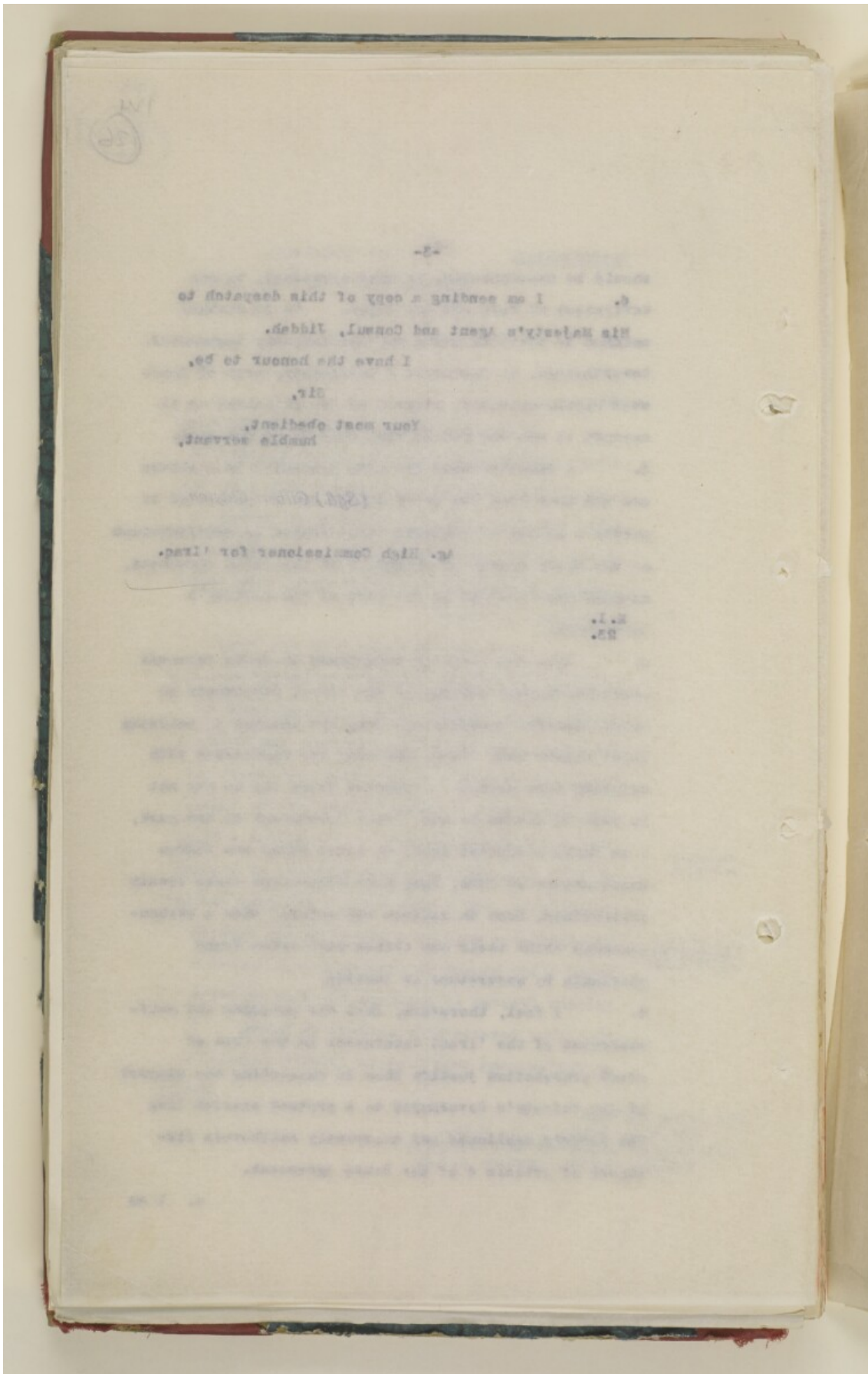
Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Sgd.) Gilbert Clayton

Ag. High Commissioner for Iraq.

E. I.
23.





Translation.

Confidential.
No. 732.

'Iraq Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Baghdad, 6/9th May, 1929.

To

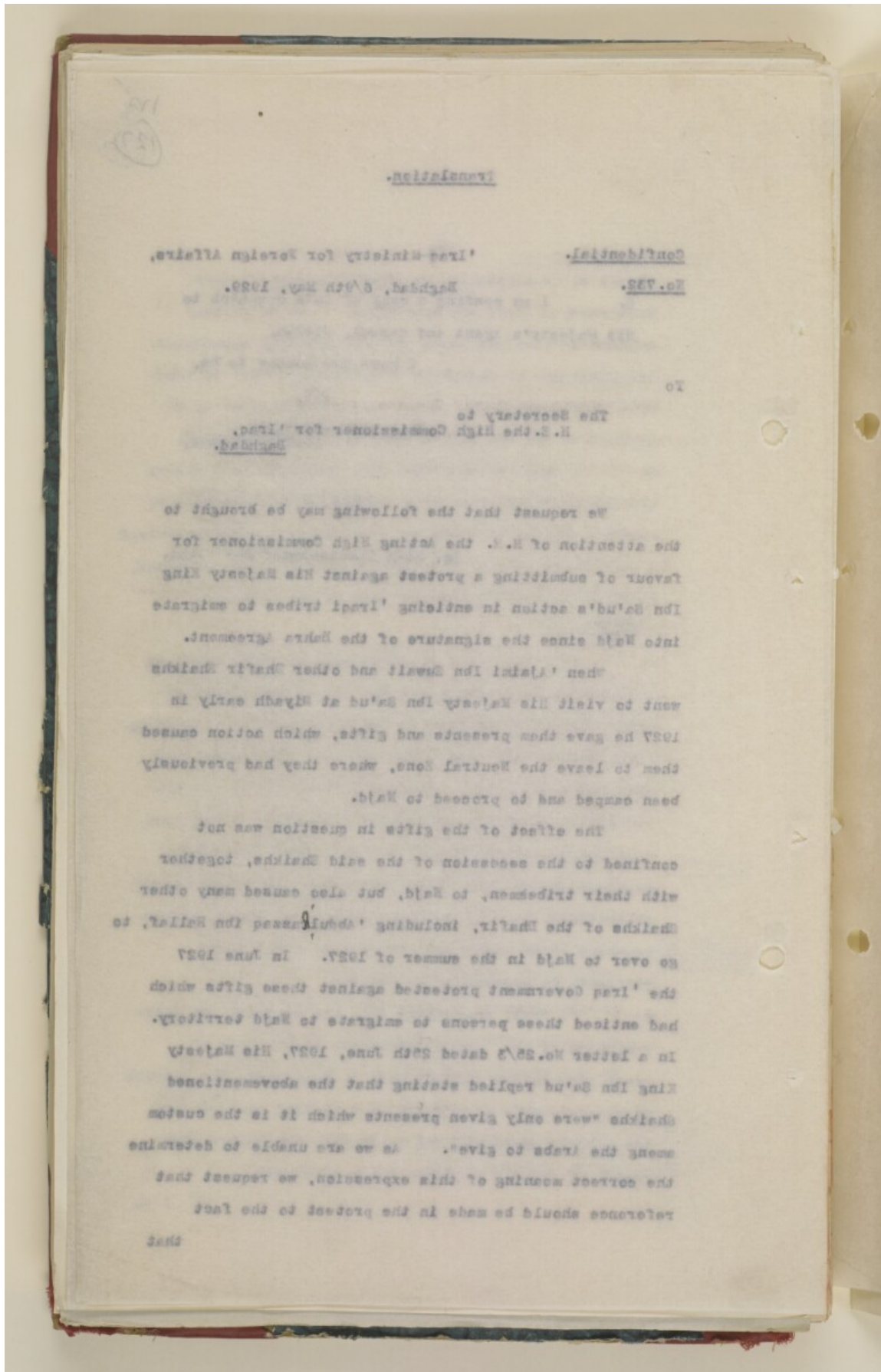
The Secretary to
H.E. the High Commissioner for 'Iraq,
Baghdad.

We request that the following may be brought to the attention of H.E. the Acting High Commissioner for favour of submitting a protest against His Majesty King Ibn Sa'ud's action in enticing 'Iraqi tribes to emigrate into Najd since the signature of the Bahra Agreement.

When 'Ajalmi Ibn Suwait and other Dhafir Shaikhs went to visit His Majesty Ibn Sa'ud at Riyadh early in 1927 he gave them presents and gifts, which action caused them to leave the Neutral Zone, where they had previously been camped and to proceed to Najd.

The effect of the gifts in question was not confined to the secession of the said Shaikhs, together with their tribesmen, to Najd, but also caused many other Shaikhs of the Dhafir, including 'Abdulkassaq ibn Hallaf, to go over to Najd in the summer of 1927. In June 1927 the 'Iraq Government protested against these gifts which had enticed these persons to emigrate to Najd territory. In a letter No. 25/3 dated 25th June, 1927, His Majesty King Ibn Sa'ud replied stating that the abovementioned Shaikhs "were only given presents which it is the custom among the Arabs to give". As we are unable to determine the correct meaning of this expression, we request that reference should be made in the protest to the fact

that





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that Article 4 of the Bahra Agreement stipulates that no presents of any kind whatever shall be given to such immigrants.

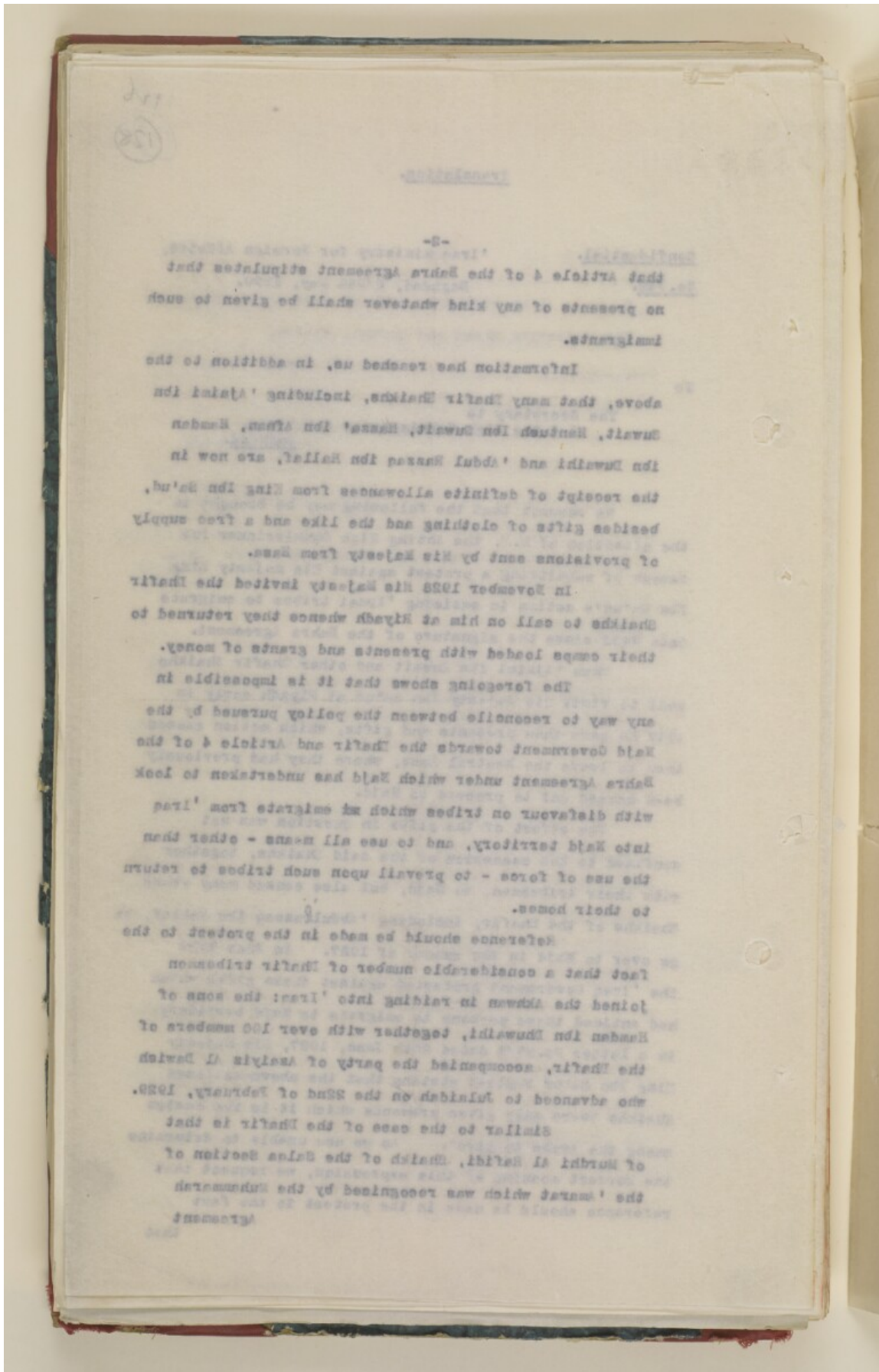
Information has reached us, in addition to the above, that many Dhafir Shaikhs, including 'Ajaisi ibn Suwait, Hantush ibn Suwait, Hazza' ibn Afnan, Hamdan ibn Duwaihi and 'Abdul Razaq ibn Hallaf, are now in the receipt of definite allowances from King Ibn Sa'ud, besides gifts of clothing and the like and a free supply of provisions sent by His Majesty from Baza.

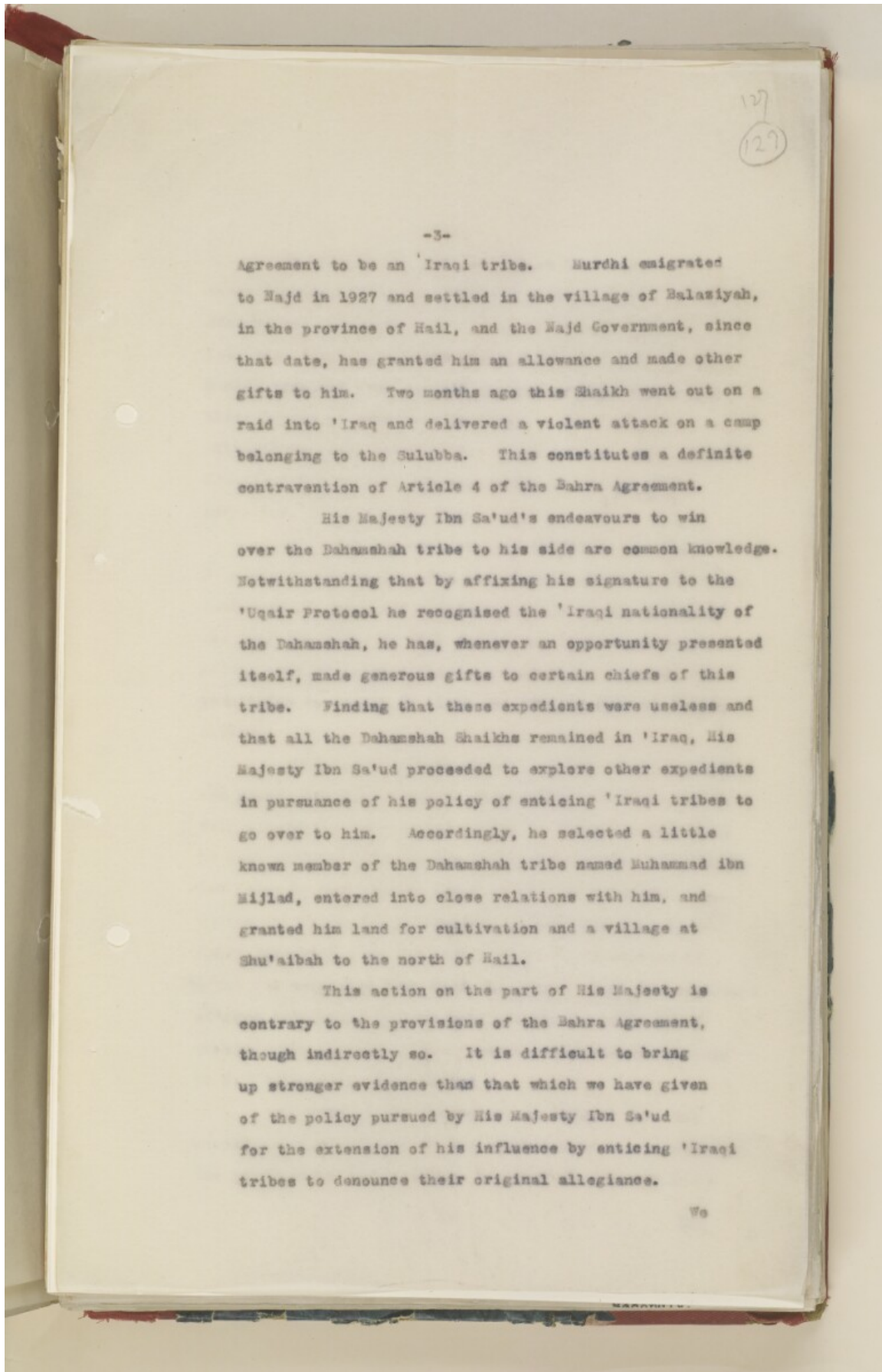
In November 1928 His Majesty invited the Dhafir Shaikhs to call on him at Riyadh whence they returned to their camps loaded with presents and grants of money.

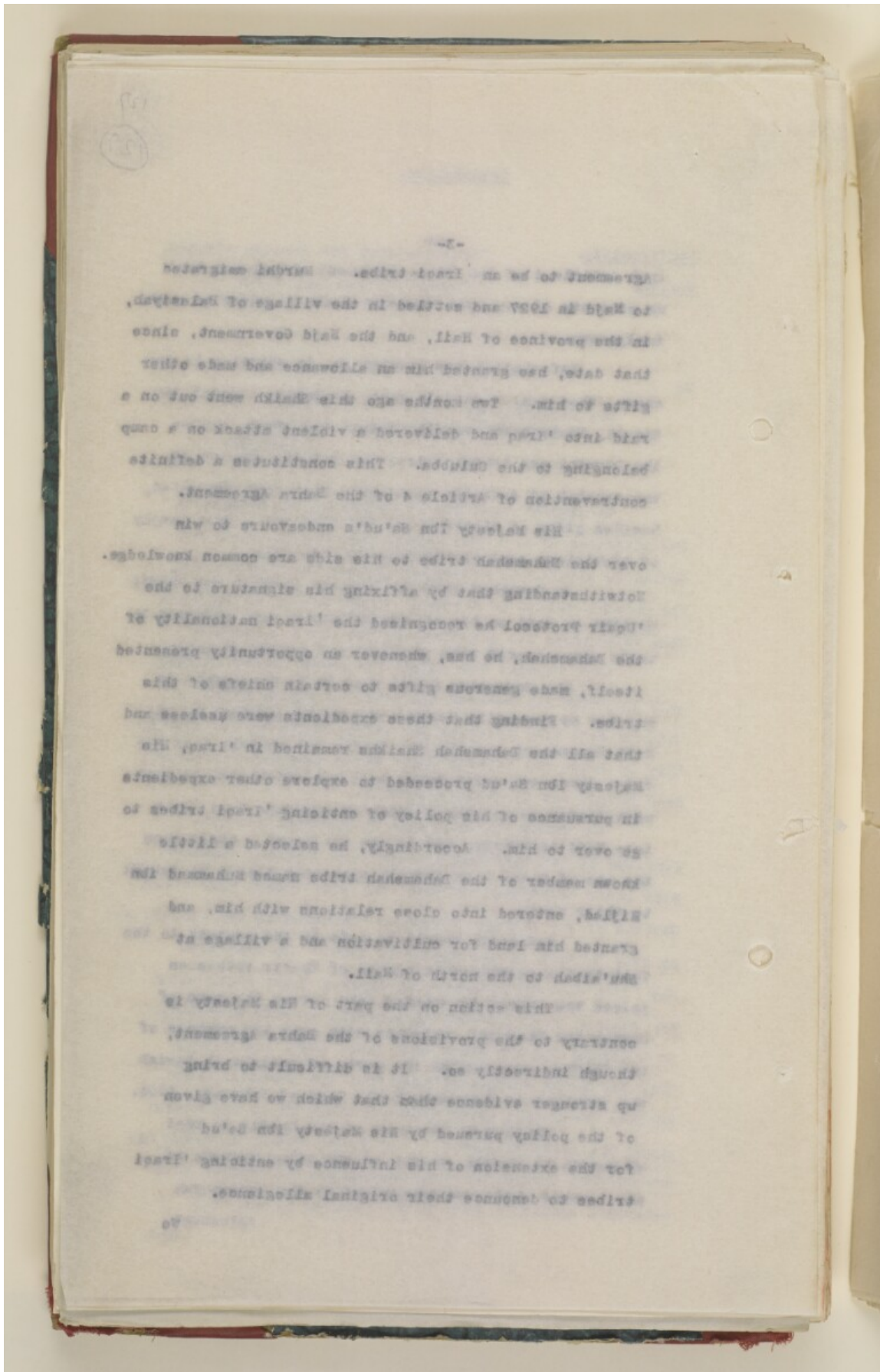
The foregoing shows that it is impossible in any way to reconcile between the policy pursued by the Najd Government towards the Dhafir and Article 4 of the Bahra Agreement under which Najd has undertaken to look with disfavour on tribes which emigrate from 'Iraq into Najd territory, and to use all means - other than the use of force - to prevail upon such tribes to return to their homes.

Reference should be made in the protest to the fact that a considerable number of Dhafir tribesmen joined the Akhwan in raiding into 'Iraq: the sons of Hamdan ibn Dhuwaihi, together with over 100 members of the Dhafir, accompanied the party of Asaiyis Al Dawish who advanced to Julaidah on the 22nd of February, 1929.

Similar to the case of the Dhafir is that of Murdhi Al Rafidi, Shaikh of the Salqa Section of the 'Amarat which was recognised by the Muhammarah Agreement









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-4-

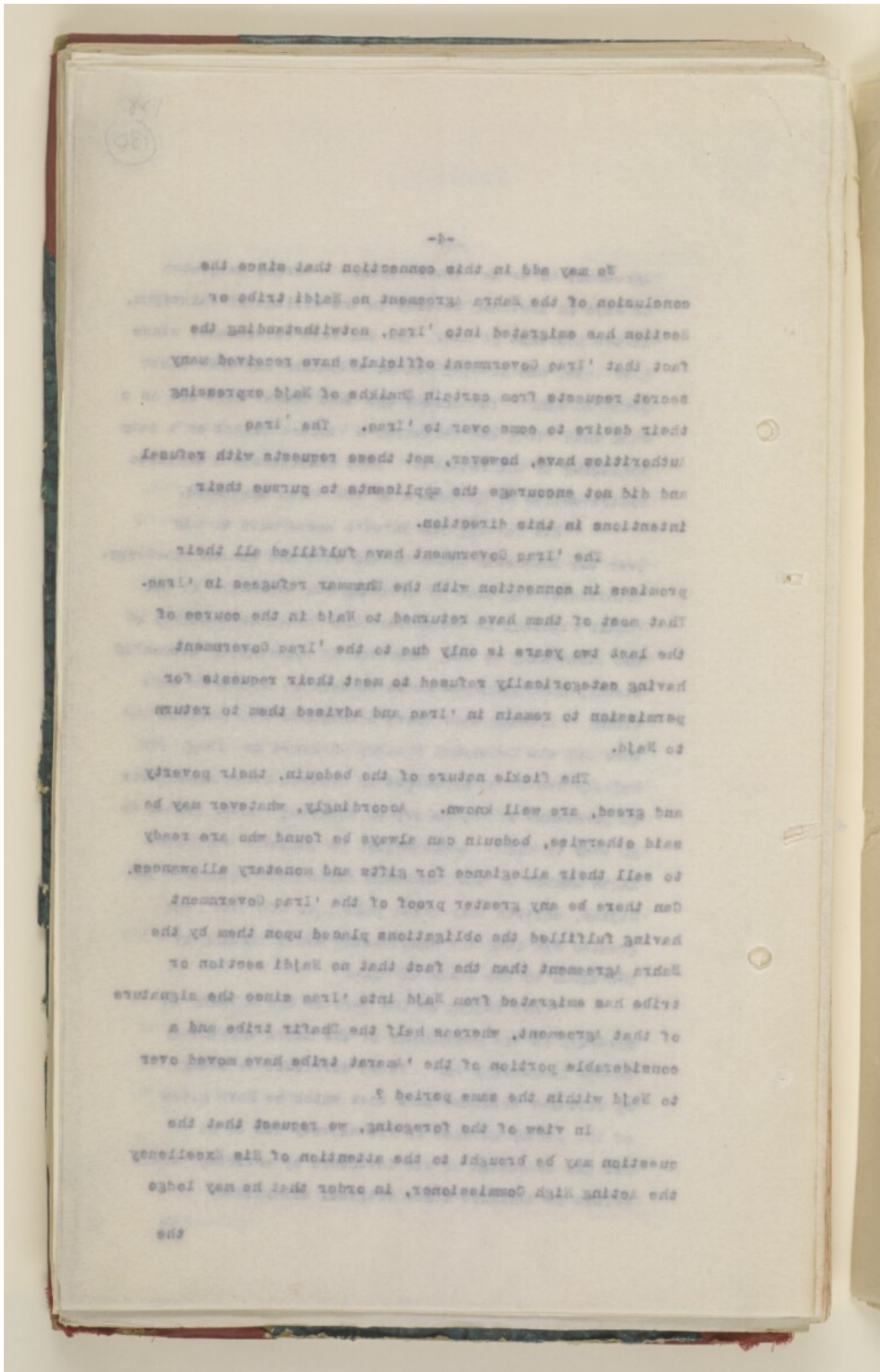
We may add in this connection that since the conclusion of the Bahra Agreement no Najdi tribe or Section has emigrated into 'Iraq, notwithstanding the fact that 'Iraq Government officials have received many secret requests from certain Shaikhs of Najd expressing their desire to come over to 'Iraq. The 'Iraq authorities have, however, met these requests with refusal and did not encourage the applicants to pursue their intentions in this direction.

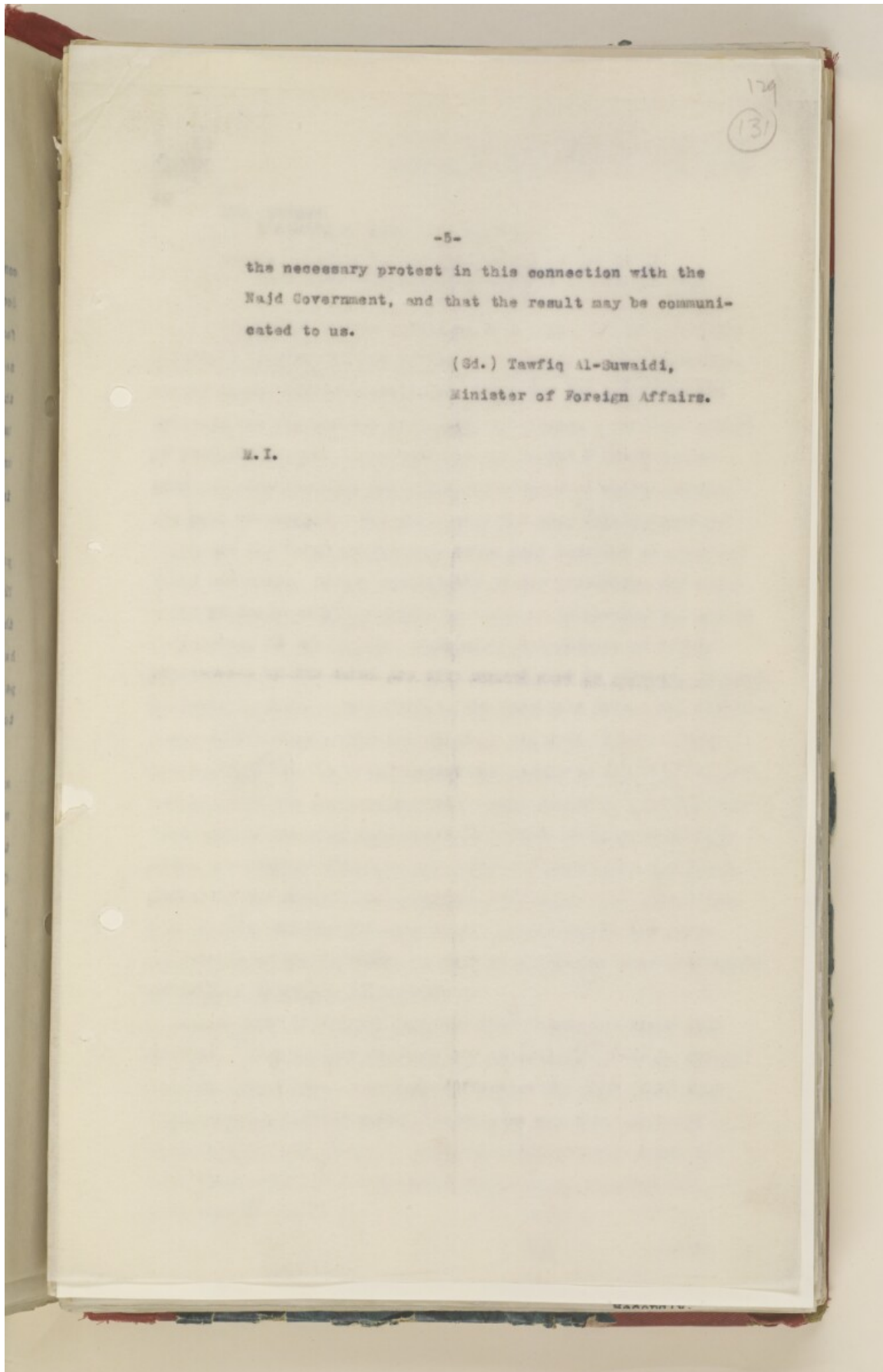
The 'Iraq Government have fulfilled all their promises in connection with the Shammar refugees in 'Iraq. That most of them have returned to Najd in the course of the last two years is only due to the 'Iraq Government having categorically refused to meet their requests for permission to remain in 'Iraq and advised them to return to Najd.

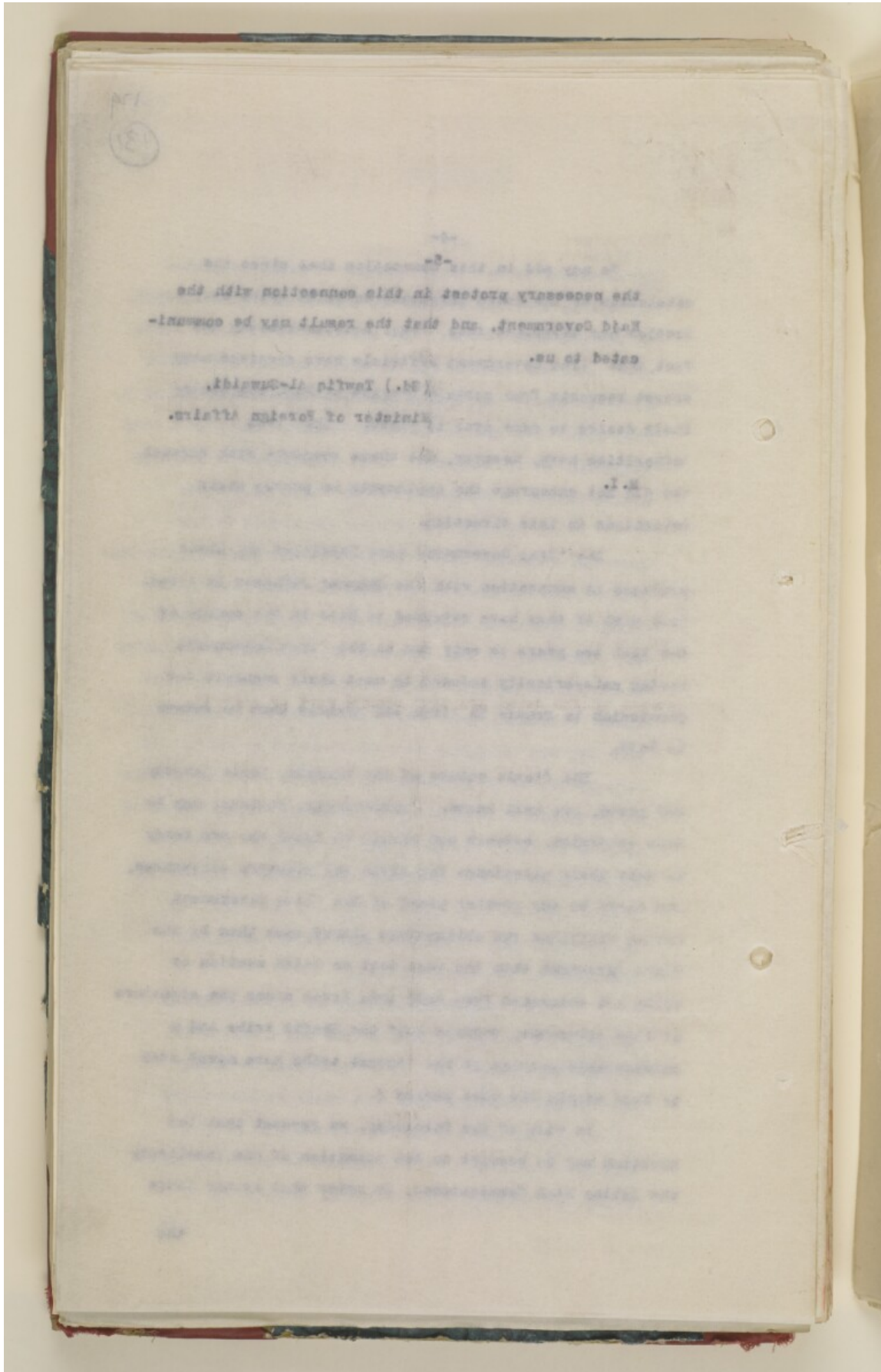
The fickle nature of the bedouin, their poverty and greed, are well known. Accordingly, whatever may be said otherwise, bedouin can always be found who are ready to sell their allegiance for gifts and monetary allowances. Can there be any greater proof of the 'Iraq Government having fulfilled the obligations placed upon them by the Bahra Agreement than the fact that no Najdi section or tribe has emigrated from Najd into 'Iraq since the signature of that Agreement, whereas half the Dhafir tribe and a considerable portion of the 'Amarat tribe have moved over to Najd within the same period ?

In view of the foregoing, we request that the question may be brought to the attention of His Excellency the Acting High Commissioner, in order that he may lodge

the









Secret.
No. 627.

Office of the Administrative Inspector,
In-charge Southern Desert.
Mishari, dated the 19th of March, 1929.

To
The Adviser,
Ministry of Interior, Baghdad.

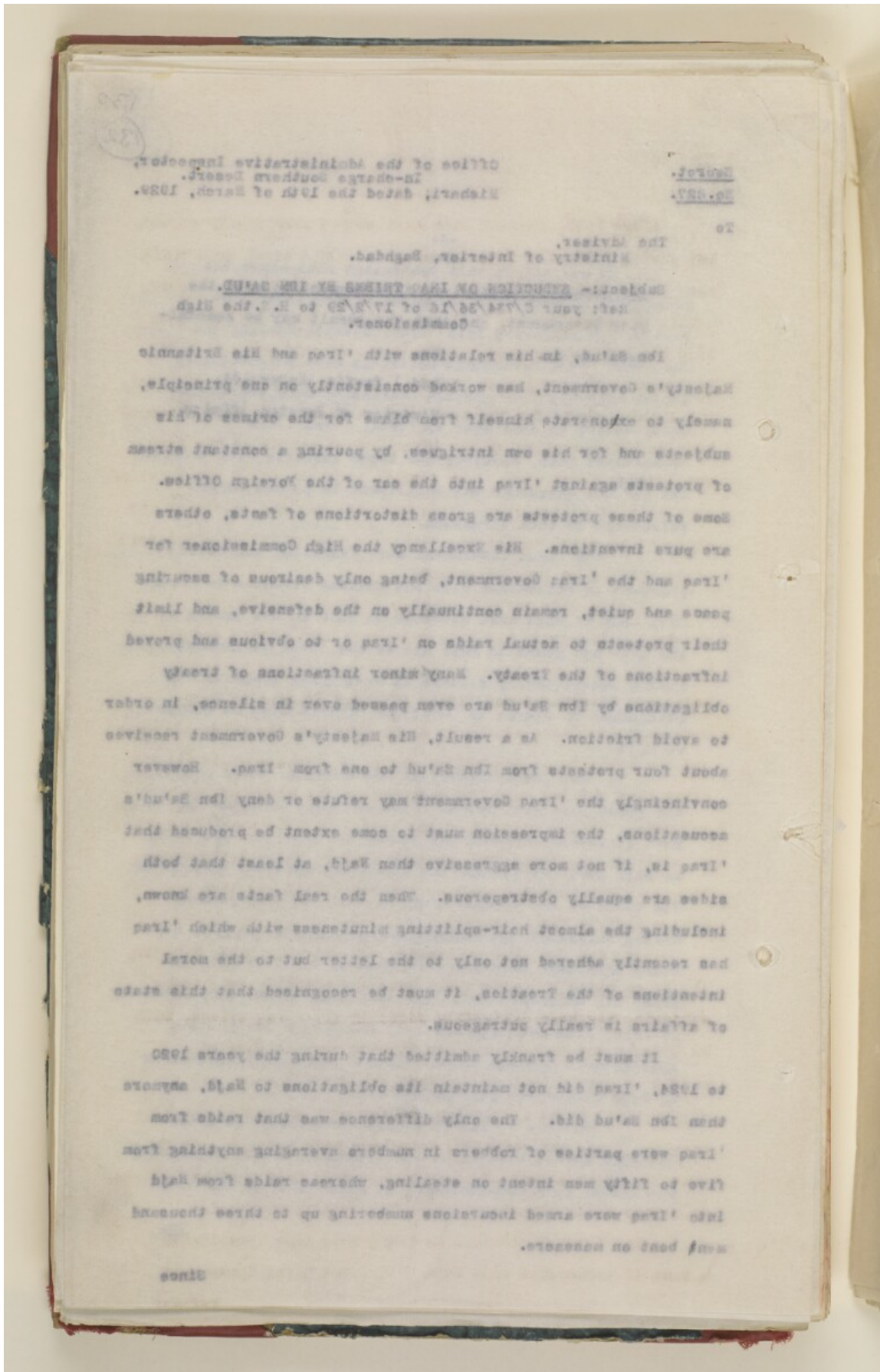
Subject:- SEDUCTION OF IRAQ TRIBES BY IBN SA'UD.

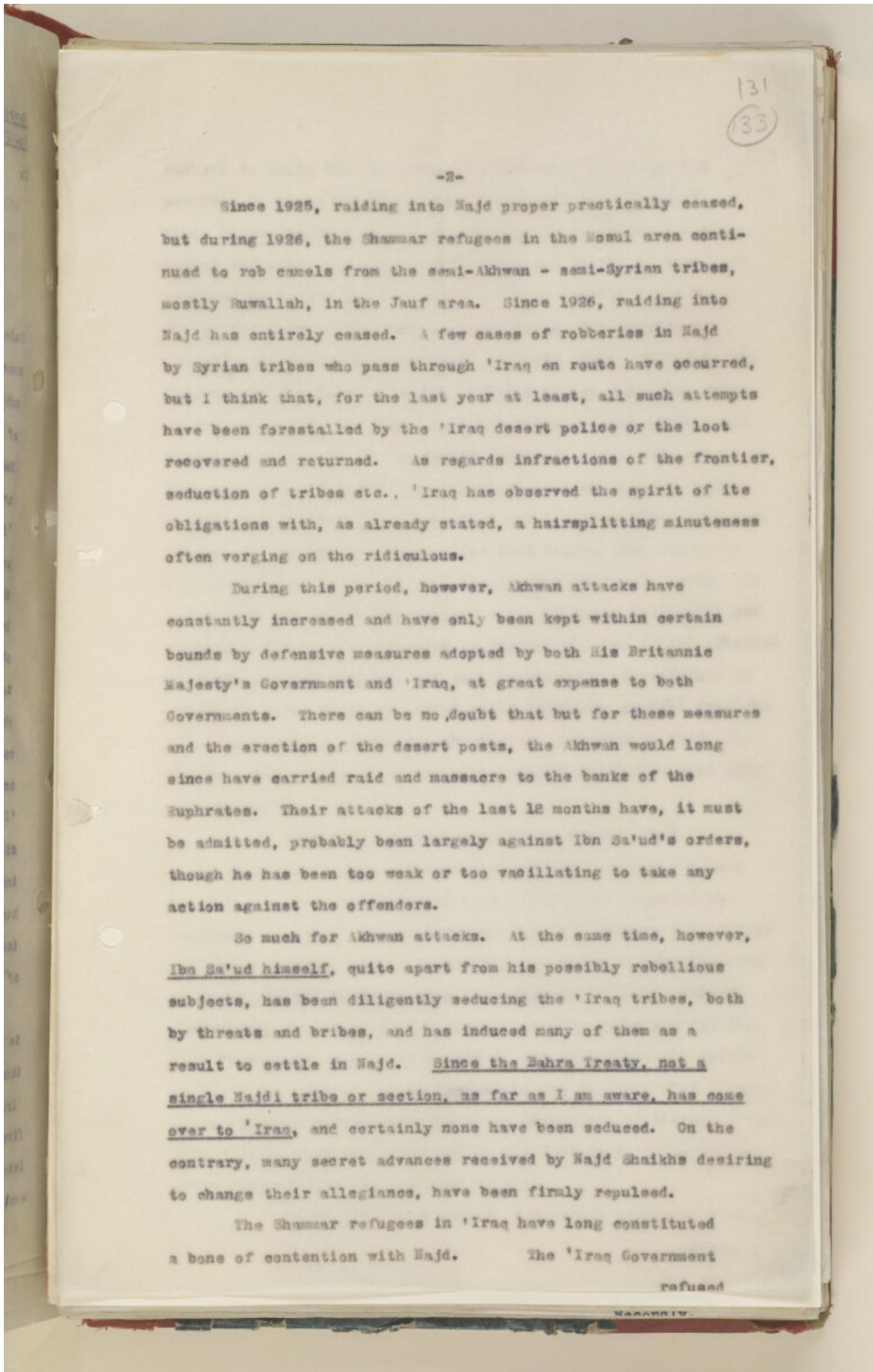
Ref: your C/734/36/16 of 17/2/29 to H.E. the High
Commissioner.

Ibn Sa'ud, in his relations with 'Iraq and His Britannic Majesty's Government, has worked consistently on one principle, namely to exonerate himself from blame for the crimes of his subjects and for his own intrigues, by pouring a constant stream of protests against 'Iraq into the ear of the Foreign Office. Some of these protests are gross distortions of facts, others are pure inventions. His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq and the 'Iraq Government, being only desirous of securing peace and quiet, remain continually on the defensive, and limit their protests to actual raids on 'Iraq or to obvious and proved infractions of the Treaty. Many minor infractions of treaty obligations by Ibn Sa'ud are even passed over in silence, in order to avoid friction. As a result, His Majesty's Government receives about four protests from Ibn Sa'ud to one from 'Iraq. However convincingly the 'Iraq Government may refute or deny Ibn Sa'ud's accusations, the impression must to some extent be produced that 'Iraq is, if not more aggressive than Najd, at least that both sides are equally obstreperous. When the real facts are known, including the almost hair-splitting minuteness with which 'Iraq has recently adhered not only to the letter but to the moral intentions of the Treaties, it must be recognized that this state of affairs is really outrageous.

It must be frankly admitted that during the years 1920 to 1924, 'Iraq did not maintain its obligations to Najd, anymore than Ibn Sa'ud did. The only difference was that raids from 'Iraq were parties of robbers in numbers averaging anything from five to fifty men intent on stealing, whereas raids from Najd into 'Iraq were armed incursions numbering up to three thousand men bent on massacre.

Since





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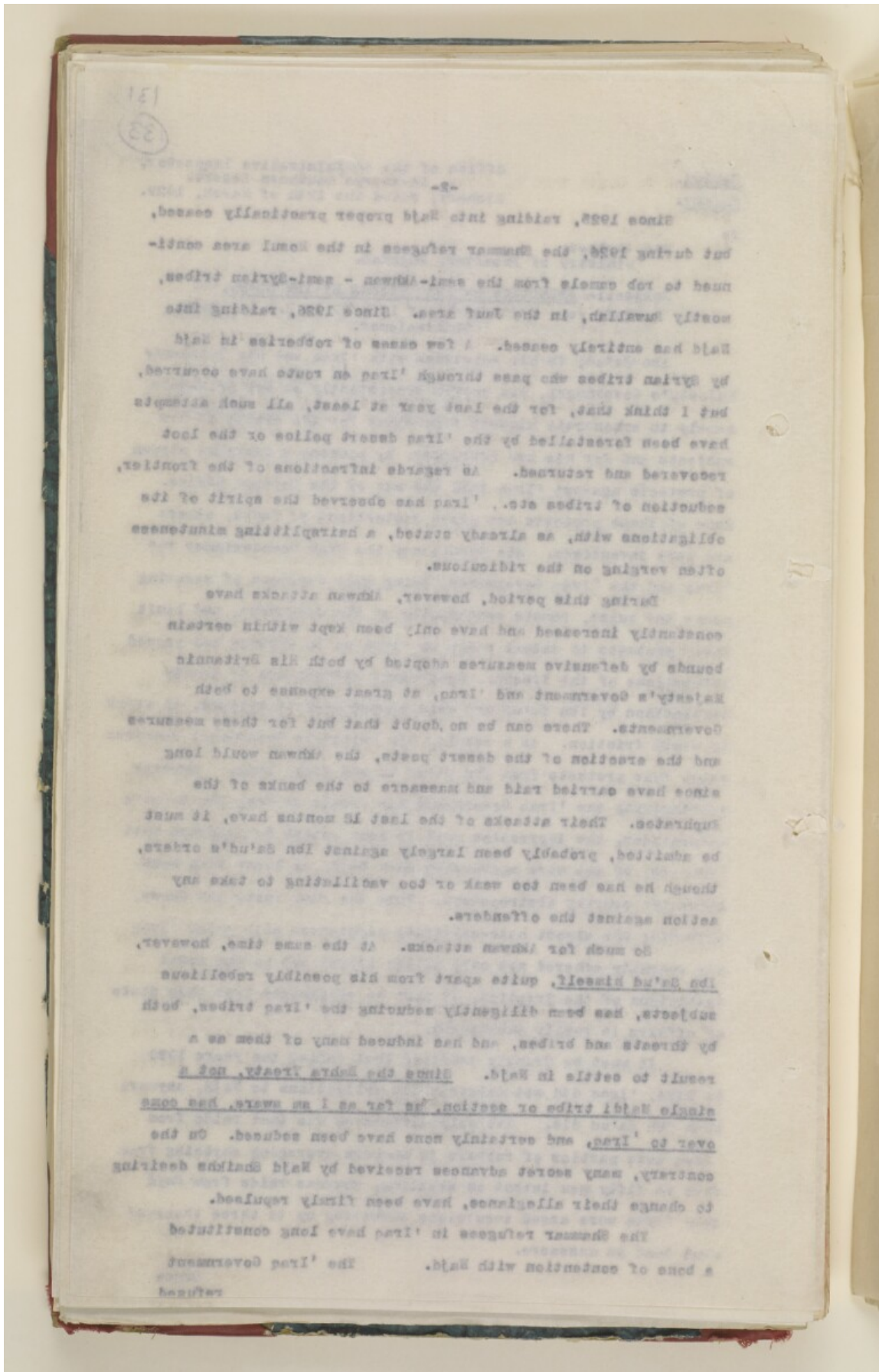
Since 1925, raiding into Najd proper practically ceased, but during 1926, the Shammar refugees in the Mosul area continued to rob camels from the semi-Akhwan - semi-Syrian tribes, mostly Ruwallah, in the Jauf area. Since 1926, raiding into Najd has entirely ceased. A few cases of robberies in Najd by Syrian tribes who pass through 'Iraq en route have occurred, but I think that, for the last year at least, all such attempts have been forestalled by the 'Iraq desert police or the loot recovered and returned. As regards infractions of the frontier, seduction of tribes etc., 'Iraq has observed the spirit of its obligations with, as already stated, a hairsplitting minuteness often verging on the ridiculous.

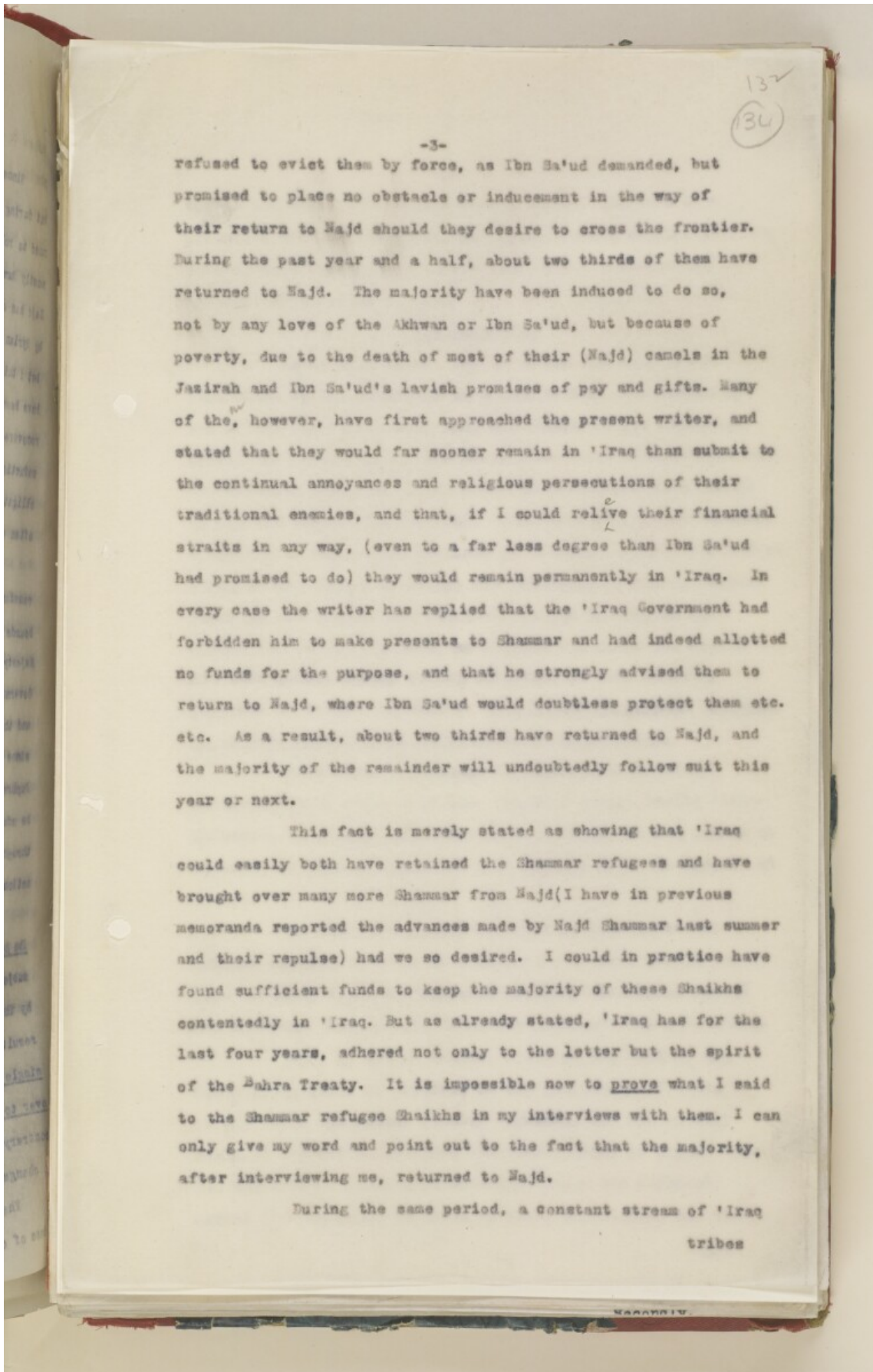
During this period, however, Akhwan attacks have constantly increased and have only been kept within certain bounds by defensive measures adopted by both His Britannic Majesty's Government and 'Iraq, at great expense to both Governments. There can be no doubt that but for these measures and the erection of the desert posts, the Akhwan would long since have carried raid and massacre to the banks of the Euphrates. Their attacks of the last 12 months have, it must be admitted, probably been largely against Ibn Sa'ud's orders, though he has been too weak or too vacillating to take any action against the offenders.

So much for Akhwan attacks. At the same time, however, Ibn Sa'ud himself, quite apart from his possibly rebellious subjects, has been diligently seducing the 'Iraq tribes, both by threats and bribes, and has induced many of them as a result to settle in Najd. Since the Bahra Treaty, not a single Najdi tribe or section, as far as I am aware, has come over to 'Iraq, and certainly none have been seduced. On the contrary, many secret advances received by Najd Shaikhs desiring to change their allegiance, have been firmly repulsed.

The Shammar refugees in 'Iraq have long constituted a bone of contention with Najd. The 'Iraq Government

refused

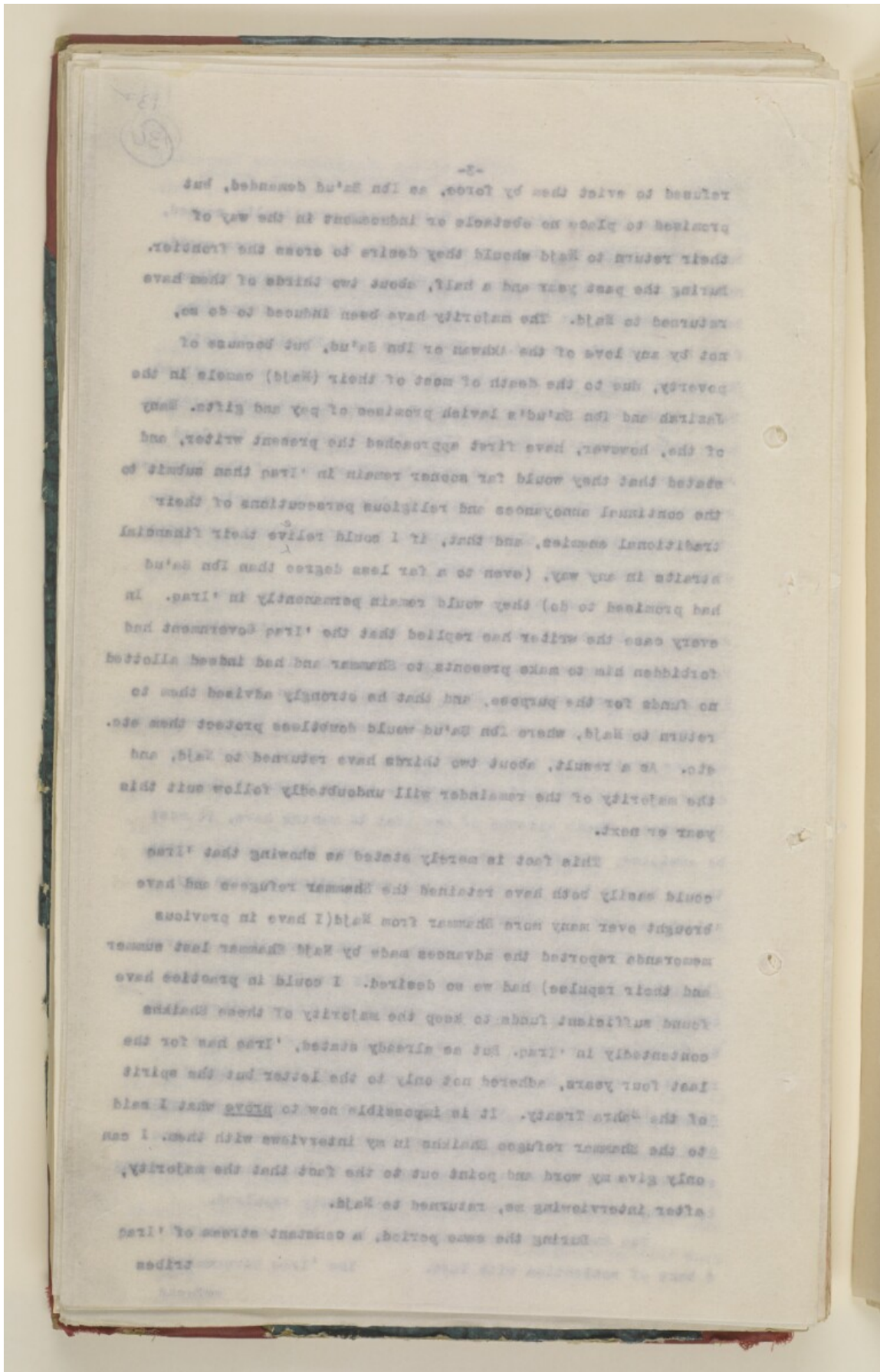


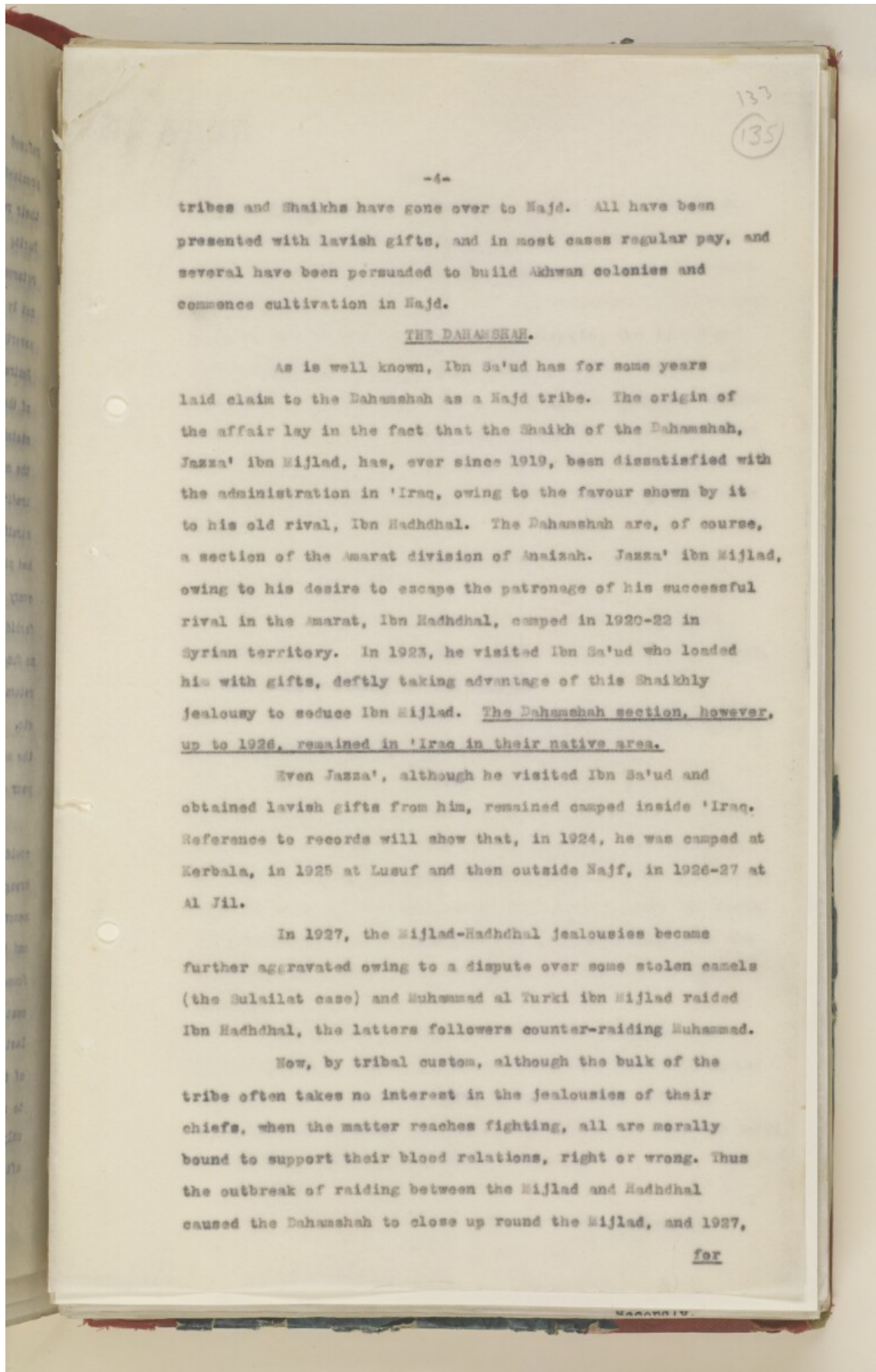


-3-
refused to evict them by force, as Ibn Sa'ud demanded, but promised to place no obstacle or inducement in the way of their return to Najd should they desire to cross the frontier. During the past year and a half, about two thirds of them have returned to Najd. The majority have been induced to do so, not by any love of the Akhwan or Ibn Sa'ud, but because of poverty, due to the death of most of their (Najd) camels in the Jazirah and Ibn Sa'ud's lavish promises of pay and gifts. Many of the, however, have first approached the present writer, and stated that they would far sooner remain in 'Iraq than submit to the continual annoyances and religious persecutions of their traditional enemies, and that, if I could relieve their financial straits in any way, (even to a far less degree than Ibn Sa'ud had promised to do) they would remain permanently in 'Iraq. In every case the writer has replied that the 'Iraq Government had forbidden him to make presents to Shammar and had indeed allotted no funds for the purpose, and that he strongly advised them to return to Najd, where Ibn Sa'ud would doubtless protect them etc. etc. As a result, about two thirds have returned to Najd, and the majority of the remainder will undoubtedly follow suit this year or next.

This fact is merely stated as showing that 'Iraq could easily both have retained the Shammar refugees and have brought over many more Shammar from Najd (I have in previous memoranda reported the advances made by Najd Shammar last summer and their repulse) had we so desired. I could in practice have found sufficient funds to keep the majority of these Shaikhs contentedly in 'Iraq. But as already stated, 'Iraq has for the last four years, adhered not only to the letter but the spirit of the Bahra Treaty. It is impossible now to prove what I said to the Shammar refugee Shaikhs in my interviews with them. I can only give my word and point out to the fact that the majority, after interviewing me, returned to Najd.

During the same period, a constant stream of 'Iraq tribes





-4-

tribes and Shaikhs have gone over to Najd. All have been presented with lavish gifts, and in most cases regular pay, and several have been persuaded to build Akhwan colonies and commence cultivation in Najd.

THE BAHAMSHAH.

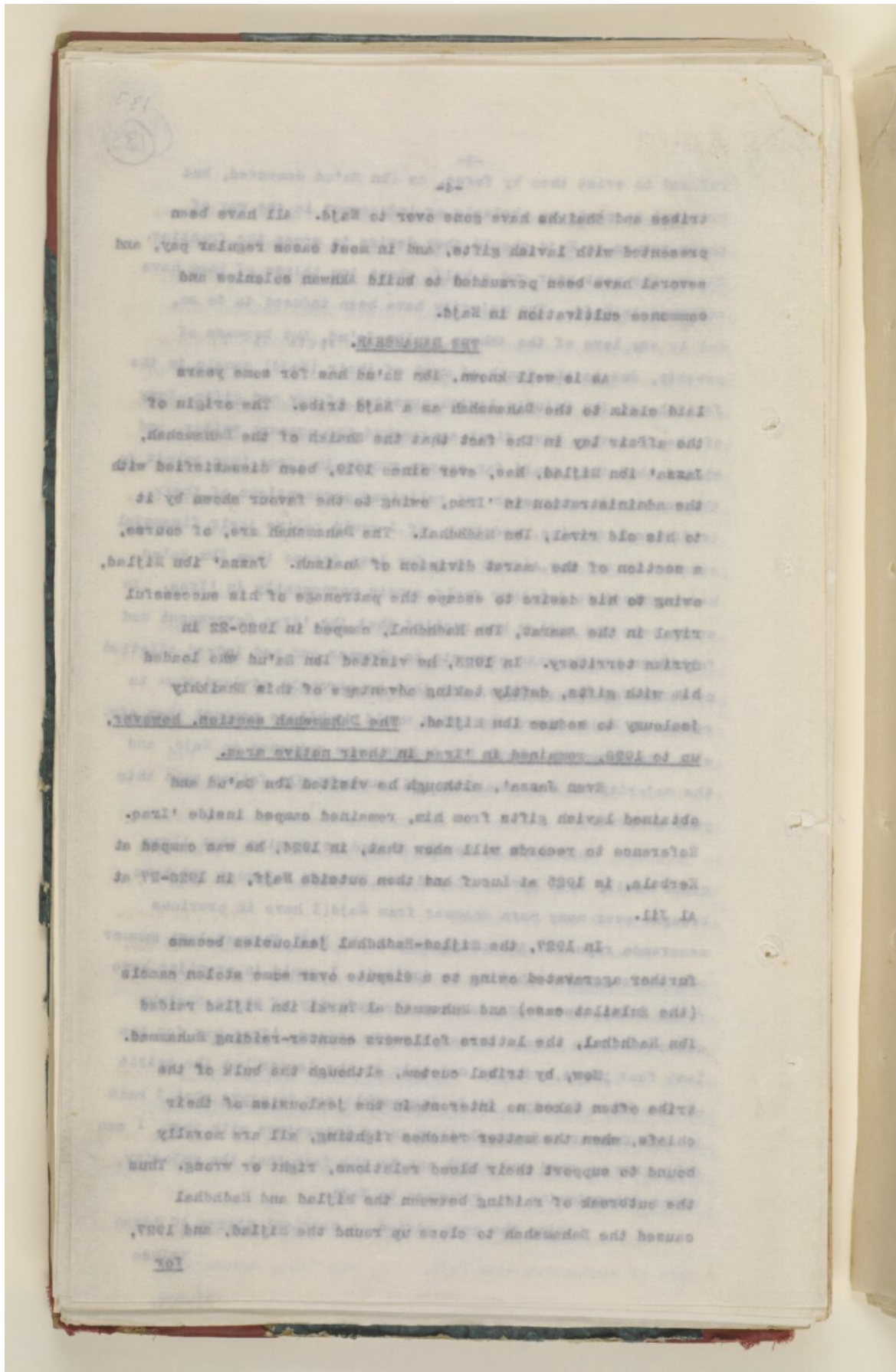
As is well known, Ibn Sa'ud has for some years laid claim to the Bahamshah as a Najd tribe. The origin of the affair lay in the fact that the Shaikh of the Bahamshah, Jazza' ibn Mijlad, has, ever since 1919, been dissatisfied with the administration in 'Iraq, owing to the favour shown by it to his old rival, Ibn Hadhdhal. The Bahamshah are, of course, a section of the Amarat division of Anazah. Jazza' ibn Mijlad, owing to his desire to escape the patronage of his successful rival in the Amarat, Ibn Hadhdhal, camped in 1920-22 in Syrian territory. In 1923, he visited Ibn Sa'ud who loaded him with gifts, deftly taking advantage of this Shaikhly jealousy to seduce Ibn Mijlad. The Bahamshah section, however, up to 1926, remained in 'Iraq in their native area.

Even Jazza', although he visited Ibn Sa'ud and obtained lavish gifts from him, remained camped inside 'Iraq. Reference to records will show that, in 1924, he was camped at Kerbala, in 1925 at Lusuf and then outside Najf, in 1926-27 at Al Fil.

In 1927, the Mijlad-Hadhdhal jealousies became further aggravated owing to a dispute over some stolen camels (the Sulailat case) and Muhammad al Turki ibn Mijlad raided Ibn Hadhdhal, the latter's followers counter-raiding Muhammad.

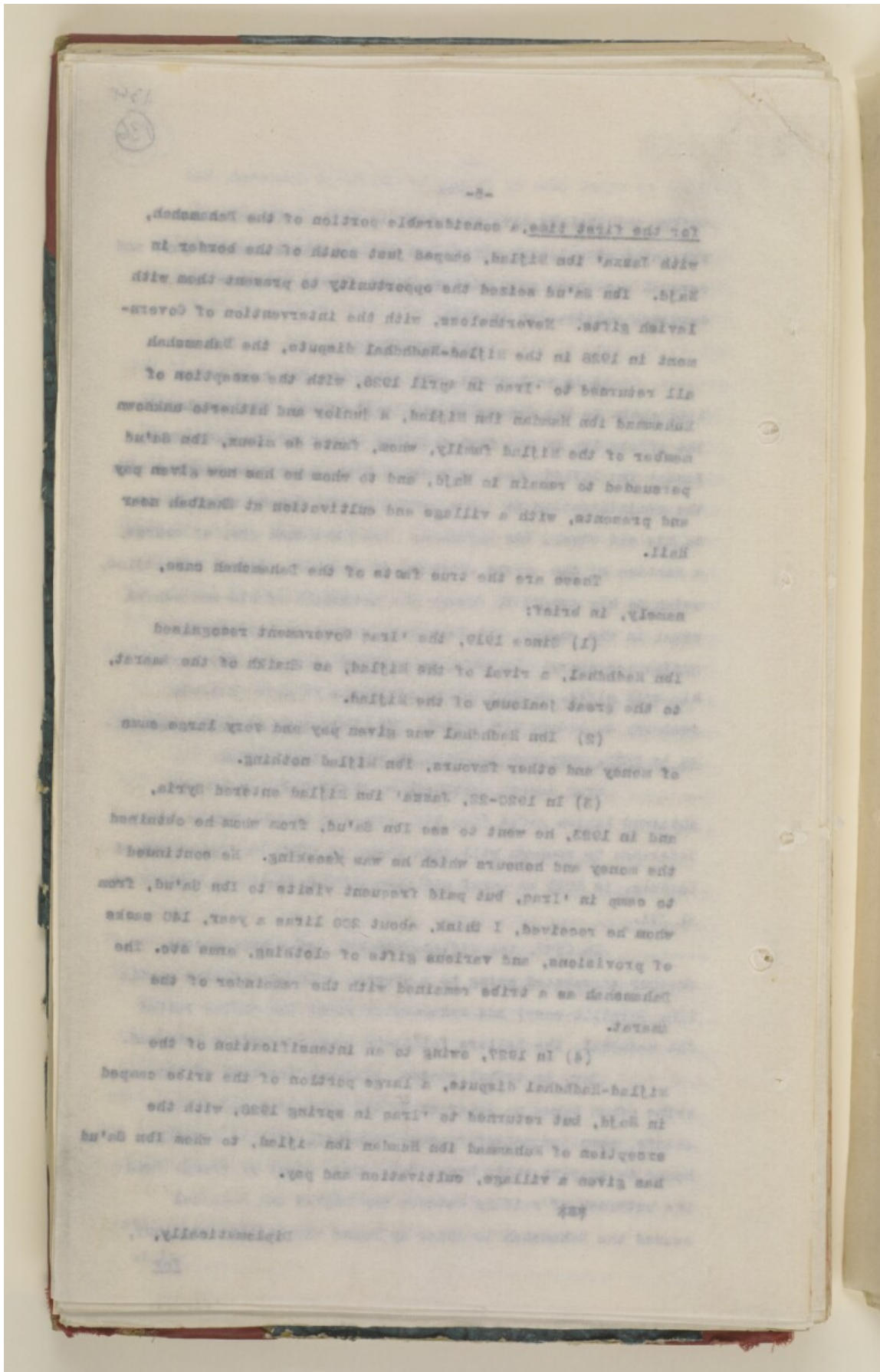
Now, by tribal custom, although the bulk of the tribe often takes no interest in the jealousies of their chiefs, when the matter reaches fighting, all are morally bound to support their blood relations, right or wrong. Thus the outbreak of raiding between the Mijlad and Hadhdhal caused the Bahamshah to close up round the Mijlad, and 1927,

for





Diplomatically,





-6-

Diplomatically, however, these facts did not help Ibn Sa'ud in arguing with Government, and he consequently endeavoured to find arguments supporting his claim. He has stated on various occasions:

(a) That the Bahamshah have always been Najdis.

Now the Bahamshah form rather more than one half of the Amarat and the ~~Bahamshah~~ ^{Muhammerah} Treaty signed by Ibn Sa'ud, states that the Amarat are 'Iraqis. Surely, if more than half that tribe had been Najdis, the acute Ibn Sa'ud would not have signed a bald statement that the Amarat were Iraqis. But the Muhammerah Treaty was signed before Jazza' began his intrigues with Najd.

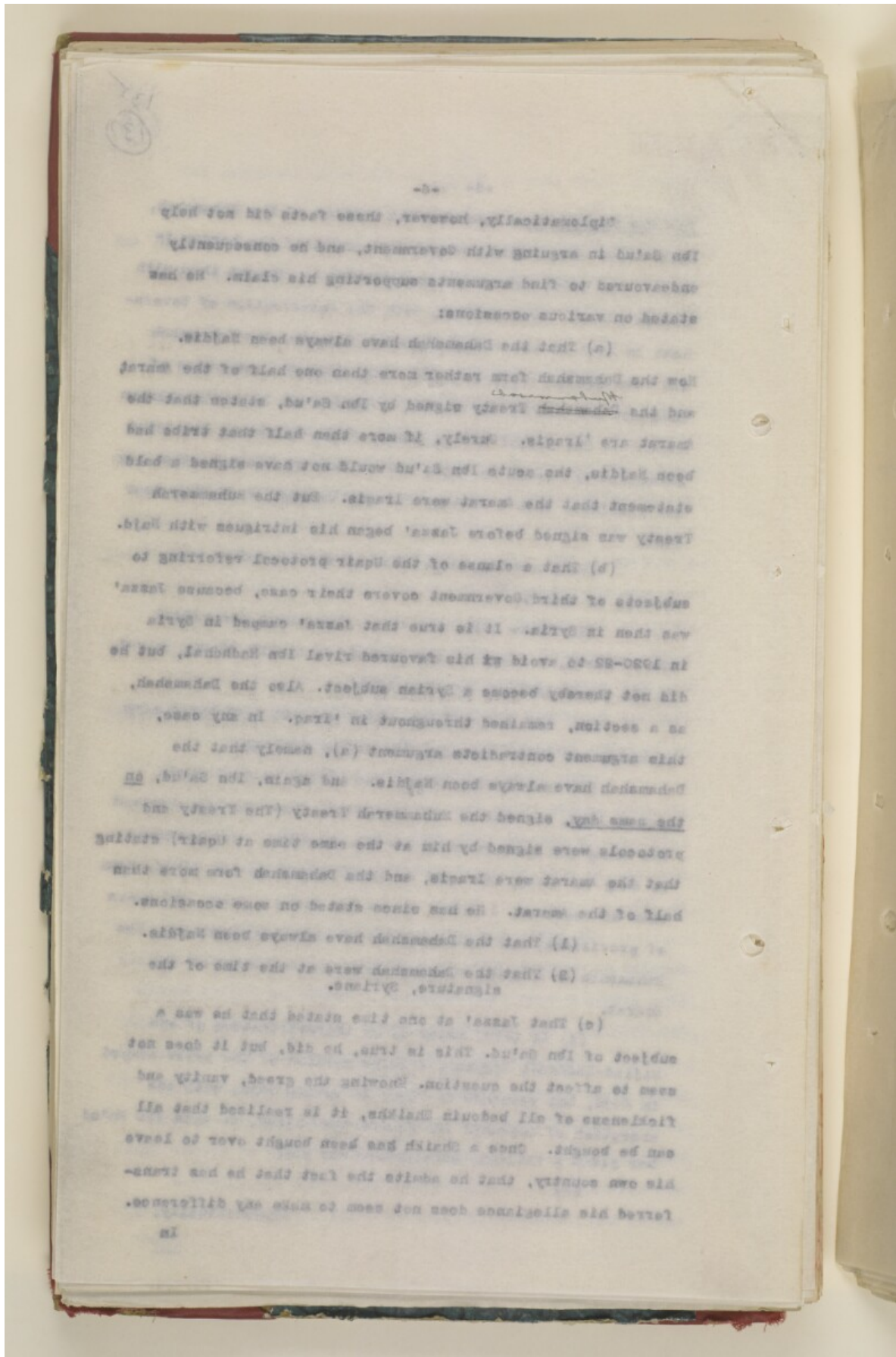
(b) That a clause of the Uqair protocol referring to subjects of third Government covers their case, because Jazza' was then in Syria. It is true that Jazza' camped in Syria in 1920-22 to avoid his favoured rival Ibn Hachdhal, but he did not thereby become a Syrian subject. Also the Bahamshah, as a section, remained throughout in 'Iraq. In any case, this argument contradicts argument (a), namely that the Bahamshah have always been Najdis. And again, Ibn Sa'ud, on the same day, signed the Muhammerah Treaty (The Treaty and protocols were signed by him at the same time at Uqair) stating that the Amarat were Iraqis, and the Bahamshah form more than half of the Amarat. He has since stated on some occasions.

(1) That the Bahamshah have always been Najdis.

(2) That the Bahamshah were at the time of the signature, Syrians.

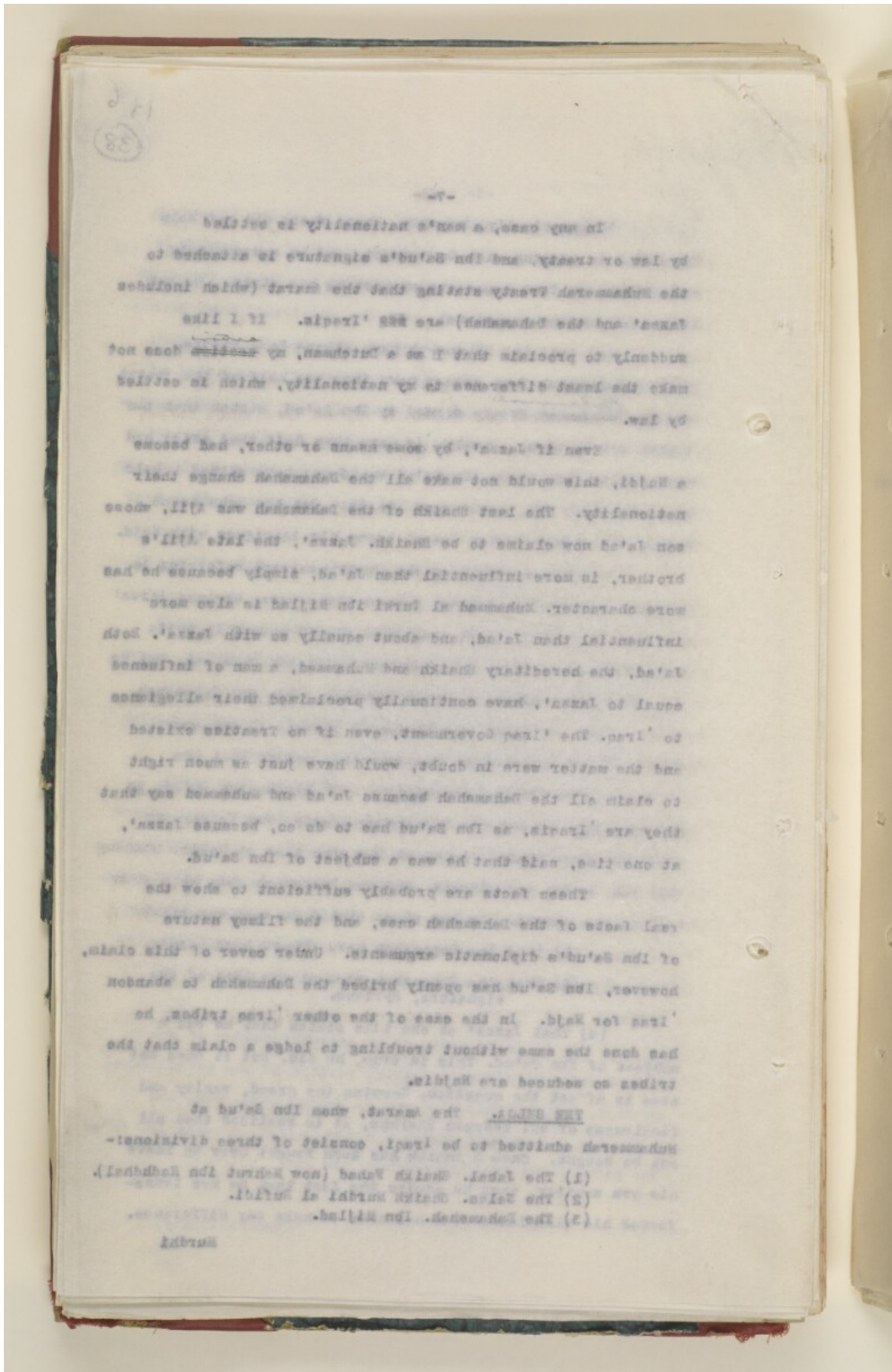
(c) That Jazza' at one time stated that he was a subject of Ibn Sa'ud. This is true, he did, but it does not seem to affect the question. Knowing the greed, vanity and fickleness of all bedouin Shaikhs, it is realised that all can be bought. Once a Shaikh has been bought over to leave his own country, that he admits the fact that he has transferred his allegiance does not seem to make any difference.

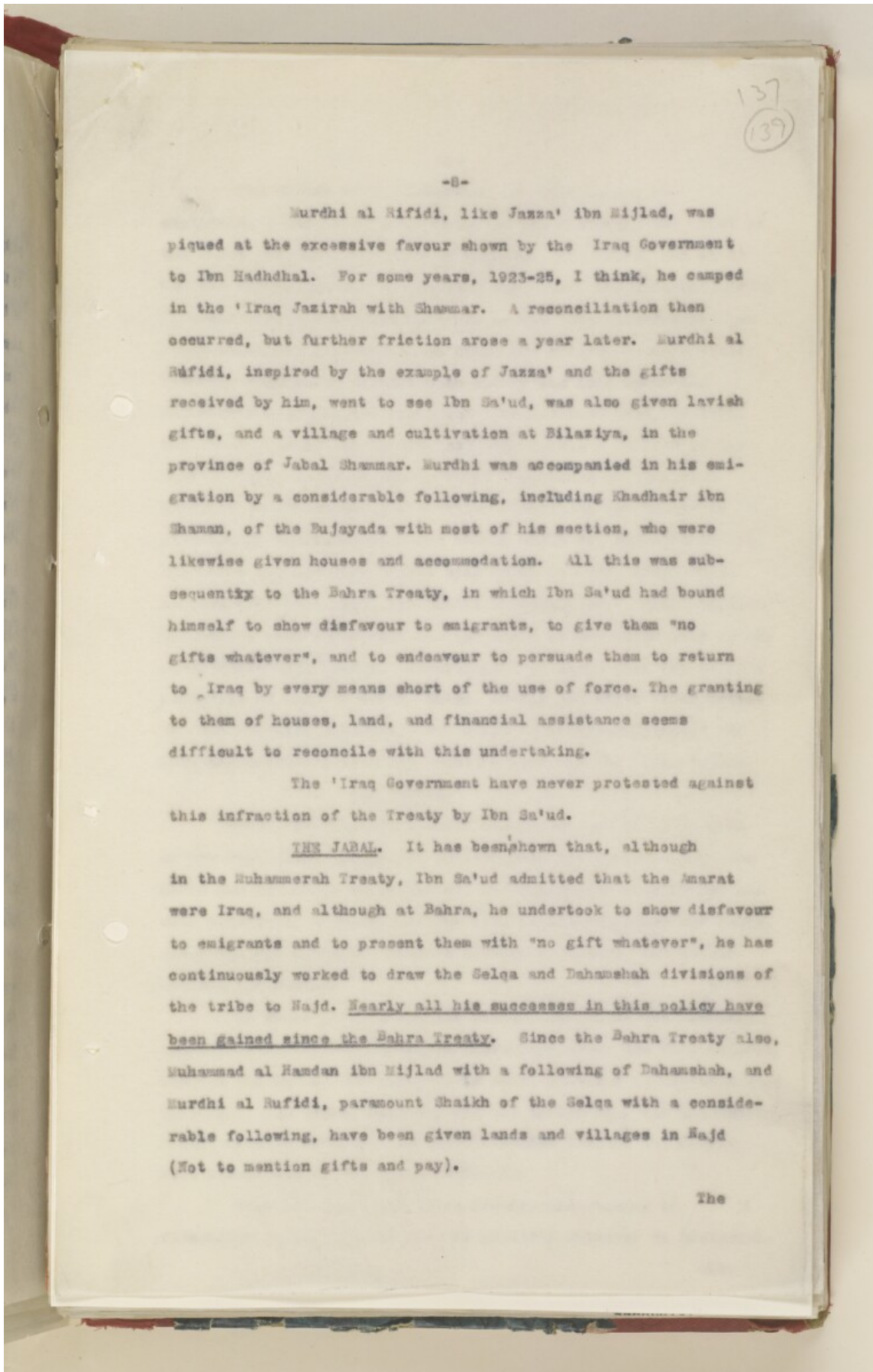
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Murchi





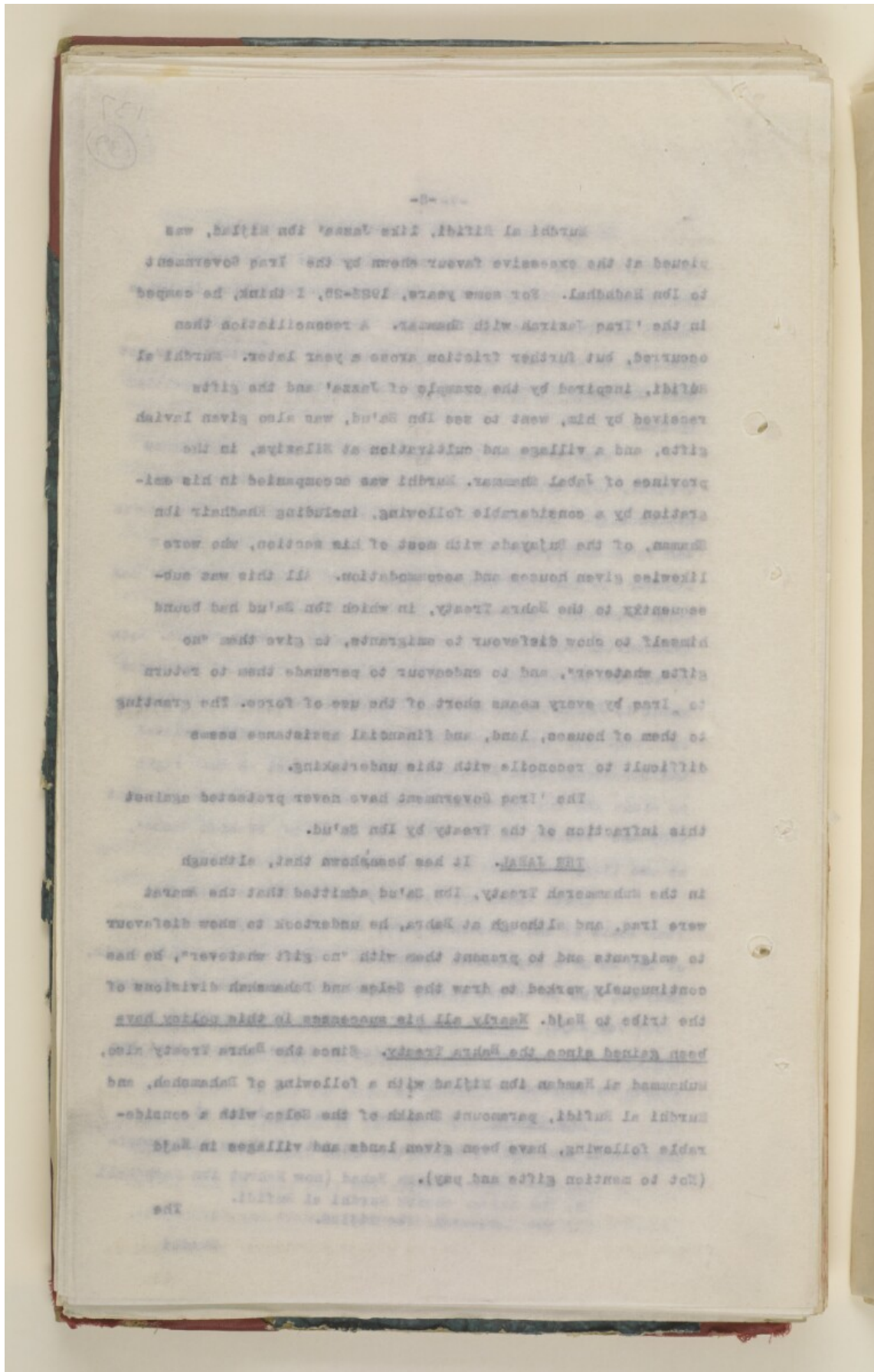
-B-

Murdhi al Rifidi, like Jazza' ibn Mijlad, was piqued at the excessive favour shown by the Iraq Government to Ibn Haddhal. For some years, 1923-25, I think, he camped in the 'Iraq Jazirah with Shammar. A reconciliation then occurred, but further friction arose a year later. Murdhi al Rifidi, inspired by the example of Jazza' and the gifts received by him, went to see Ibn Sa'ud, was also given lavish gifts, and a village and cultivation at Bilasiya, in the province of Jabal Shammar. Murdhi was accompanied in his emigration by a considerable following, including Khadhair ibn Shammar, of the Bujayada with most of his section, who were likewise given houses and accommodation. All this was subsequently to the Bahra Treaty, in which Ibn Sa'ud had bound himself to show disfavour to emigrants, to give them "no gifts whatever", and to endeavour to persuade them to return to Iraq by every means short of the use of force. The granting to them of houses, land, and financial assistance seems difficult to reconcile with this undertaking.

The 'Iraq Government have never protested against this infraction of the Treaty by Ibn Sa'ud.

THE JABAL. It has been shown that, although in the Muhammerah Treaty, Ibn Sa'ud admitted that the Amarat were Iraq, and although at Bahra, he undertook to show disfavour to emigrants and to present them with "no gift whatever", he has continuously worked to draw the Selqa and Bahamshah divisions of the tribe to Najd. Nearly all his successes in this policy have been gained since the Bahra Treaty. Since the Bahra Treaty also, Muhammad al Hamdan ibn Mijlad with a following of Bahamshah, and Murdhi al Rifidi, paramount Shaikh of the Selqa with a considerable following, have been given lands and villages in Najd (Not to mention gifts and pay).

The





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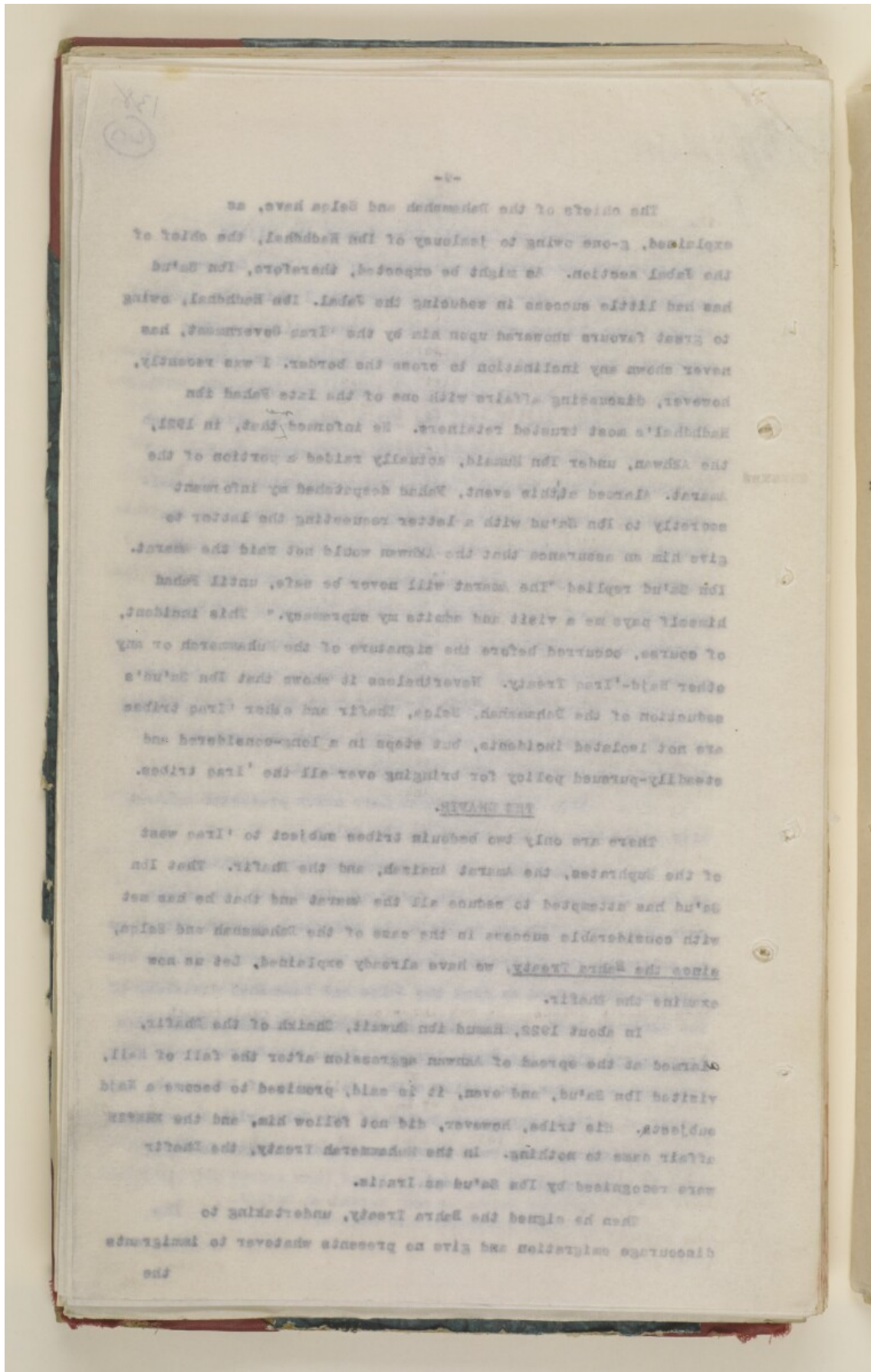
The chiefs of the Bahamshah and Salqa have, as explained, g-one owing to jealousy of Ibn Hachdhal, the chief of the Jabal section. As might be expected, therefore, Ibn Sa'ud has had little success in seducing the Jabal. Ibn Hachdhal, owing to great favours showered upon him by the 'Iraq Government, has never shown any inclination to cross the border. I was recently, however, discussing affairs with one of the late Fahad ibn Hachdhal's most trusted retainers. He informed that, in 1921, the Akhwan, under Ibn Humaid, actually raided a portion of the Amarat. Alarmed at this event, Fahad despatched my informant secretly to Ibn Sa'ud with a letter requesting the latter to give him an assurance that the Akhwan would not raid the Amarat. Ibn Sa'ud replied "The Amarat will never be safe, until Fahad himself pays me a visit and admits my supremacy." This incident, of course, occurred before the signature of the Muhammerah or any other Najd-'Iraq Treaty. Nevertheless it shows that Ibn Sa'ud's seduction of the Bahamshah, Salqa, Dhafir and other 'Iraq tribes are not isolated incidents, but steps in a long-considered and steadily-pursued policy for bringing over all the 'Iraq tribes.

THE DHAFIR.

There are only two bedouin tribes subject to 'Iraq west of the Euphrates, the Amarat Anaisah, and the Dhafir. That Ibn Sa'ud has attempted to seduce all the Amarat and that he has met with considerable success in the case of the Bahamshah and Salqa, since the Bahra Treaty, we have already explained. Let us now examine the Dhafir.

In about 1922, Husud ibn Suwait, Shaikh of the Dhafir, alarmed at the spread of Akhwan aggression after the fall of Bail, visited Ibn Sa'ud, and even, it is said, promised to become a Najd subject. His tribe, however, did not follow him, and the DHAFIR affair came to nothing. In the Muhammerah Treaty, the Dhafir were recognised by Ibn Sa'ud as Iraqis.

When he signed the Bahra Treaty, undertaking to discourage emigration and give no presents whatever to immigrants
the





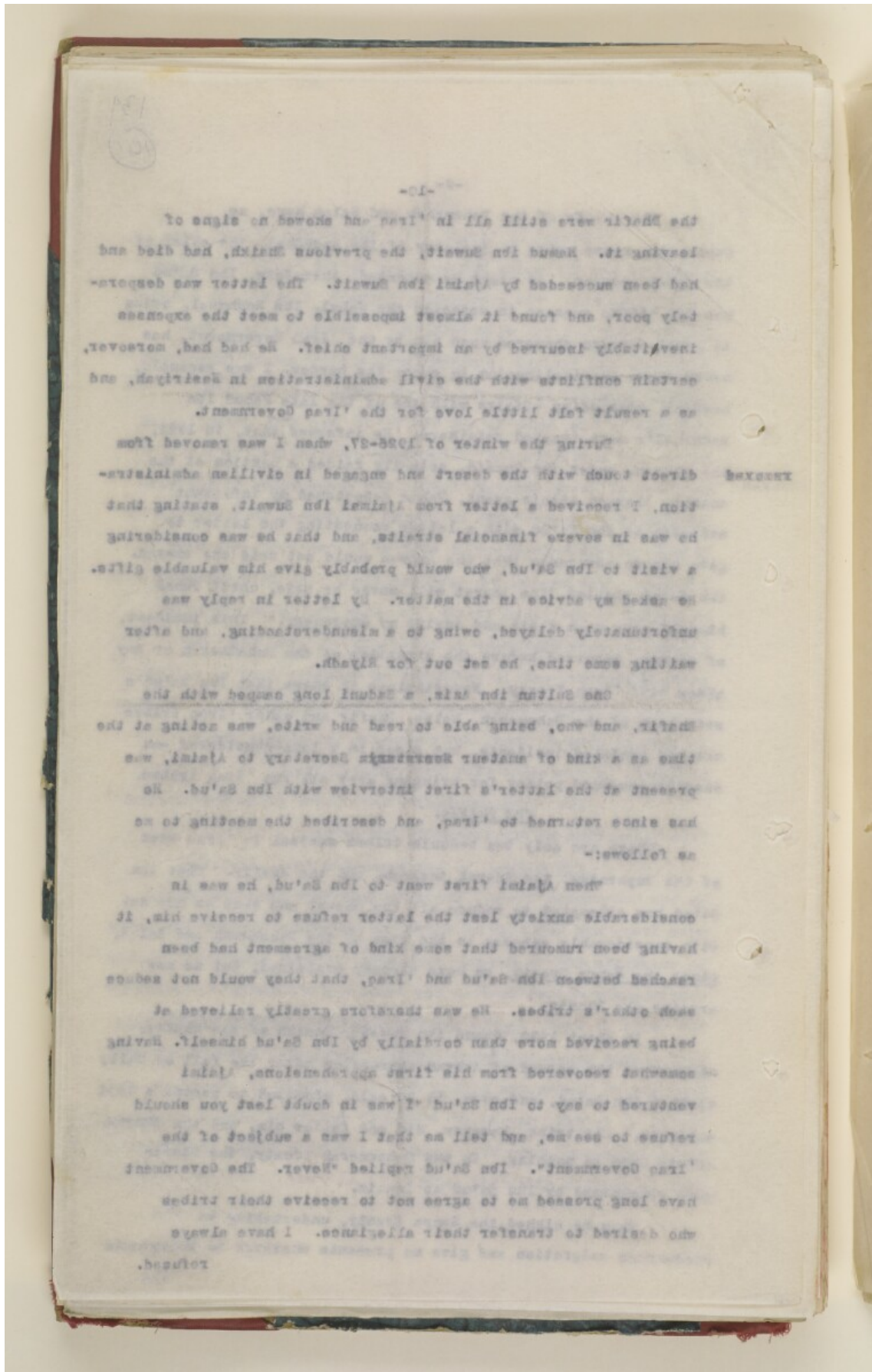
-10-

the Dhafir were still all in 'Iraq and showed no signs of leaving it. Mamud ibn Suwait, the previous Shaikh, had died and had been succeeded by Ajaimi ibn Suwait. The latter was desperately poor, and found it almost impossible to meet the expenses inevitably incurred by an important chief. He had had, moreover, certain conflicts with the civil administration in Haairiyah, and as a result felt little love for the 'Iraq Government.

During the winter of 1926-27, when I was removed from direct touch with the desert and engaged in civilian administration, I received a letter from Ajaimi ibn Suwait, stating that he was in severe financial straits, and that he was considering a visit to Ibn Sa'ud, who would probably give him valuable gifts. He asked my advice in the matter. My letter in reply was unfortunately delayed, owing to a misunderstanding, and after waiting some time, he set out for Riyadh.

One Sultan ibn Aziz, a Saduni long camped with the Dhafir, and who, being able to read and write, was acting at the time as a kind of amateur Secretary to Ajaimi, was present at the latter's first interview with Ibn Sa'ud. He has since returned to 'Iraq, and described the meeting to me as follows:-

When Ajaimi first went to Ibn Sa'ud, he was in considerable anxiety lest the latter refuse to receive him, it having been rumoured that some kind of agreement had been reached between Ibn Sa'ud and 'Iraq, that they would not seduce each other's tribes. He was therefore greatly relieved at being received more than cordially by Ibn Sa'ud himself. Having somewhat recovered from his first apprehensions, Ajaimi ventured to say to Ibn Sa'ud "I was in doubt lest you should refuse to see me, and tell me that I was a subject of the 'Iraq Government". Ibn Sa'ud replied "Never. The Government have long pressed me to agree not to receive their tribes who desired to transfer their allegiance. I have always refused.





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refused. I told them that, while such things might be done by Governments, to us Arabs it was disgraceful to repel a guest who came to desire permission to camp in one's territory".

Ibn Sa'ud subsequently said "Hamud as Suwait came to see me some years ago, and promised to bring the Dhafir over to Najd, but he broke his word, and betrayed me, you must swear an oath to remain in Najd and not return to 'Iraq'. Ajaimai swore as was requested, and was thereupon laden with gifts, including about 150 liras in gold.

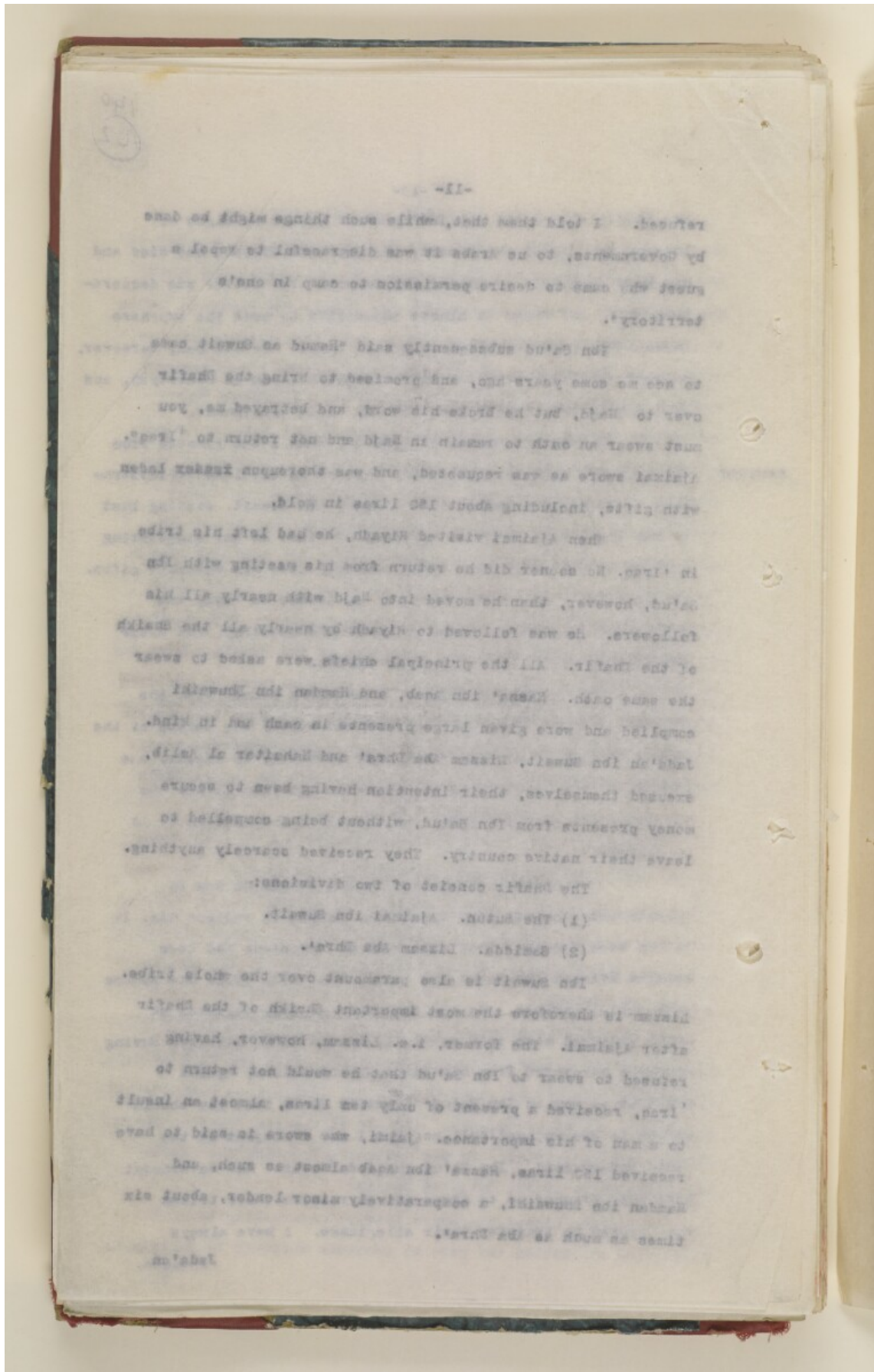
When Ajaimai visited Riyadh, he had left his tribe in 'Iraq. No sooner did he return from his meeting with Ibn Sa'ud, however, than he moved into Najd with nearly all his followers. He was followed to Riyadh by nearly all the Shaikh of the Dhafir. All the principal chiefs were asked to swear the same oath. Massa' ibn Aqab, and Hamdan ibn Dhuhaihi complied and were given large presents in cash and in kind. Jada'an ibn Suwait, Lizzam Aba Dhra' and Mahaitar al Aslib, excused themselves, their intention having been to secure money presents from Ibn Sa'ud, without being compelled to leave their native country. They received scarcely anything.

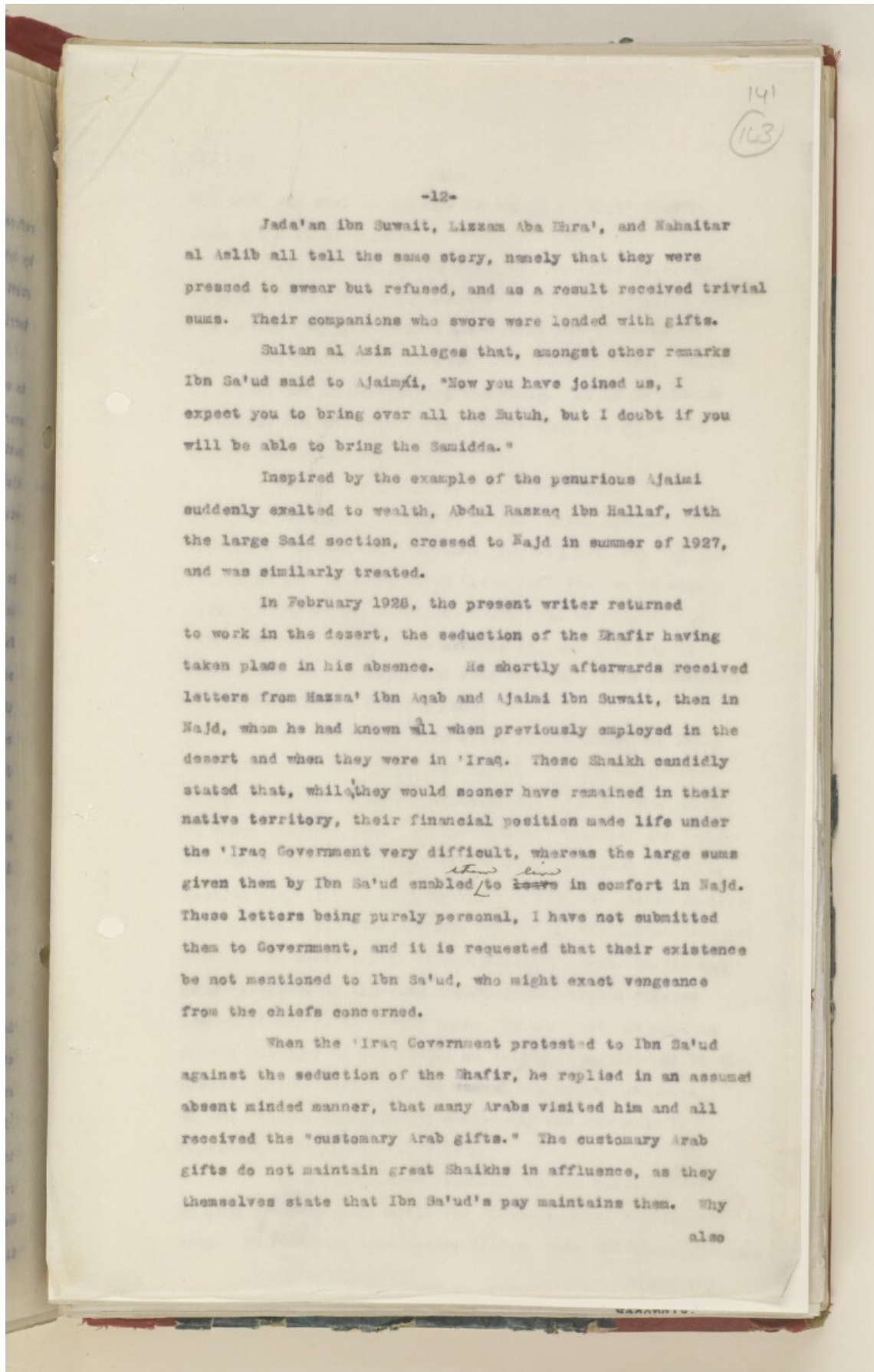
The Dhafir consist of two divisions:

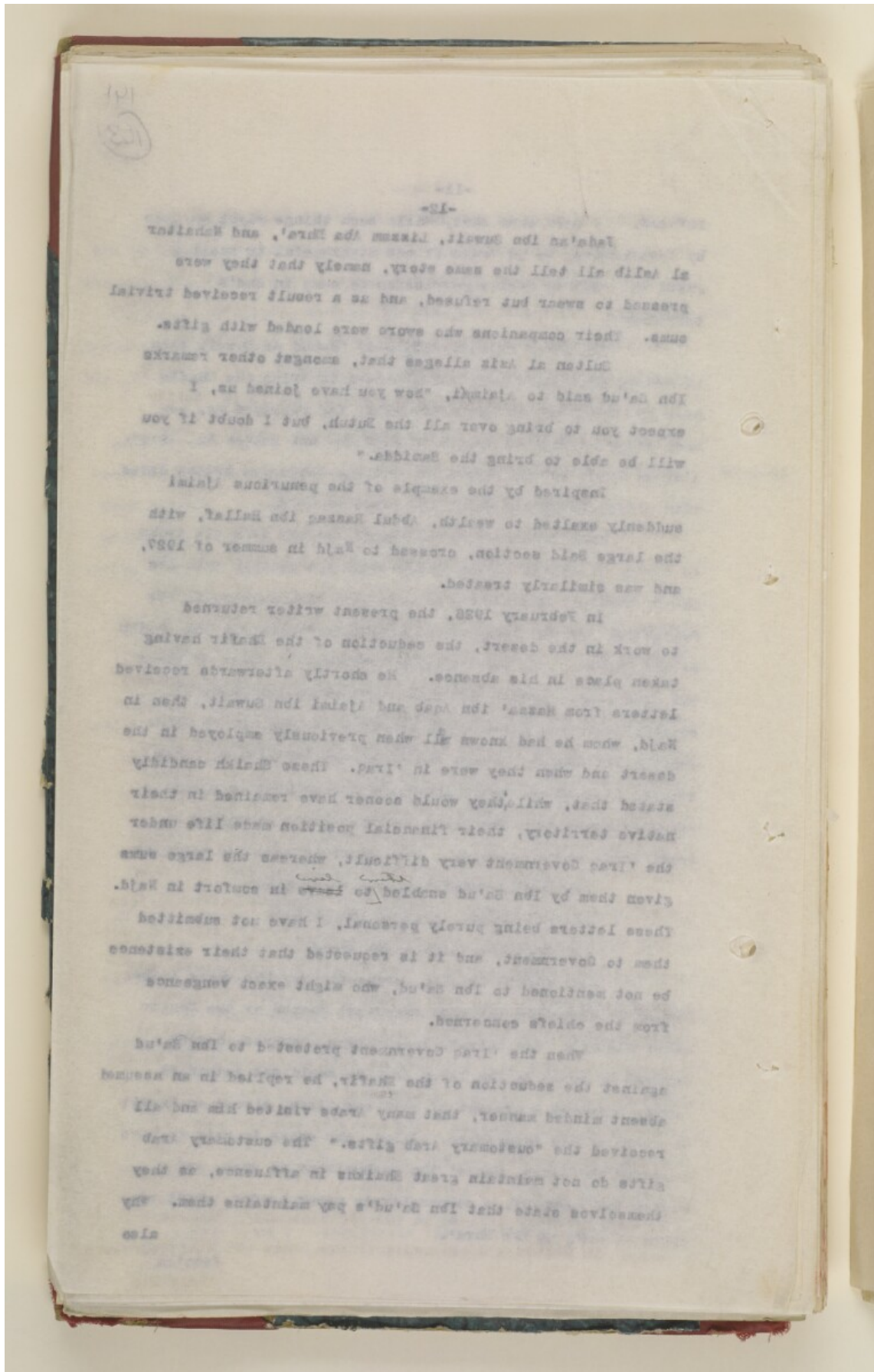
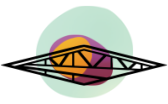
- (1) The Butun. Ajaimai ibn Suwait.
- (2) Samidda. Lizzam Aba Dhra'.

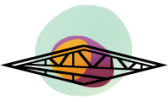
Ibn Suwait is also paramount over the whole tribe. Lizzam is therefore the most important Shaikh of the Dhafir after Ajaimai. The former, i.e. Lizzam, however, having refused to swear to Ibn Sa'ud that he would not return to 'Iraq, received a present of only ten liras, almost an insult to a man of his importance. Ajaimai, who swore is said to have received 150 liras, Massa' ibn Aqab almost as much, and Hamdan ibn Dhuhaihi, a comparatively minor leader, about six times as much as Aba Dhra'.

Jada'an









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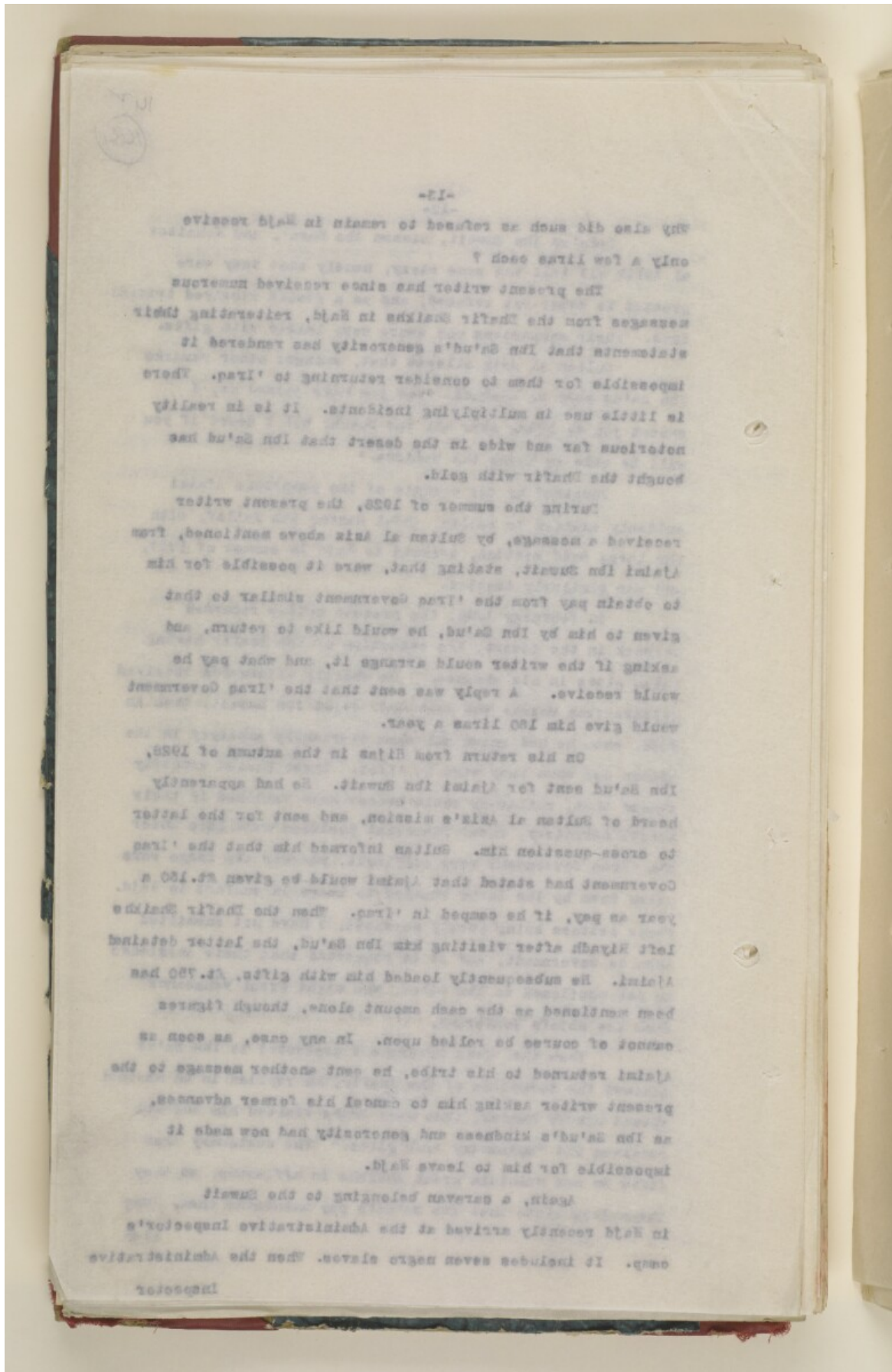
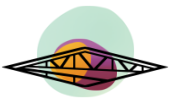
Why also did such as refused to remain in Najd receive only a few liras each ?

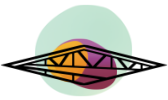
The present writer has since received numerous messages from the Dhafir Shaikhs in Najd, reiterating their statements that Ibn Sa'ud's generosity has rendered it impossible for them to consider returning to 'Iraq. There is little use in multiplying incidents. It is in reality notorious far and wide in the desert that Ibn Sa'ud has bought the Dhafir with gold.

During the summer of 1926, the present writer received a message, by Sultan al Asiz above mentioned, from Ajalmi ibn Suwait, stating that, were it possible for him to obtain pay from the 'Iraq Government similar to that given to him by Ibn Sa'ud, he would like to return, and asking if the writer could arrange it, and what pay he would receive. A reply was sent that the 'Iraq Government would give him 150 liras a year.

On his return from Hijaz in the autumn of 1926, Ibn Sa'ud sent for Ajalmi ibn Suwait. He had apparently heard of Sultan al Asiz's mission, and sent for the latter to cross-question him. Sultan informed him that the 'Iraq Government had stated that Ajalmi would be given St.150 a year as pay, if he camped in 'Iraq. When the Dhafir Shaikhs left Riyadh after visiting him Ibn Sa'ud, the latter detained Ajalmi. He subsequently loaded him with gifts, St.750 has been mentioned as the cash amount alone, though figures cannot of course be relied upon. In any case, as soon as Ajalmi returned to his tribe, he sent another message to the present writer asking him to cancel his former advances, as Ibn Sa'ud's kindness and generosity had now made it impossible for him to leave Najd.

Again, a caravan belonging to the Suwait in Najd recently arrived at the Administrative Inspector's camp. It includes seven negro slaves. When the Administrative Inspector





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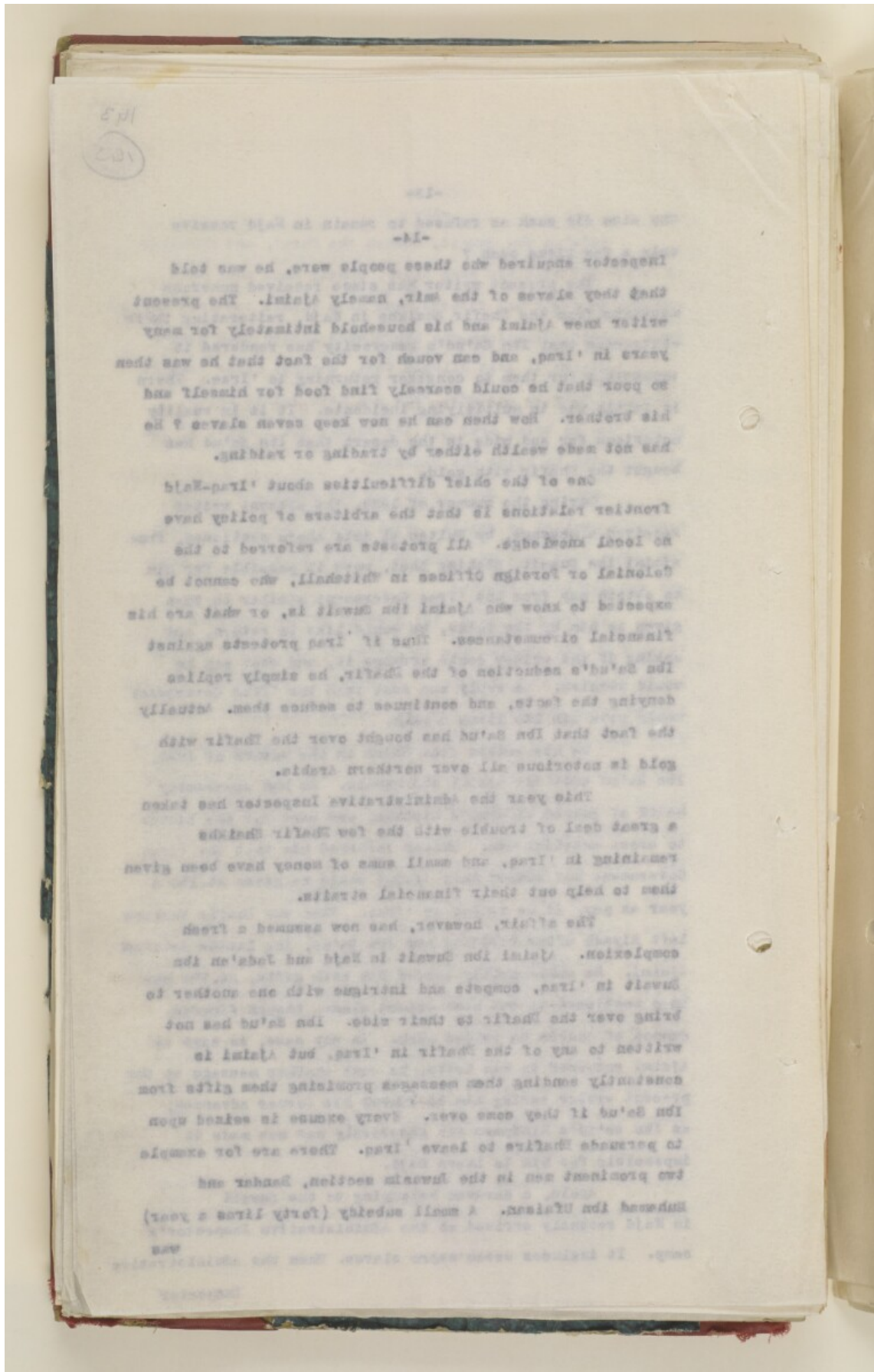
Inspector enquired who these people were, he was told that they slaves of the Amir, namely Ajaimi. The present writer knew Ajaimi and his household intimately for many years in 'Iraq, and can vouch for the fact that he was then so poor that he could scarcely find food for himself and his brother. How then can he now keep seven slaves? He has not made wealth either by trading or raiding.

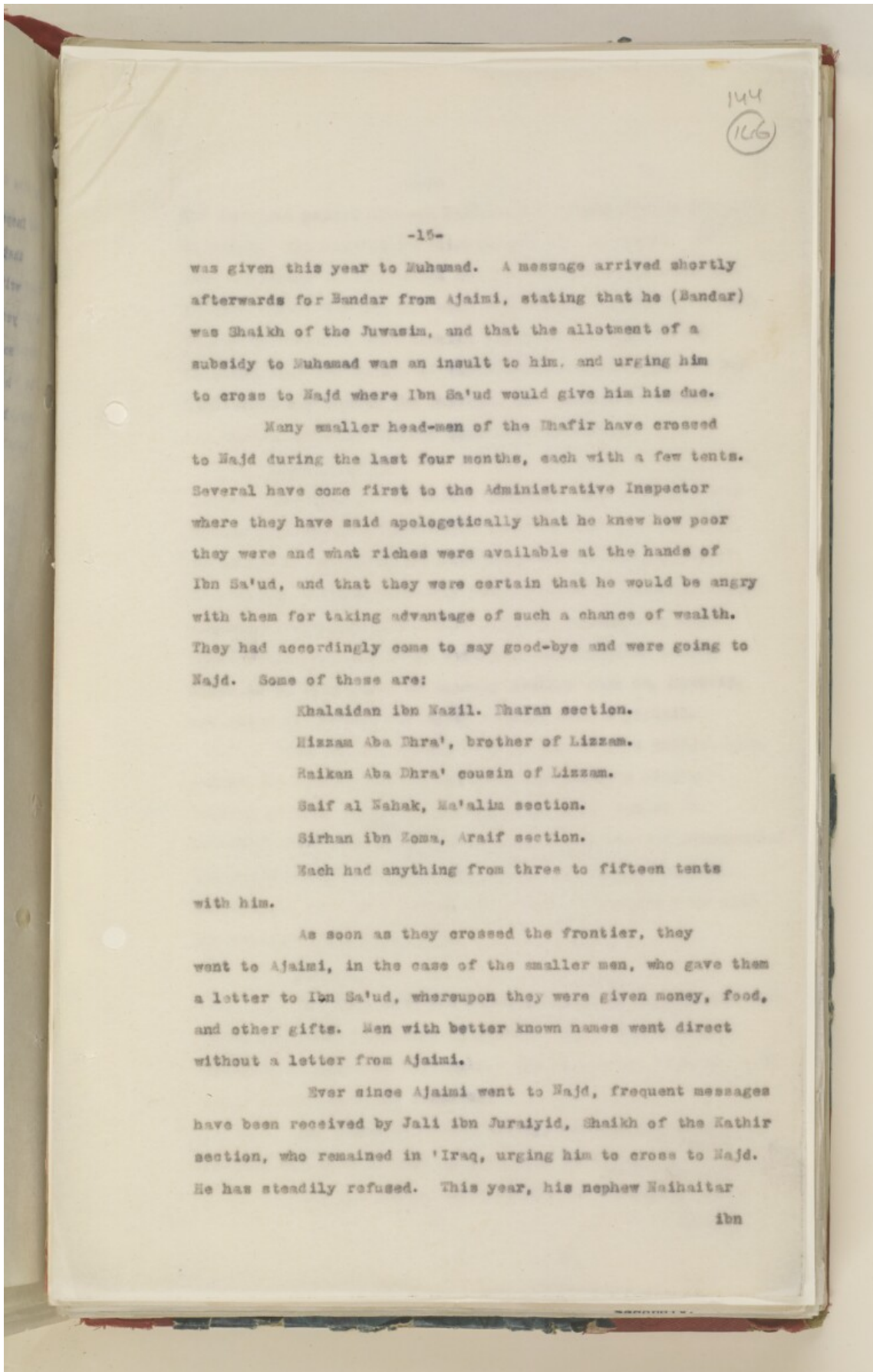
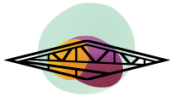
One of the chief difficulties about 'Iraq-Najd frontier relations is that the arbiters of policy have no local knowledge. All protests are referred to the Colonial or Foreign Offices in Whitehall, who cannot be expected to know who Ajaimi ibn Suwait is, or what are his financial circumstances. Thus if 'Iraq protests against Ibn Sa'ud's seduction of the Dhafir, he simply replies denying the facts, and continues to seduce them. Actually the fact that Ibn Sa'ud has bought over the Dhafir with gold is notorious all over northern Arabia.

This year the Administrative Inspector has taken a great deal of trouble with the few Dhafir Shaikhs remaining in 'Iraq, and small sums of money have been given them to help out their financial straits.

The affair, however, has now assumed a fresh complexion. Ajaimi ibn Suwait in Najd and Jada'an ibn Suwait in 'Iraq, compete and intrigue with one another to bring over the Dhafir to their side. Ibn Sa'ud has not written to any of the Dhafir in 'Iraq, but Ajaimi is constantly sending them messages promising them gifts from Ibn Sa'ud if they come over. Every excuse is seized upon to persuade Dhafirs to leave 'Iraq. There are for example two prominent men in the Jawasim section, Bandar and Muhammad ibn Ufaisan. A small subsidy (forty liras a year)

was





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was given this year to Muhammad. A message arrived shortly afterwards for Bandar from Ajaimi, stating that he (Bandar) was Shaikh of the Juwasim, and that the allotment of a subsidy to Muhammad was an insult to him, and urging him to cross to Najd where Ibn Sa'ud would give him his due.

Many smaller head-men of the Dhafir have crossed to Najd during the last four months, each with a few tents. Several have come first to the Administrative Inspector where they have said apologetically that he knew how poor they were and what riches were available at the hands of Ibn Sa'ud, and that they were certain that he would be angry with them for taking advantage of such a chance of wealth. They had accordingly come to say good-bye and were going to Najd. Some of these are:

Khalaidan ibn Nazil. Bharan section.

Hizzam Aba Dhra', brother of Lizzam.

Raikan Aba Dhra' cousin of Lizzam.

Saif al Nahak, Ma'alin section.

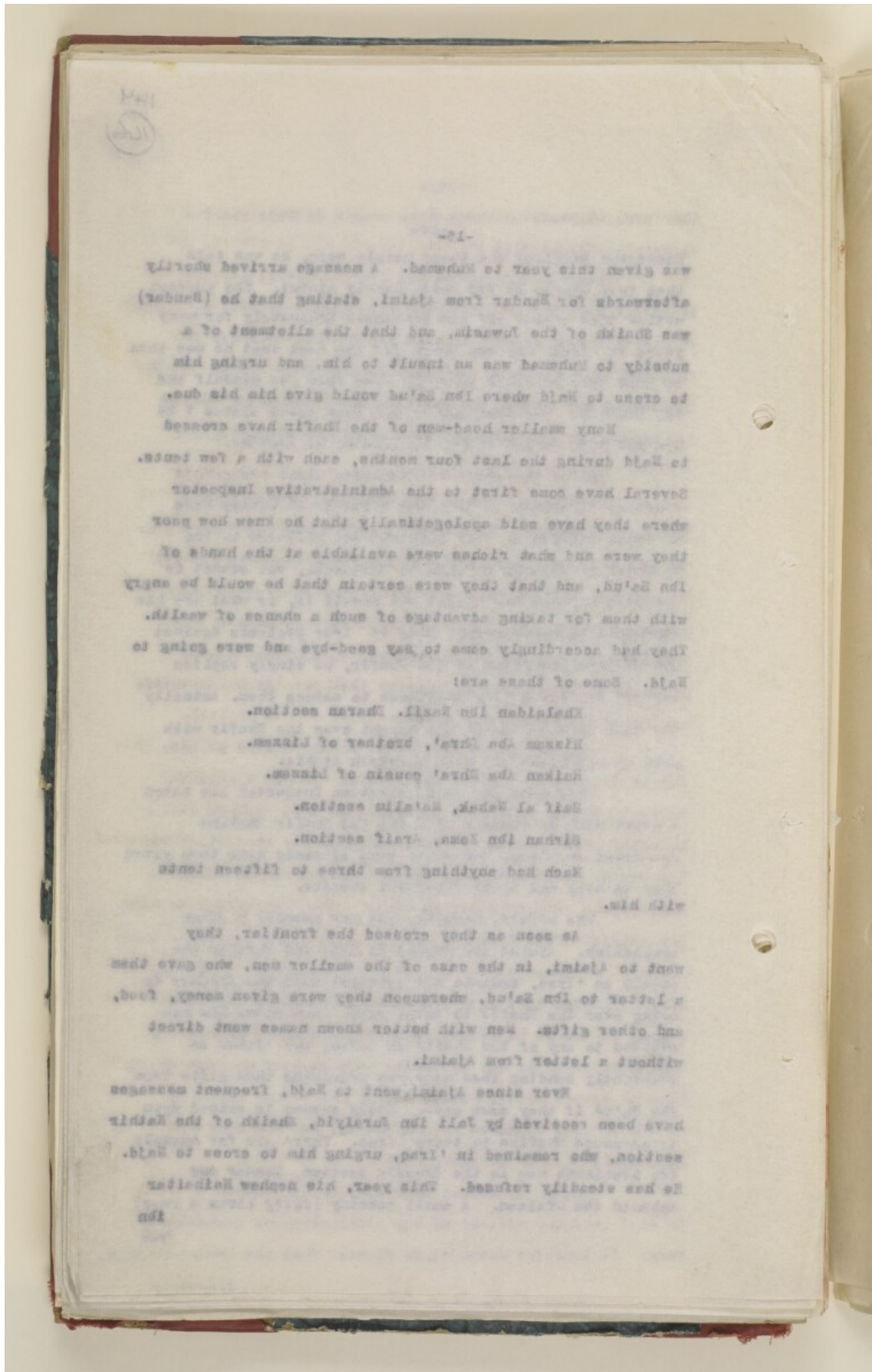
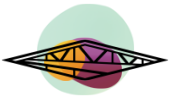
Sirhan ibn Zoma, Araif section.

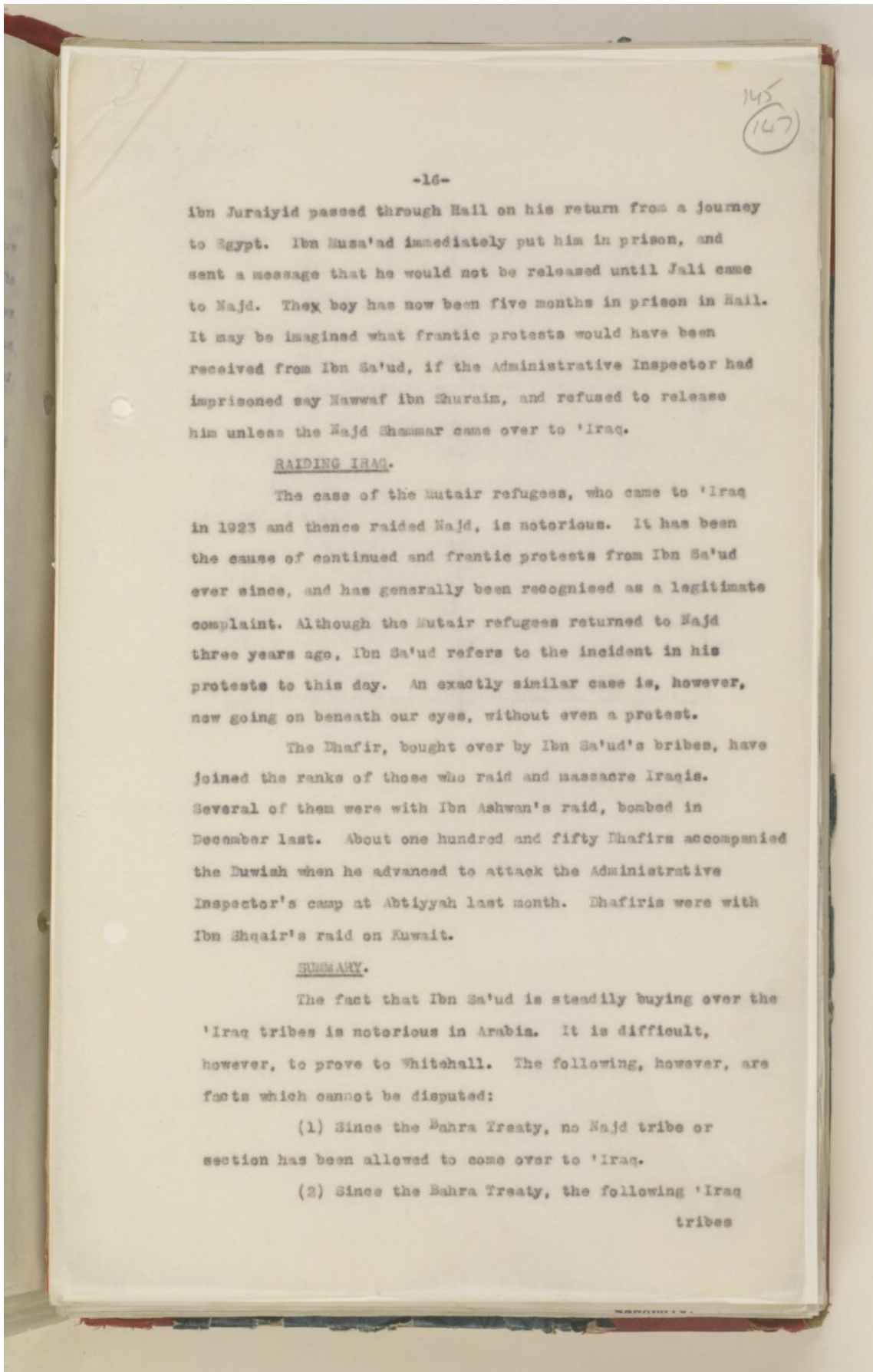
Each had anything from three to fifteen tents with him.

As soon as they crossed the frontier, they went to Ajaimi, in the case of the smaller men, who gave them a letter to Ibn Sa'ud, whereupon they were given money, food, and other gifts. Men with better known names went direct without a letter from Ajaimi.

Ever since Ajaimi went to Najd, frequent messages have been received by Jali ibn Juraid, Shaikh of the Kathir section, who remained in 'Iraq, urging him to cross to Najd. He has steadily refused. This year, his nephew Naihatar

ibn





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ibn Juraiyid passed through Hail on his return from a journey to Egypt. Ibn Musa'ad immediately put him in prison, and sent a message that he would not be released until Jali came to Najd. They boy has now been five months in prison in Hail. It may be imagined what frantic protests would have been received from Ibn Sa'ud, if the Administrative Inspector had imprisoned say Hawwaf ibn Shuraim, and refused to release him unless the Najd Shammar came over to 'Iraq.

RAIDING IRAQ.

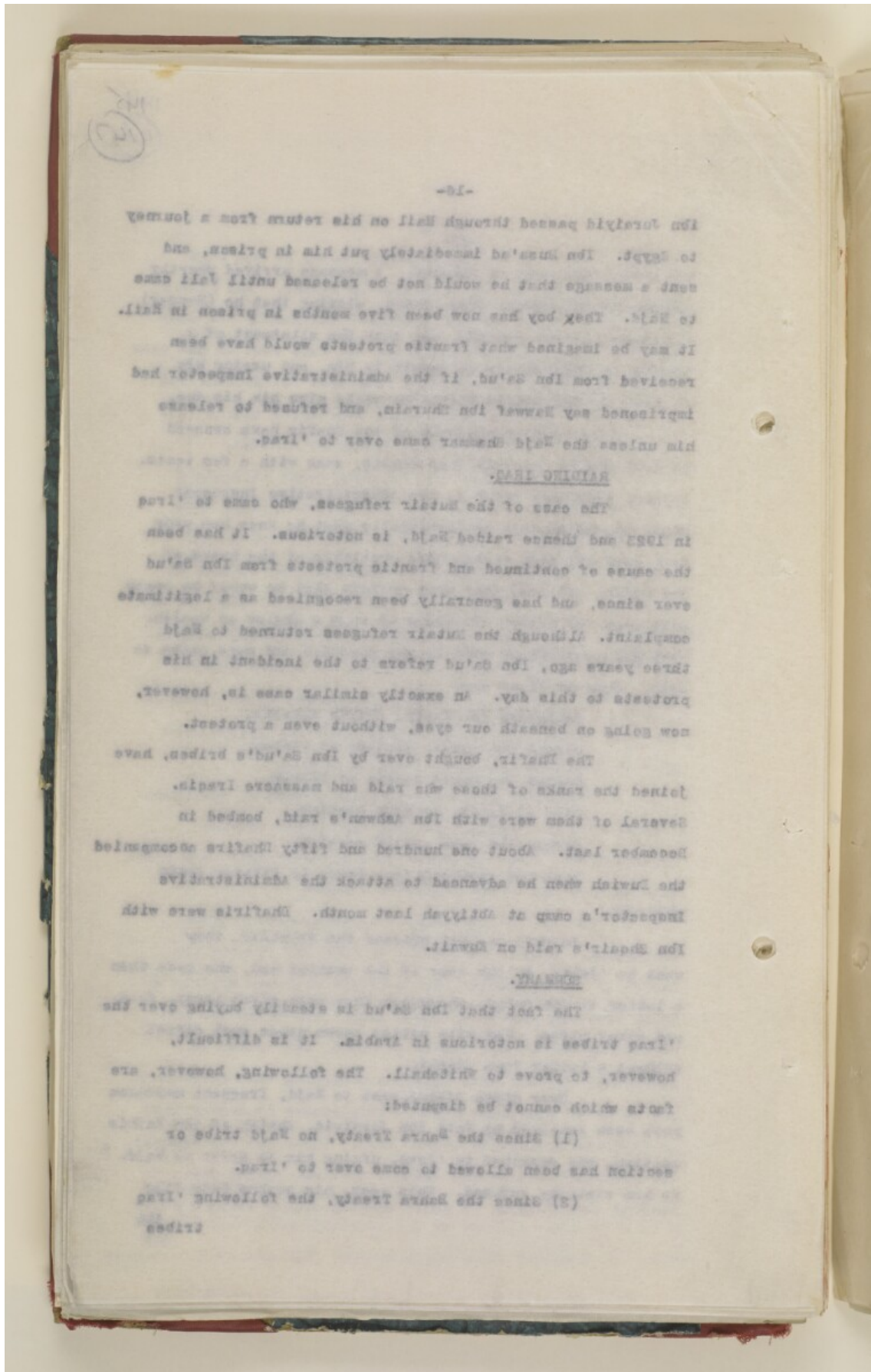
The case of the Mutair refugees, who came to 'Iraq in 1923 and thence raided Najd, is notorious. It has been the cause of continued and frantic protests from Ibn Sa'ud ever since, and has generally been recognised as a legitimate complaint. Although the Mutair refugees returned to Najd three years ago, Ibn Sa'ud refers to the incident in his protests to this day. An exactly similar case is, however, now going on beneath our eyes, without even a protest.

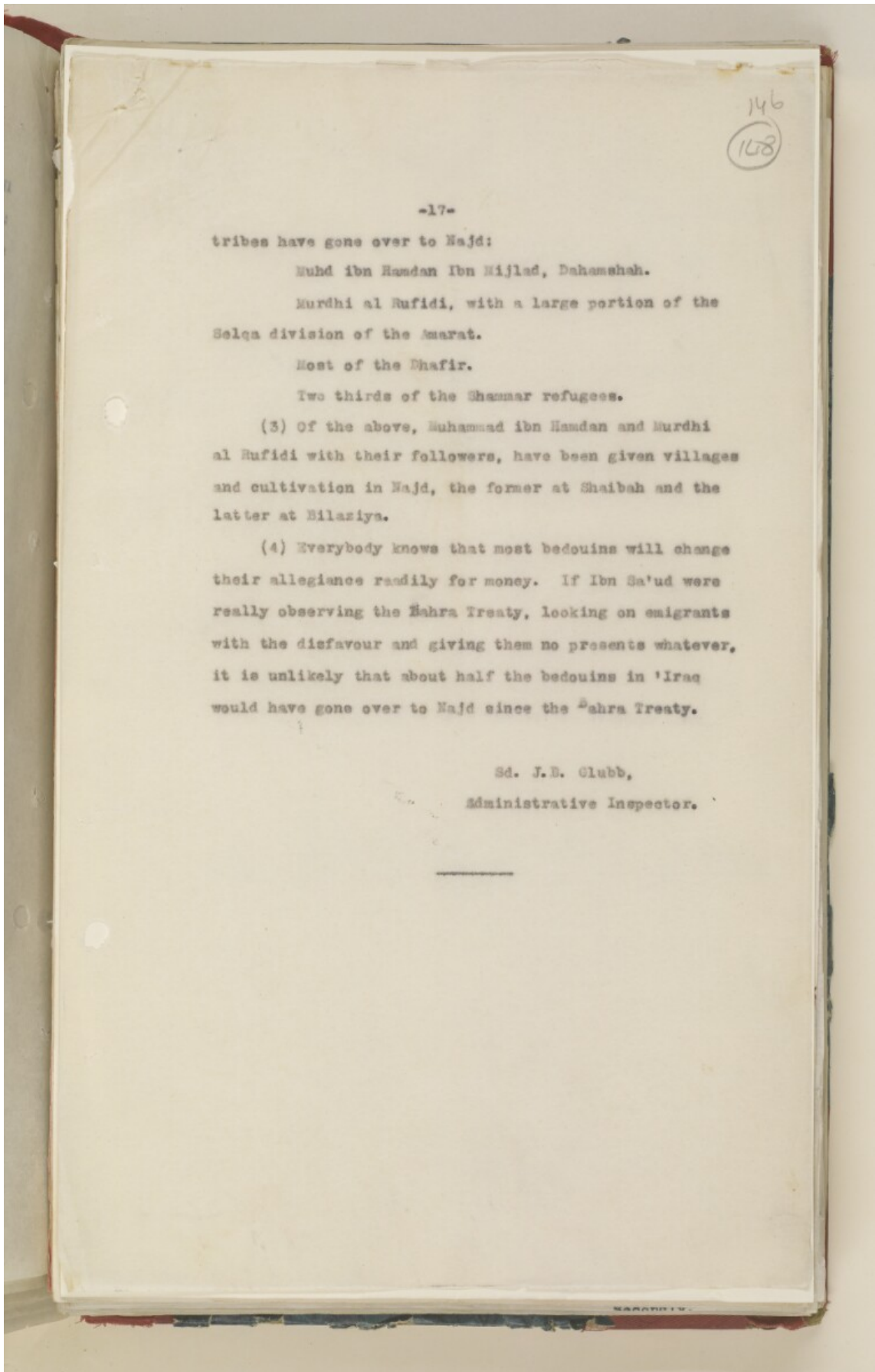
The Dhafir, bought over by Ibn Sa'ud's bribes, have joined the ranks of those who raid and massacre Iraqis. Several of them were with Ibn Ashwan's raid, bombed in December last. About one hundred and fifty Dhafir accompanied the Duwish when he advanced to attack the Administrative Inspector's camp at Abtiyyah last month. Dhafir were with Ibn Shqair's raid on Kuwait.

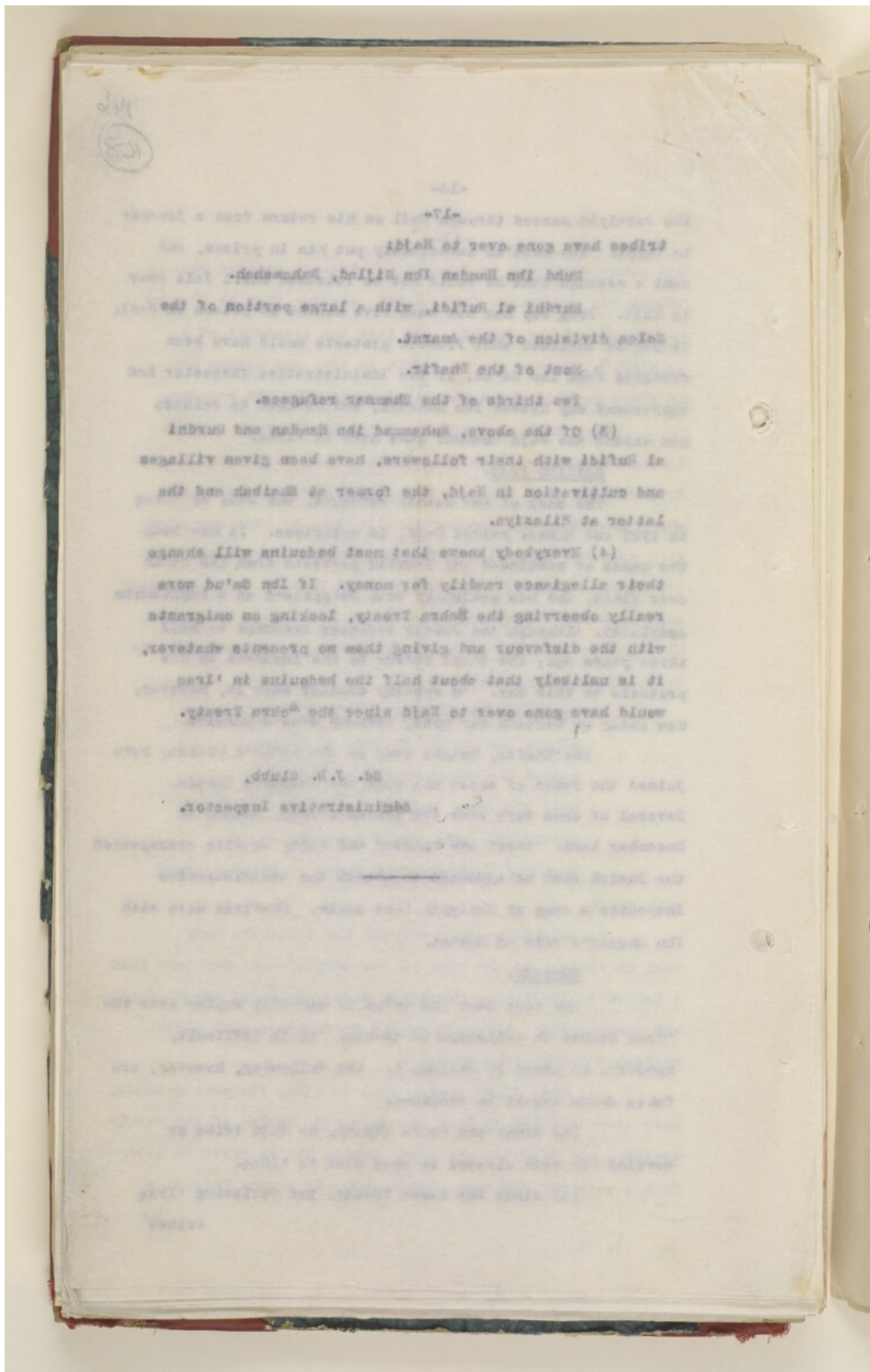
SUMMARY.

The fact that Ibn Sa'ud is steadily buying over the 'Iraq tribes is notorious in Arabia. It is difficult, however, to prove to Whitehall. The following, however, are facts which cannot be disputed:

- (1) Since the Bahra Treaty, no Najd tribe or section has been allowed to come over to 'Iraq.
- (2) Since the Bahra Treaty, the following 'Iraq tribes









SGPS...621...1081...5,000...18 9 23.

Confidential.

No. S.O. 1109

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.

Reg. No. 507

Date 2.6.29

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

H. C. F. 16.

SECRETARIAT OF H. E. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR 'IRAQ

Baghdad, 27 May, 1929.

By direction of His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq, a copy of correspondence as marked low is forwarded with compliments to :—

The Secretary to the Hon'ble
the Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf, Bushire.

[Signature]

Oriental Secretary
to H. E. The High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

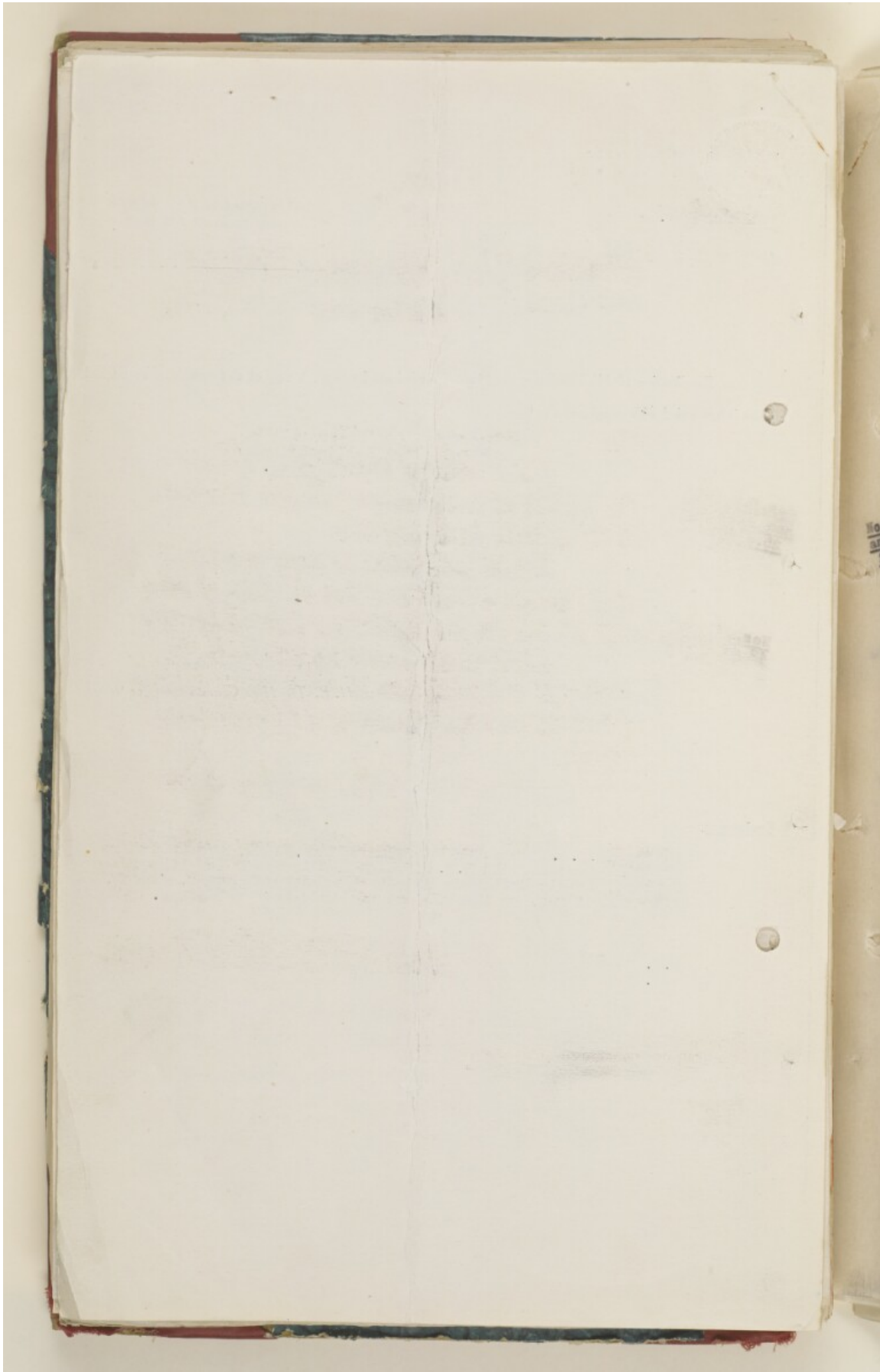
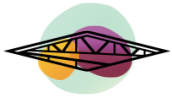
Enclosures :—

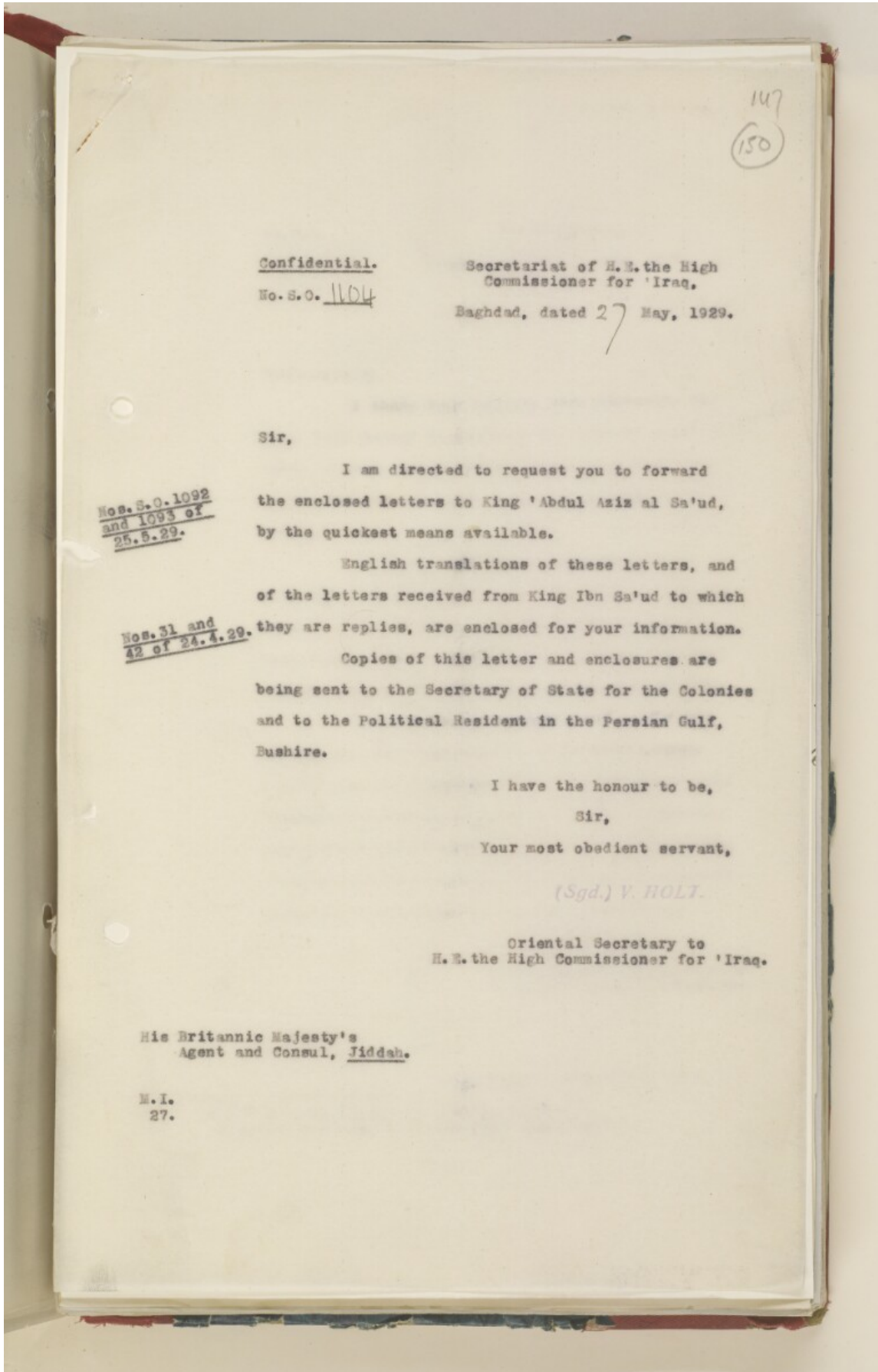
Letter No. S.O. 1104 dated the 27th of May, 1929, from the Oriental Secretary to H.E. the High Commissioner for 'Iraq, Baghdad, to His Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul, Jiddah, with enclosures, on the subject of 'Iraq-Najd relations.

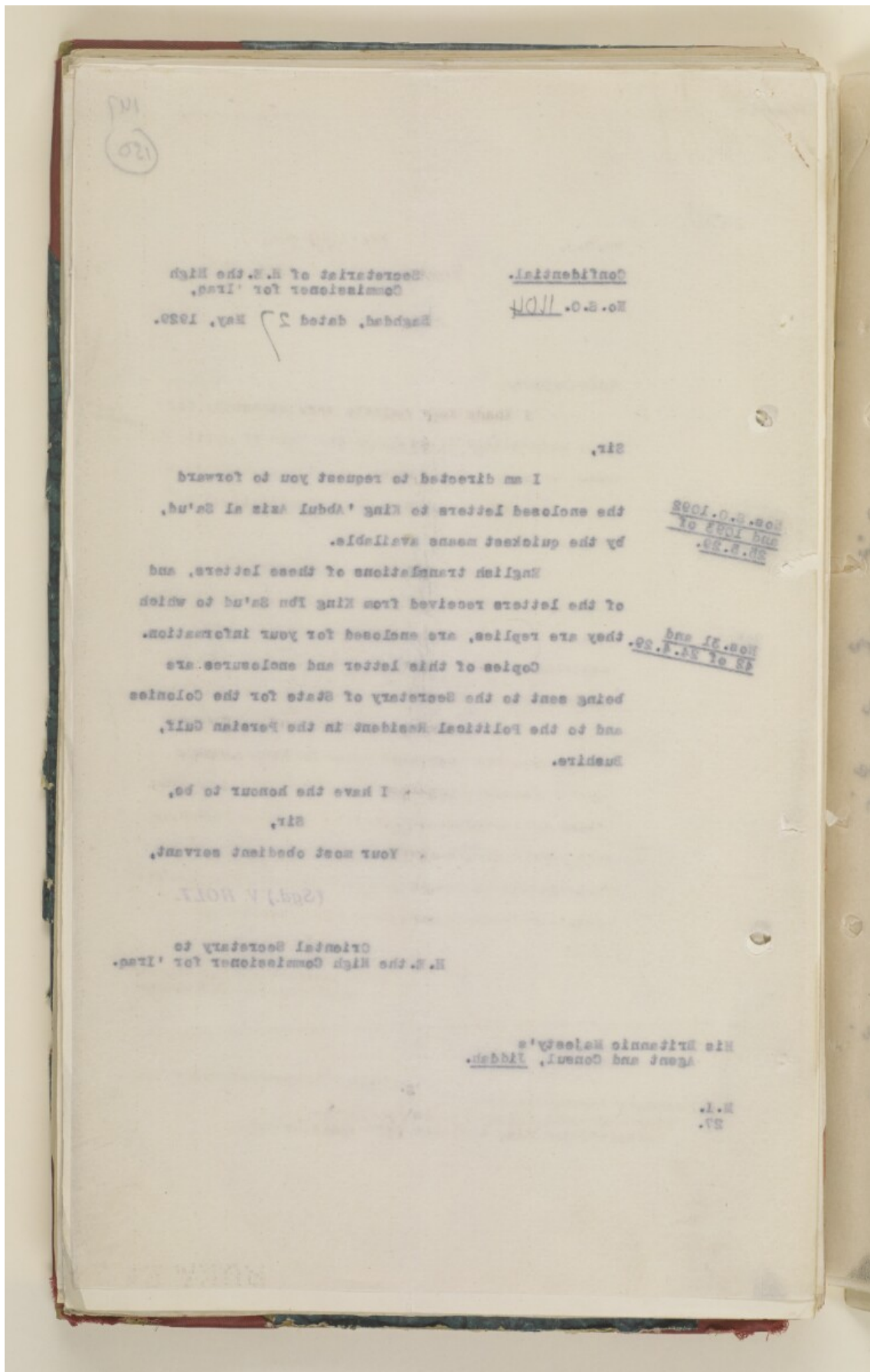
M.I.
27.

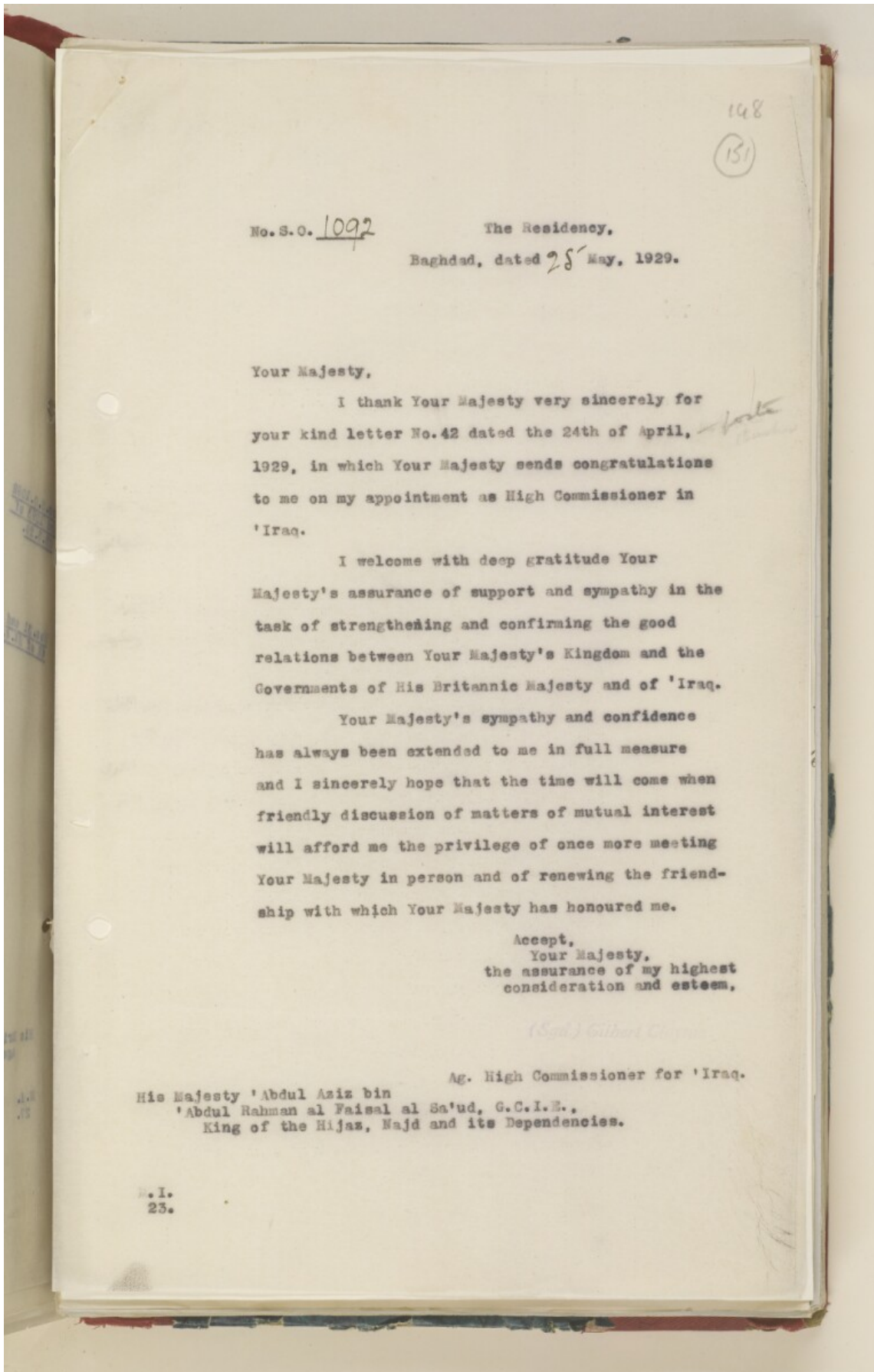
(Enclosure sent to Kuwait under Encl. No 19752, 27/5/29 for perusal & return)

[Signature]
6/6









No. S. O. 1092

The Residency,

Baghdad, dated 28 May, 1929.

Your Majesty,

I thank Your Majesty very sincerely for your kind letter No. 42 dated the 24th of April, 1929, in which Your Majesty sends congratulations to me on my appointment as High Commissioner in 'Iraq.

I welcome with deep gratitude Your Majesty's assurance of support and sympathy in the task of strengthening and confirming the good relations between Your Majesty's Kingdom and the Governments of His Britannic Majesty and of 'Iraq.

Your Majesty's sympathy and confidence has always been extended to me in full measure and I sincerely hope that the time will come when friendly discussion of matters of mutual interest will afford me the privilege of once more meeting Your Majesty in person and of renewing the friendship with which Your Majesty has honoured me.

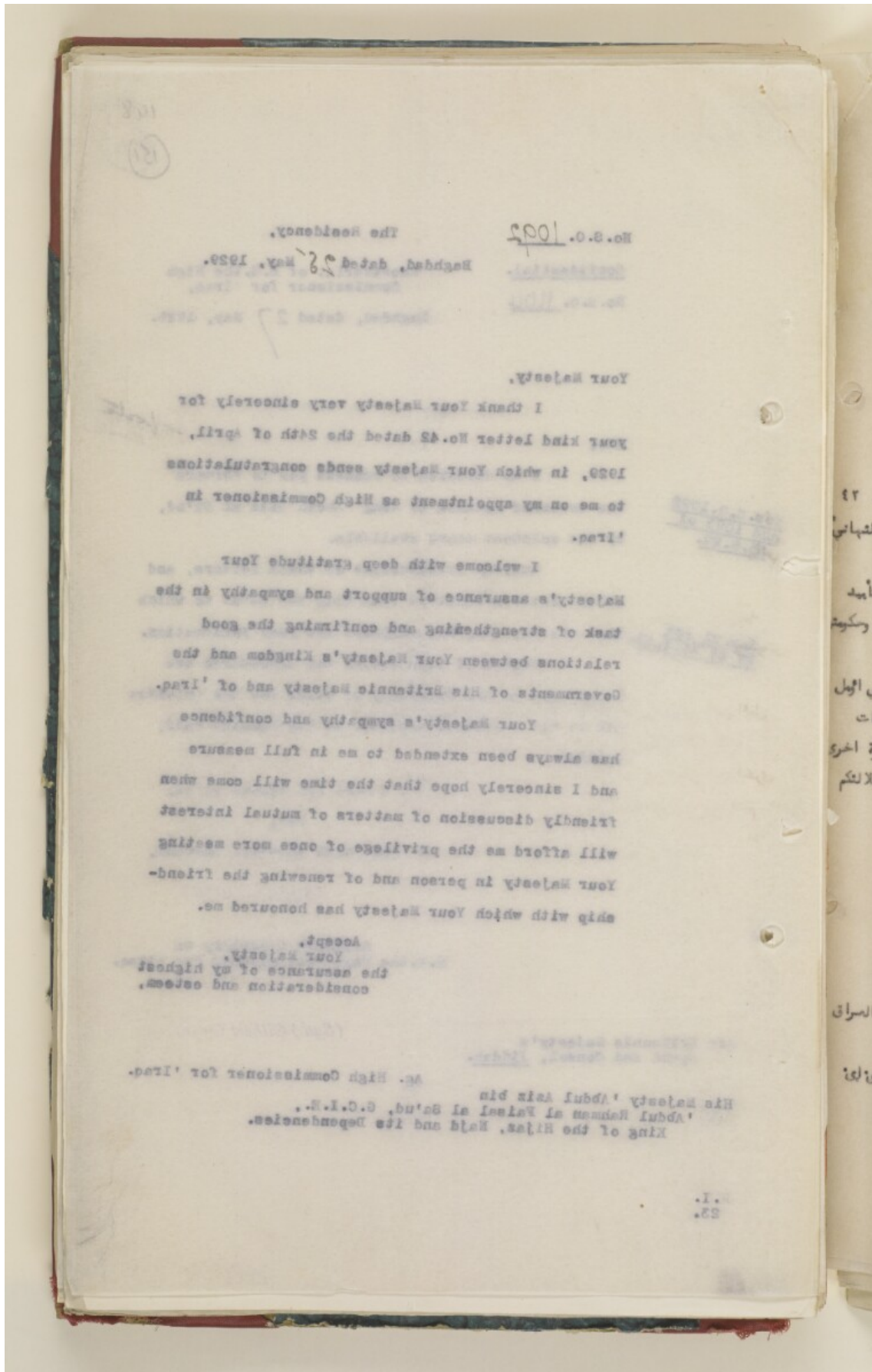
Accept,
Your Majesty,
the assurance of my highest
consideration and esteem,

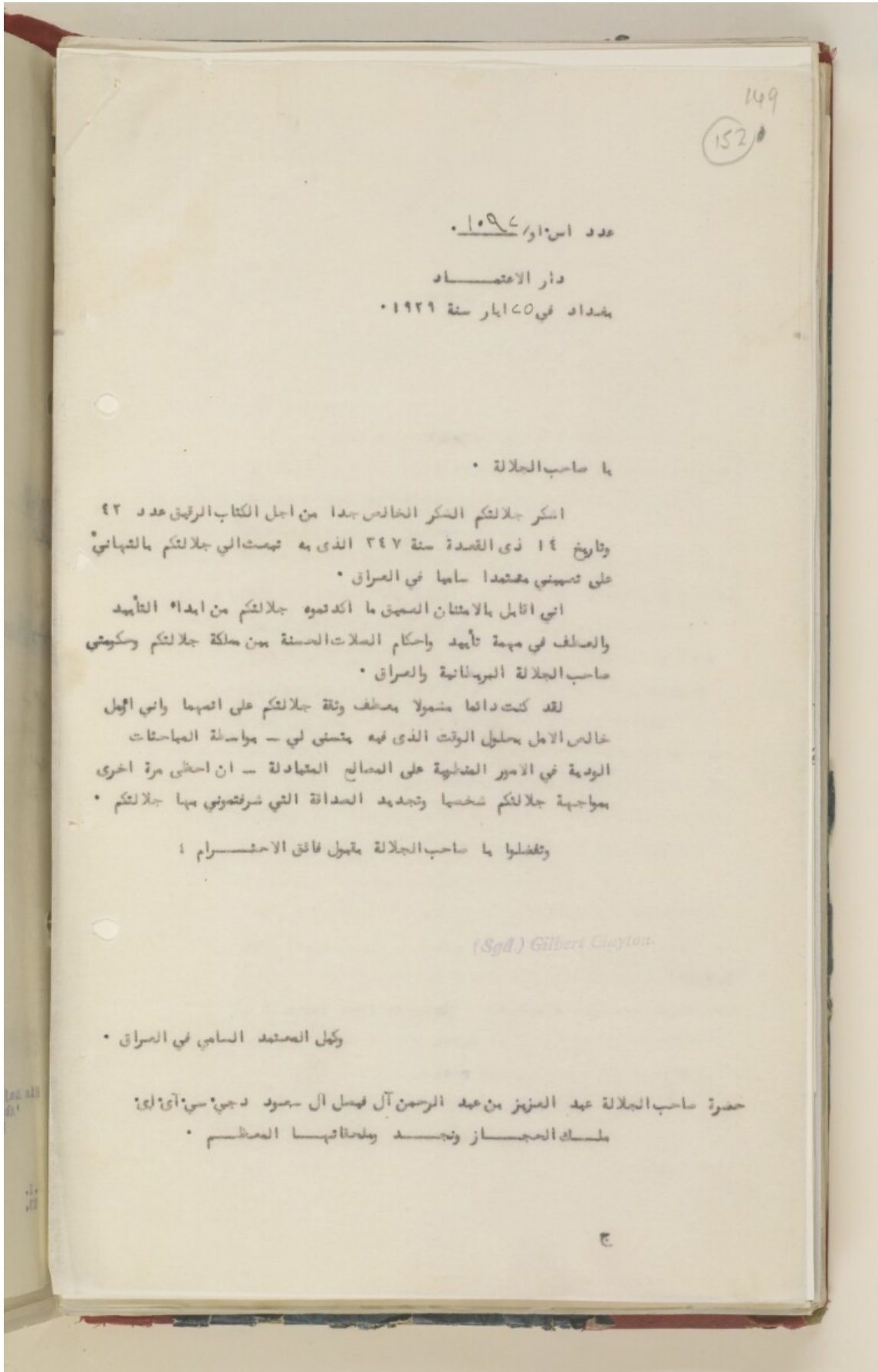
(Sgd) Gilbert Clayton

Ag. High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

His Majesty 'Abdul Aziz bin
'Abdul Rahman al Faisal al Sa'ud, G.C.I.E.,
King of the Hijaz, Najd and its Dependencies.

M.I.
25.





عدد اس ١٠٩٤

دار الاقتصاد

بغداد في ١٥ ايار سنة ١٩٢٩

يا صاحب الجلالة *

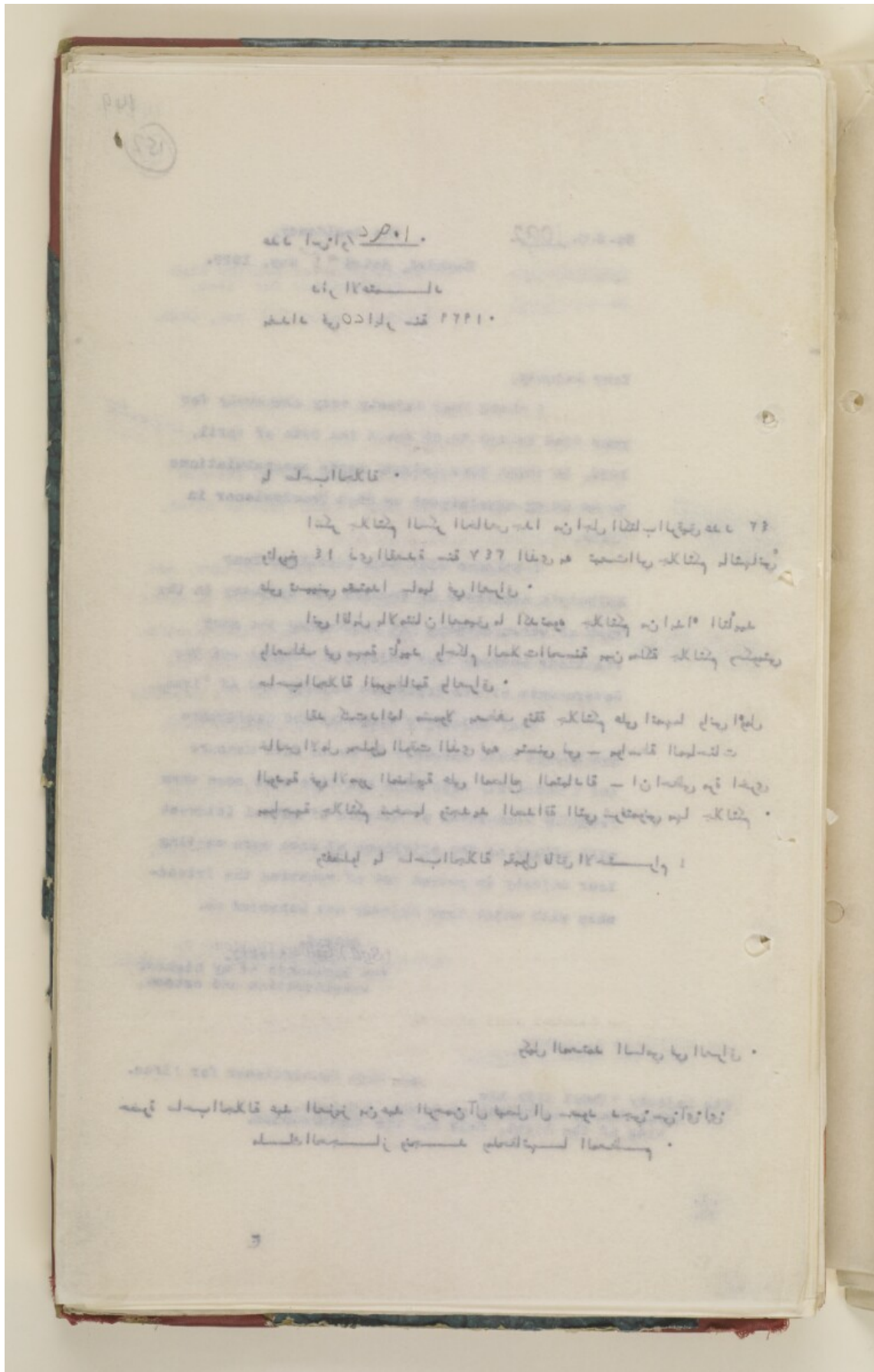
انكر جلالكم الشكر الخالص جدا من اجل الكتاب الرقيق عدد ٤٢
وتاريخ ١٤ ذي القعدة سنة ١٣٤٧ الذي به تيمنت الي جلالكم بالشهاني
على تسييني معتمدا ساميا في العراق *
اني انايل بالامتنان العميق ما اكدتموه جلالكم من اهداء التأييد
والعطف في مهمة تأييد واحكام الصلات الحسنة بين مملكة جلالكم وكموني
صاحب الجلالة البريطانية والعراق *
لقد كنت دائما مشغولا بمطاف وثقة جلالكم على انهما واني اعمل
خالس الامل بحلول الوقت الذي فيه يتمكن لي - مواصلة المباحثات
الودية في الامور المتعلقة على المصالح المتبادلة - ان احظى مرة اخرى
بمواجهة جلالكم شخصا وتجديد الصداقة التي شرفتموني بها جلالكم *
وتفضلوا يا صاحب الجلالة بمقبول فائق الاحترام :

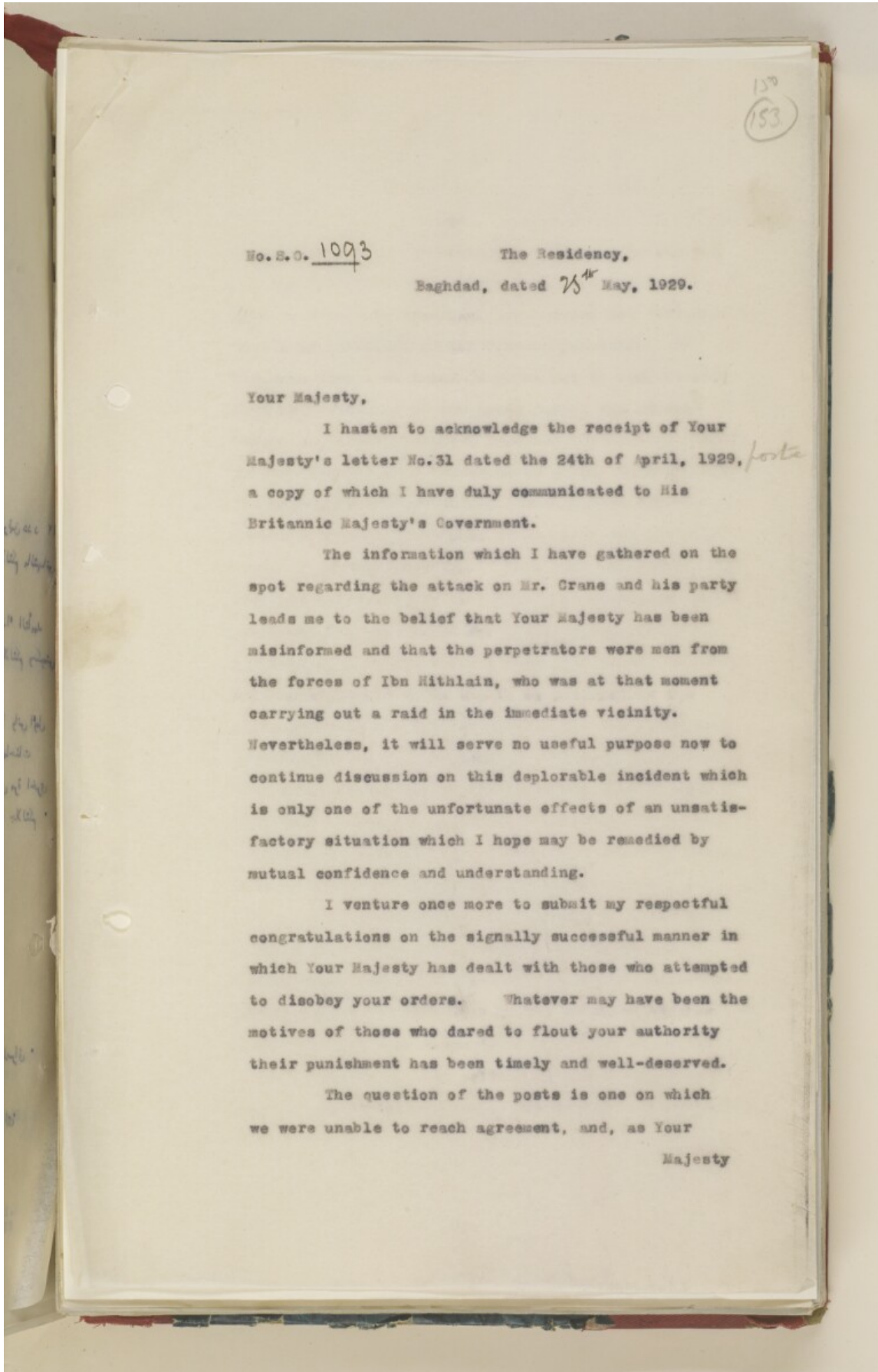
(Sgd.) Gilbert Clayton.

وكيل المعتمد السامي في العراق *

حضرة صاحب الجلالة عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن آل فيصل آل سعود دجي سي آي لى
ملك الحجاز ونجد وملحقاتها المعظم *

ج





No. S.O. 1093

The Residency,
Baghdad, dated 75th May, 1929.

Your Majesty,

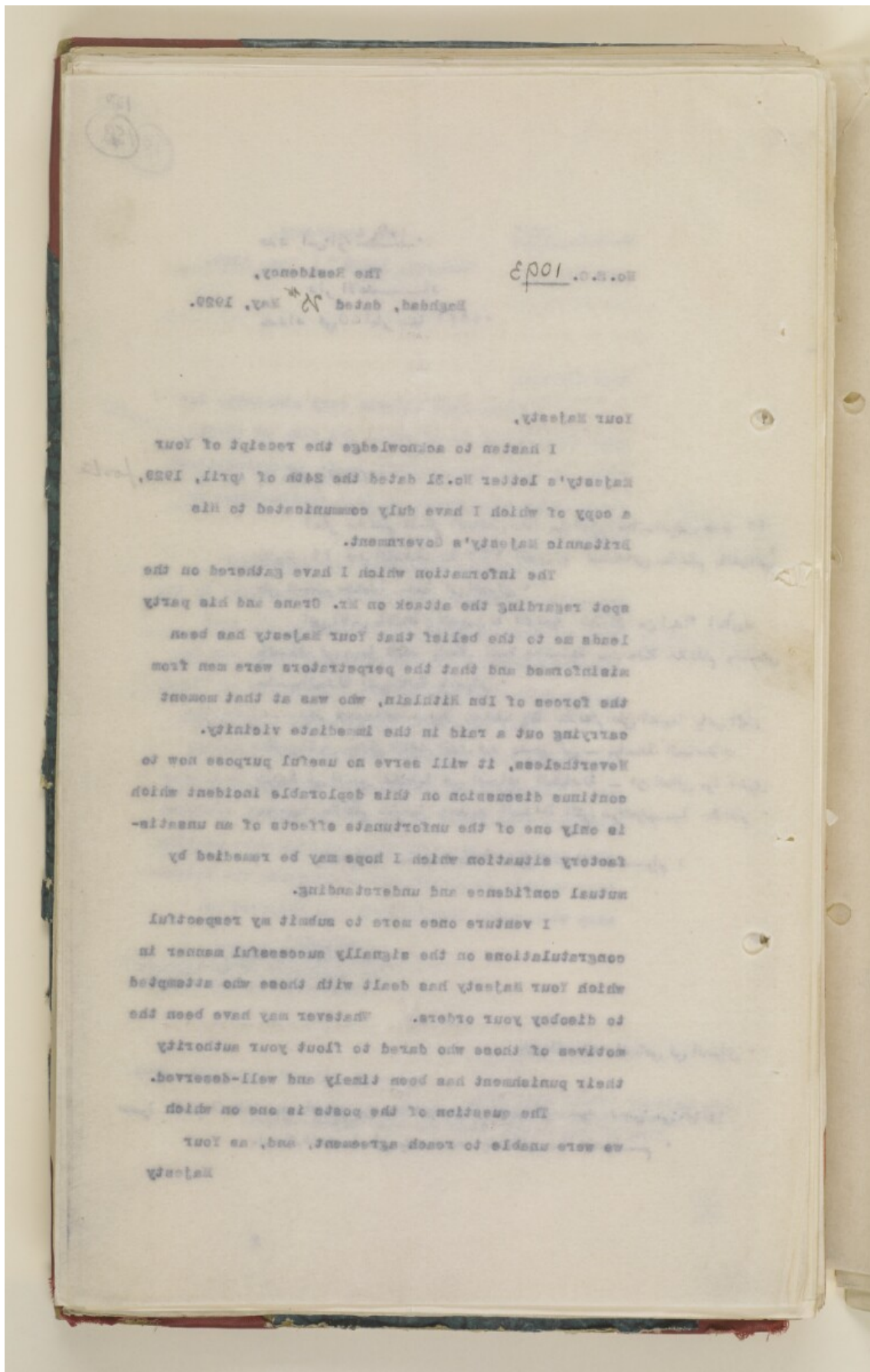
I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of Your Majesty's letter No. 31 dated the 24th of April, 1929, *forte* a copy of which I have duly communicated to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

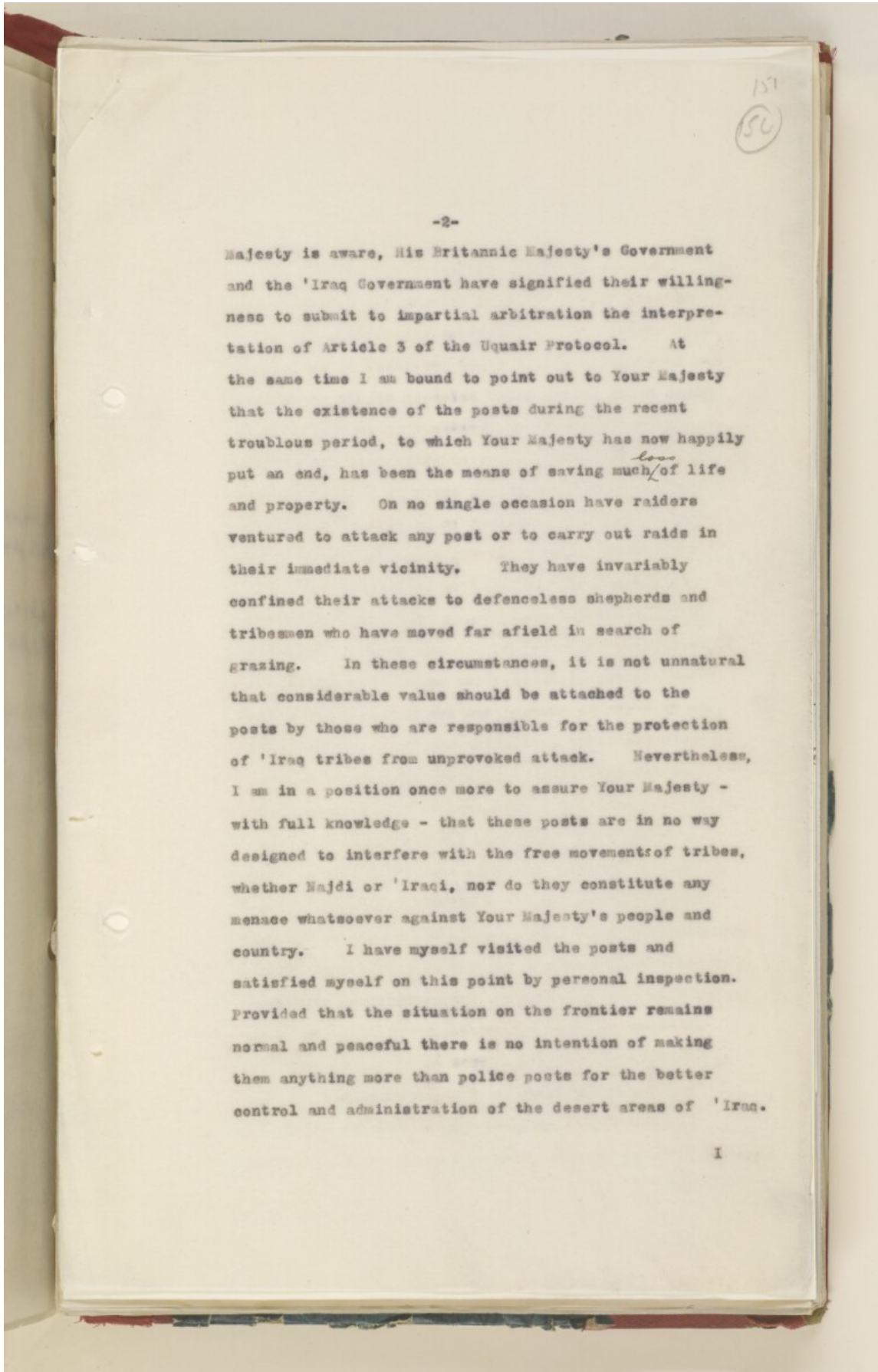
The information which I have gathered on the spot regarding the attack on Mr. Crane and his party leads me to the belief that Your Majesty has been misinformed and that the perpetrators were men from the forces of Ibn Hithlain, who was at that moment carrying out a raid in the immediate vicinity. Nevertheless, it will serve no useful purpose now to continue discussion on this deplorable incident which is only one of the unfortunate effects of an unsatisfactory situation which I hope may be remedied by mutual confidence and understanding.

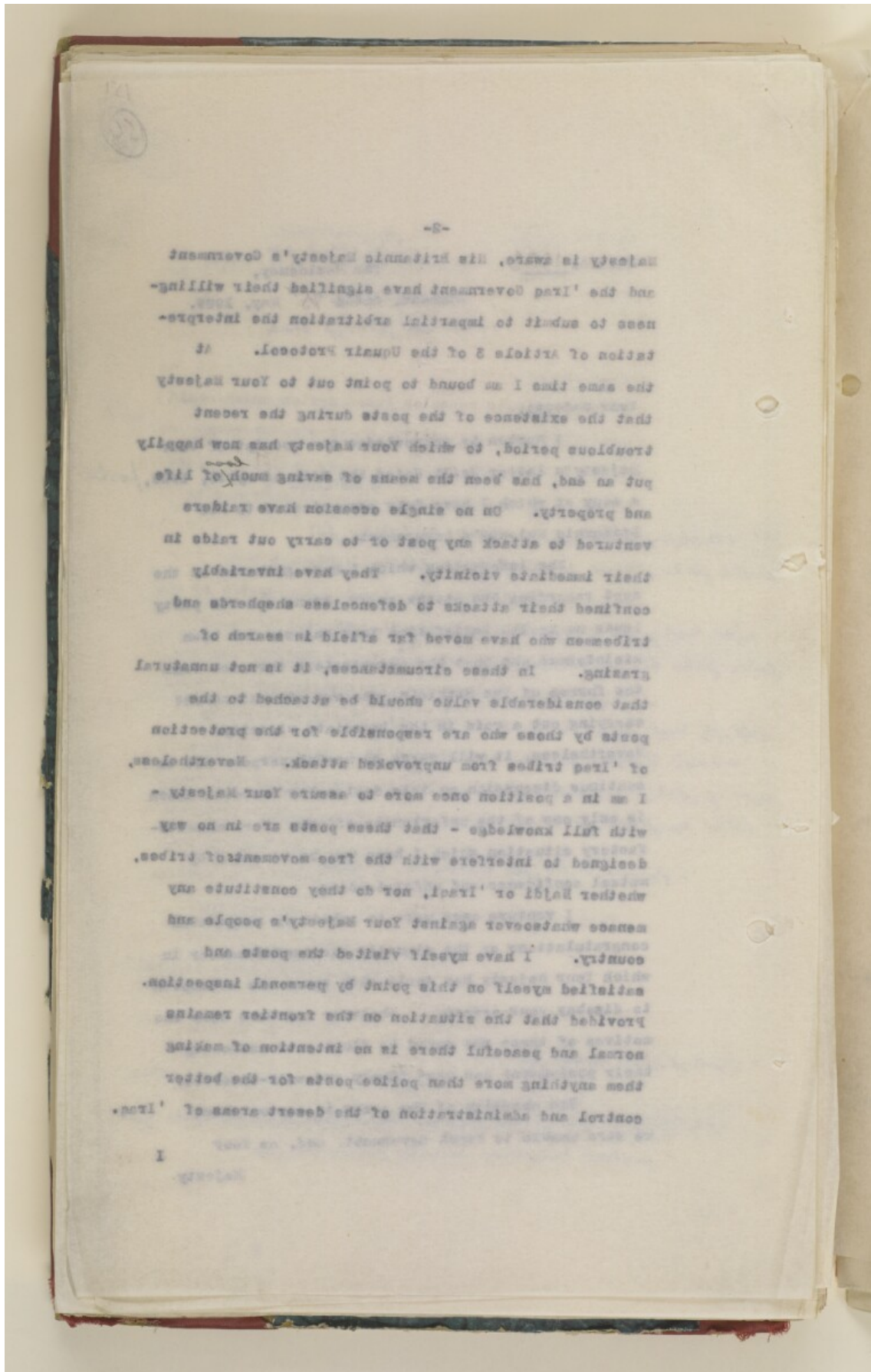
I venture once more to submit my respectful congratulations on the signally successful manner in which Your Majesty has dealt with those who attempted to disobey your orders. Whatever may have been the motives of those who dared to flout your authority their punishment has been timely and well-deserved.

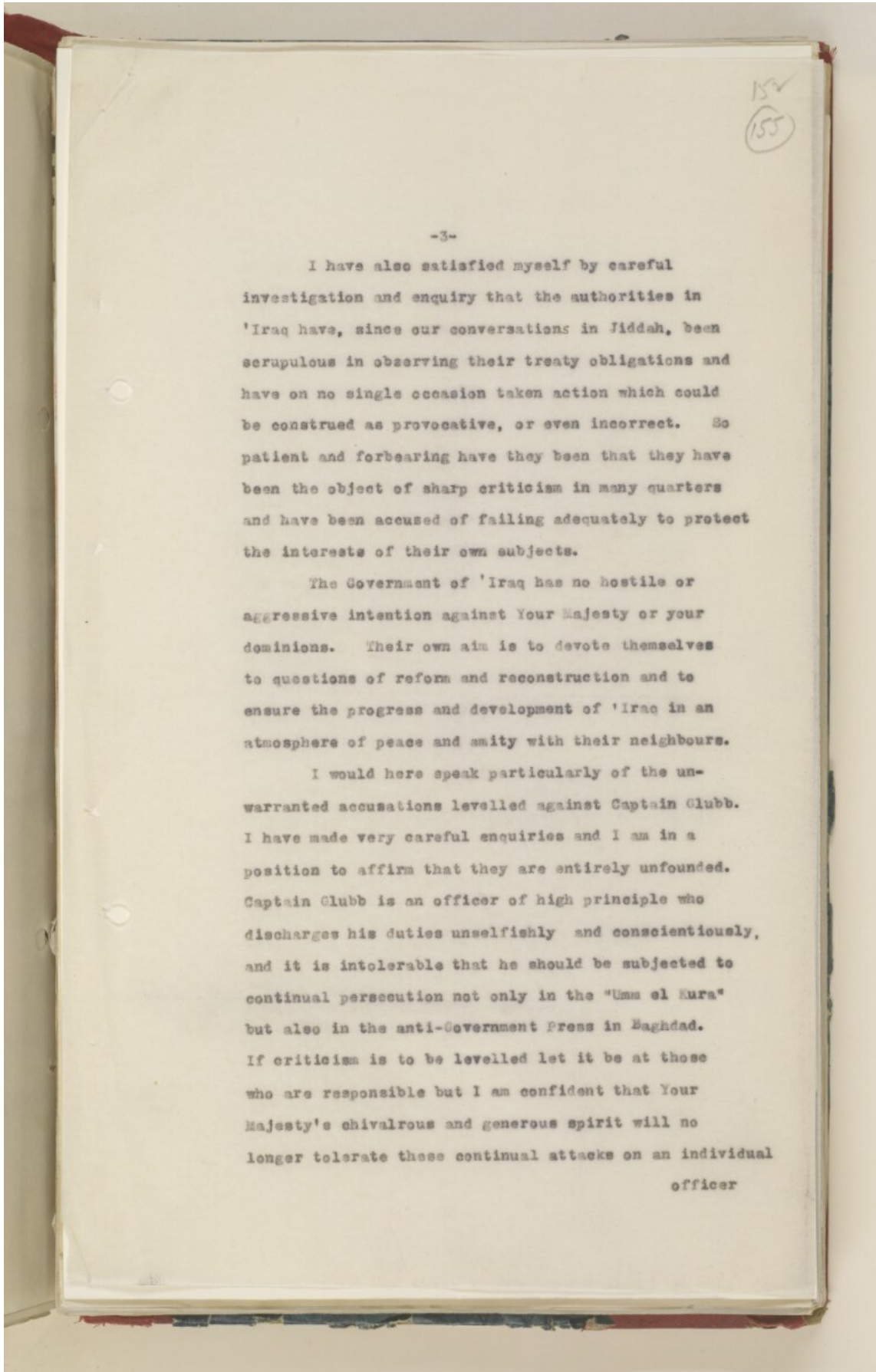
The question of the posts is one on which we were unable to reach agreement, and, as Your

Majesty







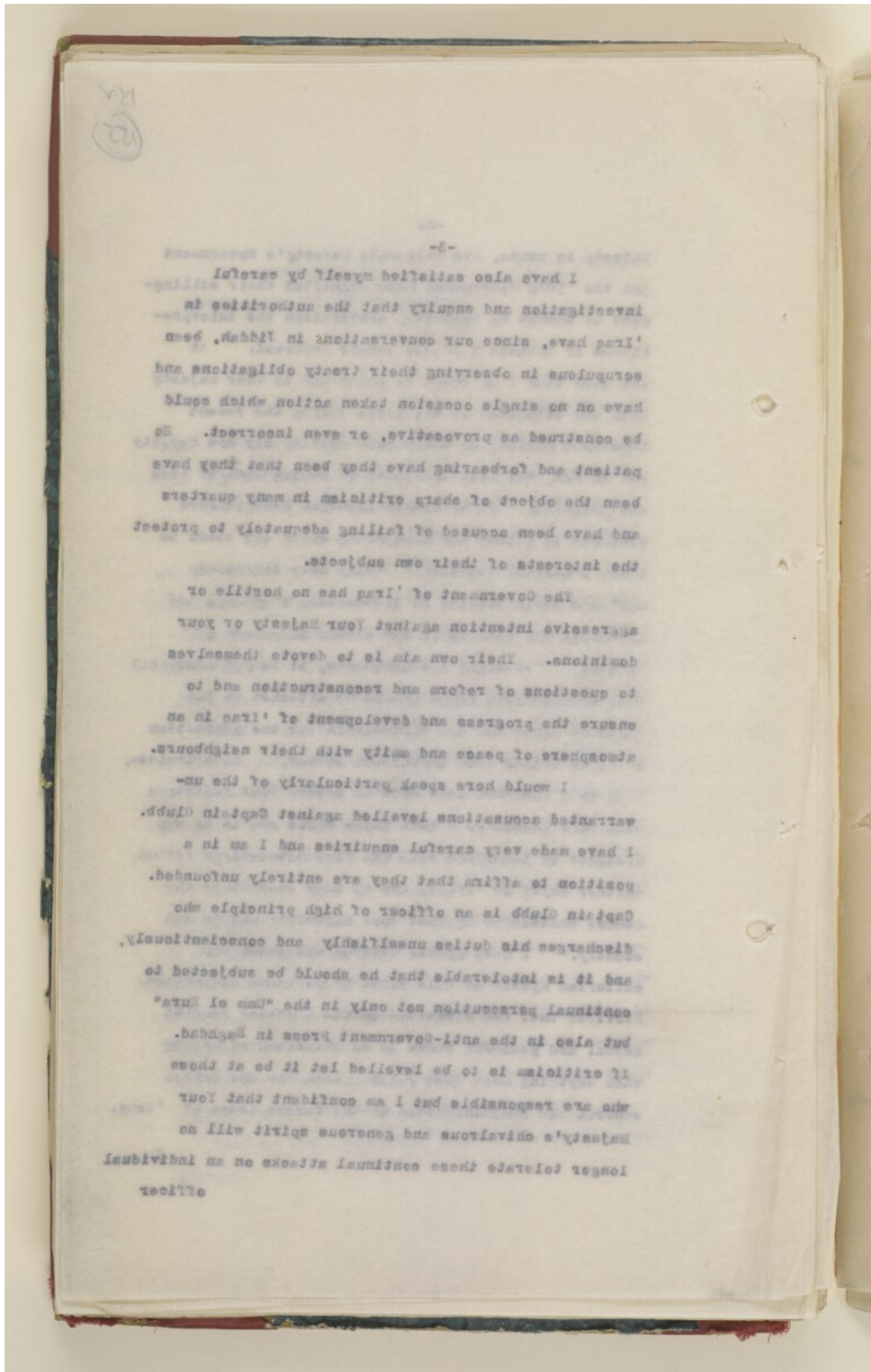


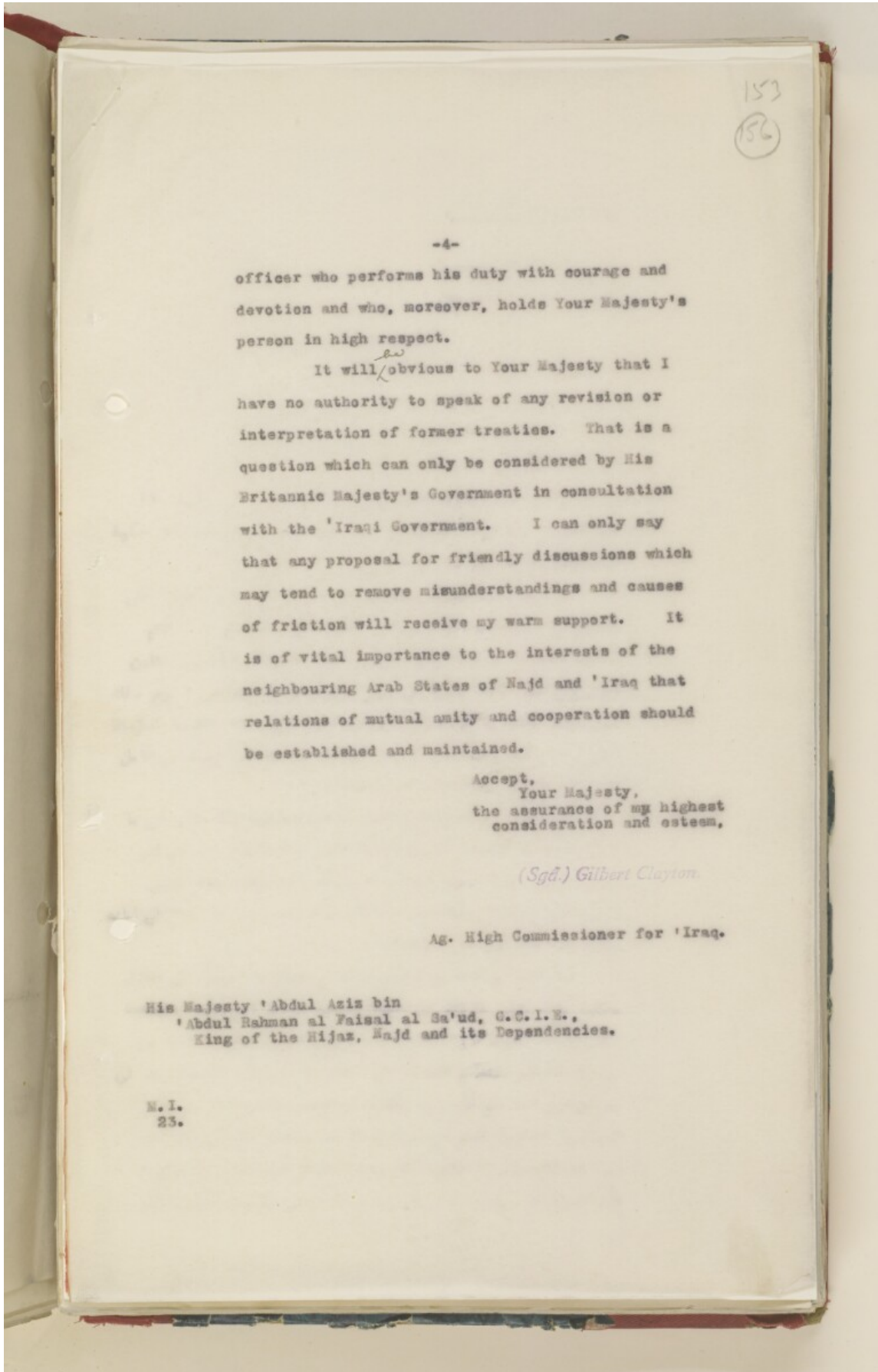
-3-

I have also satisfied myself by careful investigation and enquiry that the authorities in 'Iraq have, since our conversations in Jiddah, been scrupulous in observing their treaty obligations and have on no single occasion taken action which could be construed as provocative, or even incorrect. So patient and forbearing have they been that they have been the object of sharp criticism in many quarters and have been accused of failing adequately to protect the interests of their own subjects.

The Government of 'Iraq has no hostile or aggressive intention against Your Majesty or your dominions. Their own aim is to devote themselves to questions of reform and reconstruction and to ensure the progress and development of 'Iraq in an atmosphere of peace and amity with their neighbours.

I would here speak particularly of the unwarranted accusations levelled against Captain Clubb. I have made very careful enquiries and I am in a position to affirm that they are entirely unfounded. Captain Clubb is an officer of high principle who discharges his duties unselfishly and conscientiously, and it is intolerable that he should be subjected to continual persecution not only in the "Umm el Kura" but also in the anti-Government Press in Baghdad. If criticism is to be levelled let it be at those who are responsible but I am confident that Your Majesty's chivalrous and generous spirit will no longer tolerate these continual attacks on an individual officer





-4-

officer who performs his duty with courage and devotion and who, moreover, holds Your Majesty's person in high respect.

It will ^{سم}obvious to Your Majesty that I have no authority to speak of any revision or interpretation of former treaties. That is a question which can only be considered by His Britannic Majesty's Government in consultation with the 'Iraqi Government. I can only say that any proposal for friendly discussions which may tend to remove misunderstandings and causes of friction will receive my warm support. It is of vital importance to the interests of the neighbouring Arab States of Najd and 'Iraq that relations of mutual amity and cooperation should be established and maintained.

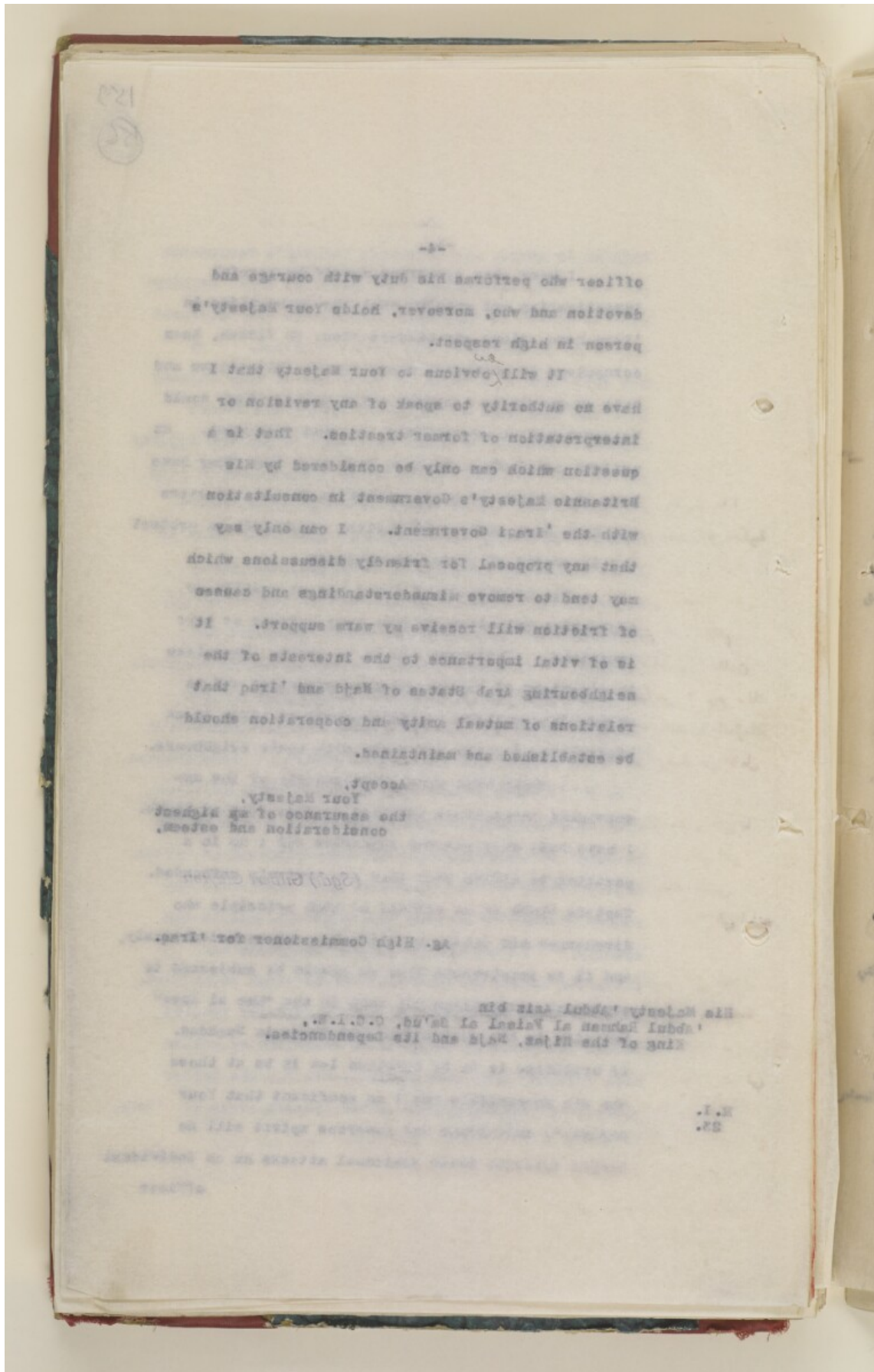
Accept,
Your Majesty,
the assurance of my highest
consideration and esteem,

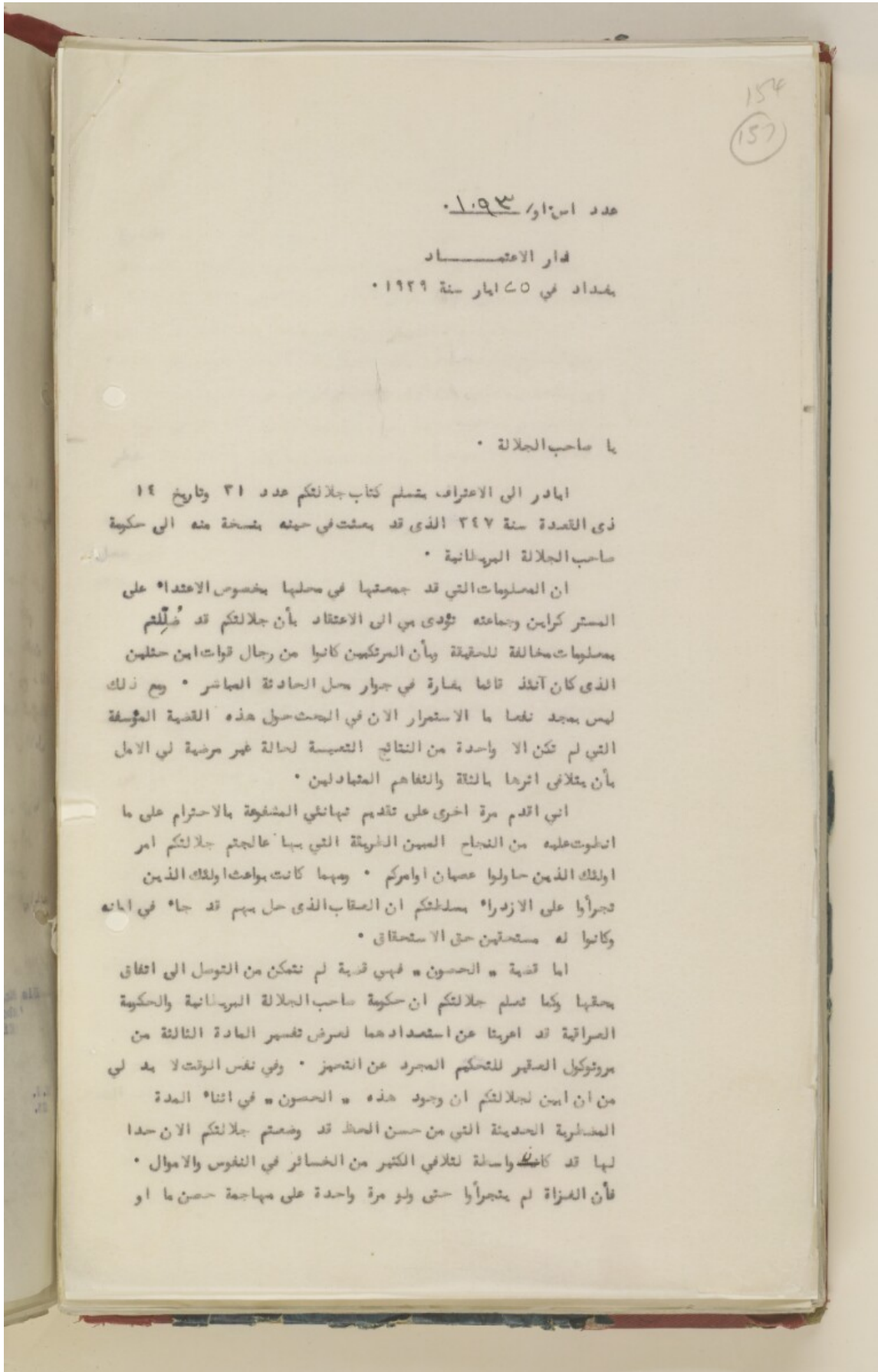
(Sgd.) Gilbert Clayton.

Ag. High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

His Majesty 'Abdul Aziz bin
'Abdul Rahman al Faisal al Sa'ud, C.C.I.E.,
King of the Hijaz, Najd and its Dependencies.

M.I.
23.





عدد اس١٥٣

لدار الاعتمـسـاد

بمـداد في ٢٥ ايار سنة ١٩٢٩

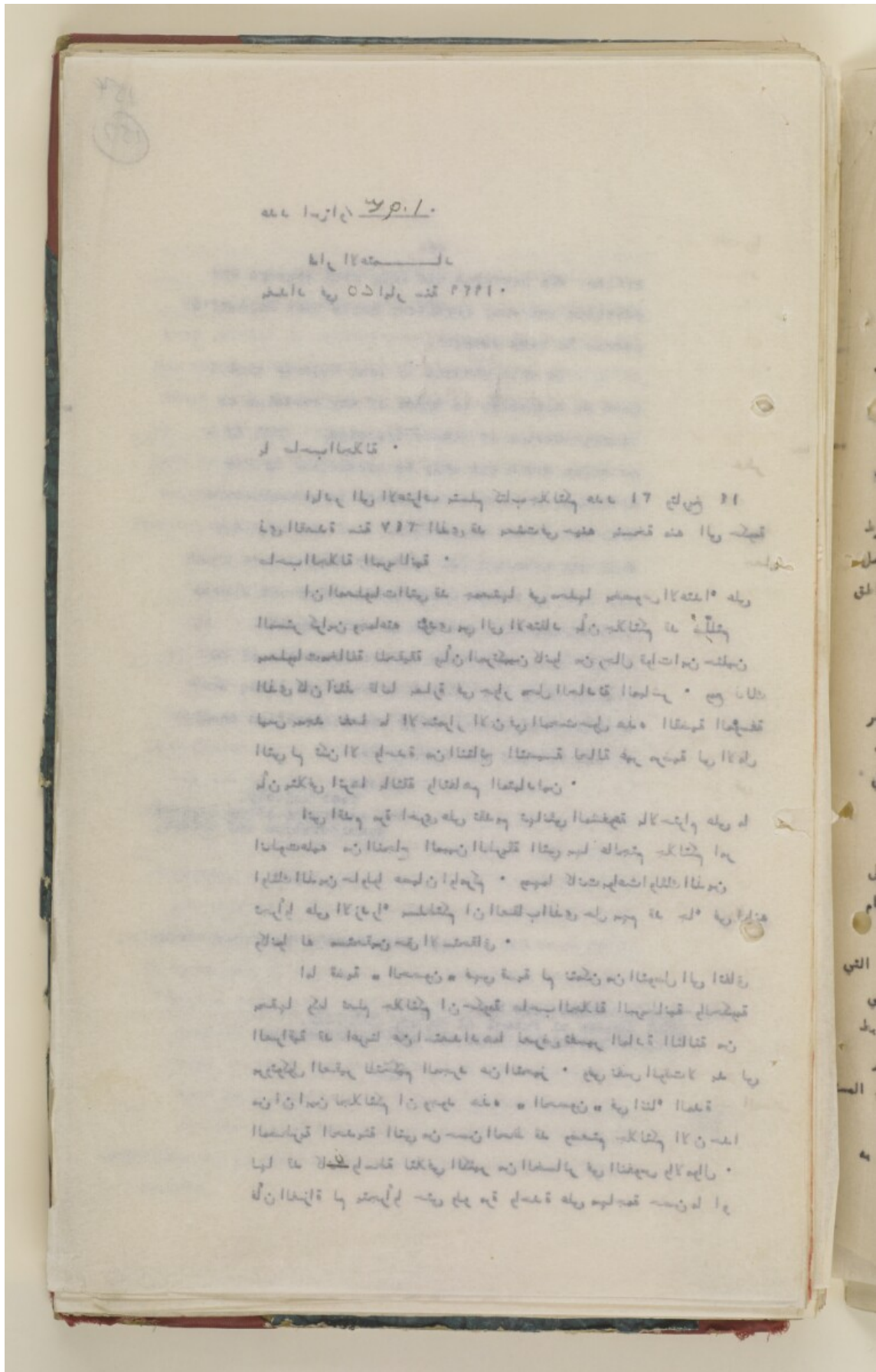
يا صاحب الجلالة *

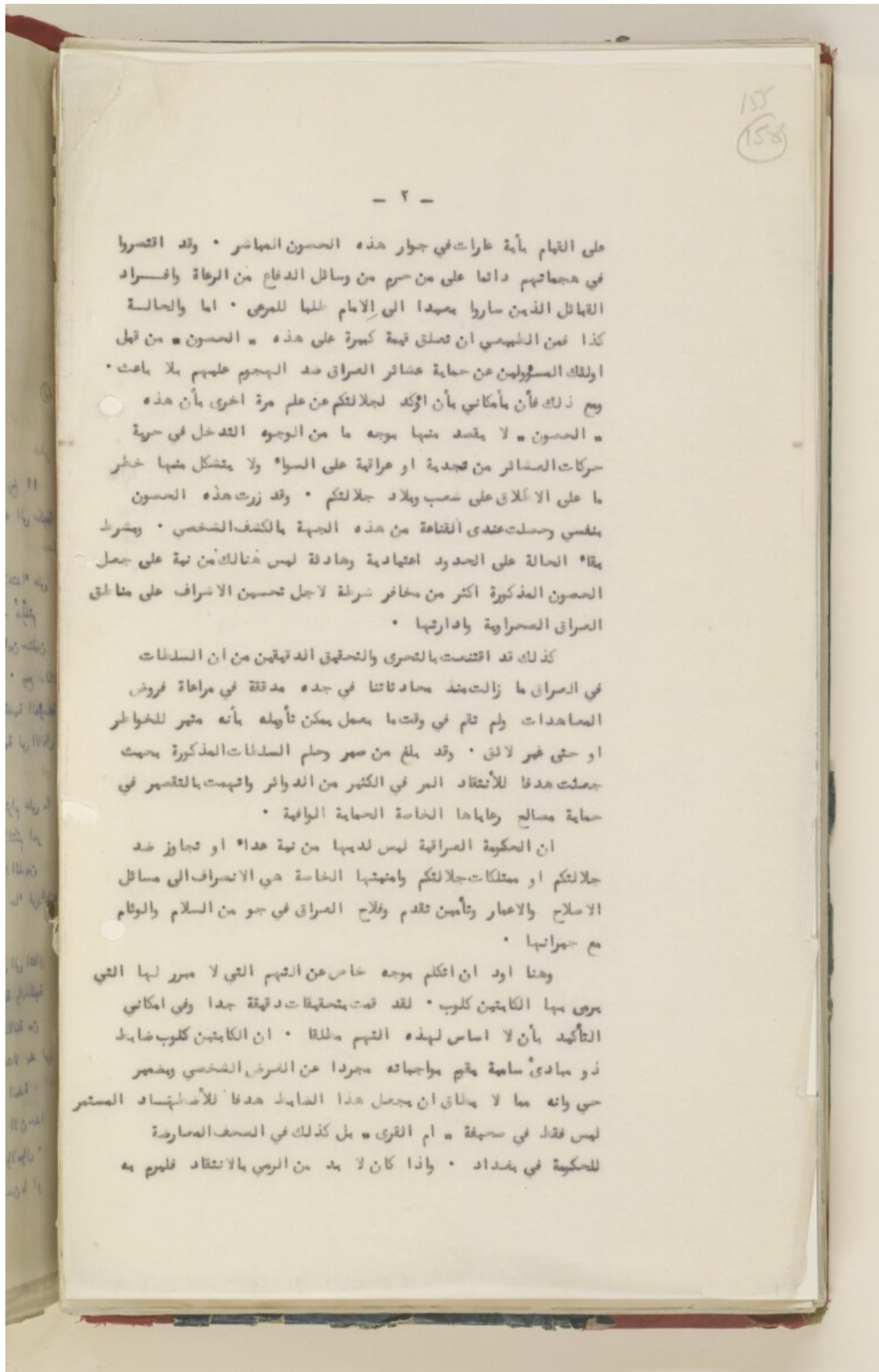
امادر الى الاعتراف بمسلم كتاب جلالكم عدد ٣١ وتاريخ ١٤
ذي القعدة سنة ٢٤٧ الذي قد بعثت في حينه بنسخة منه الى حكومة
صاحب الجلالة البريطانية *

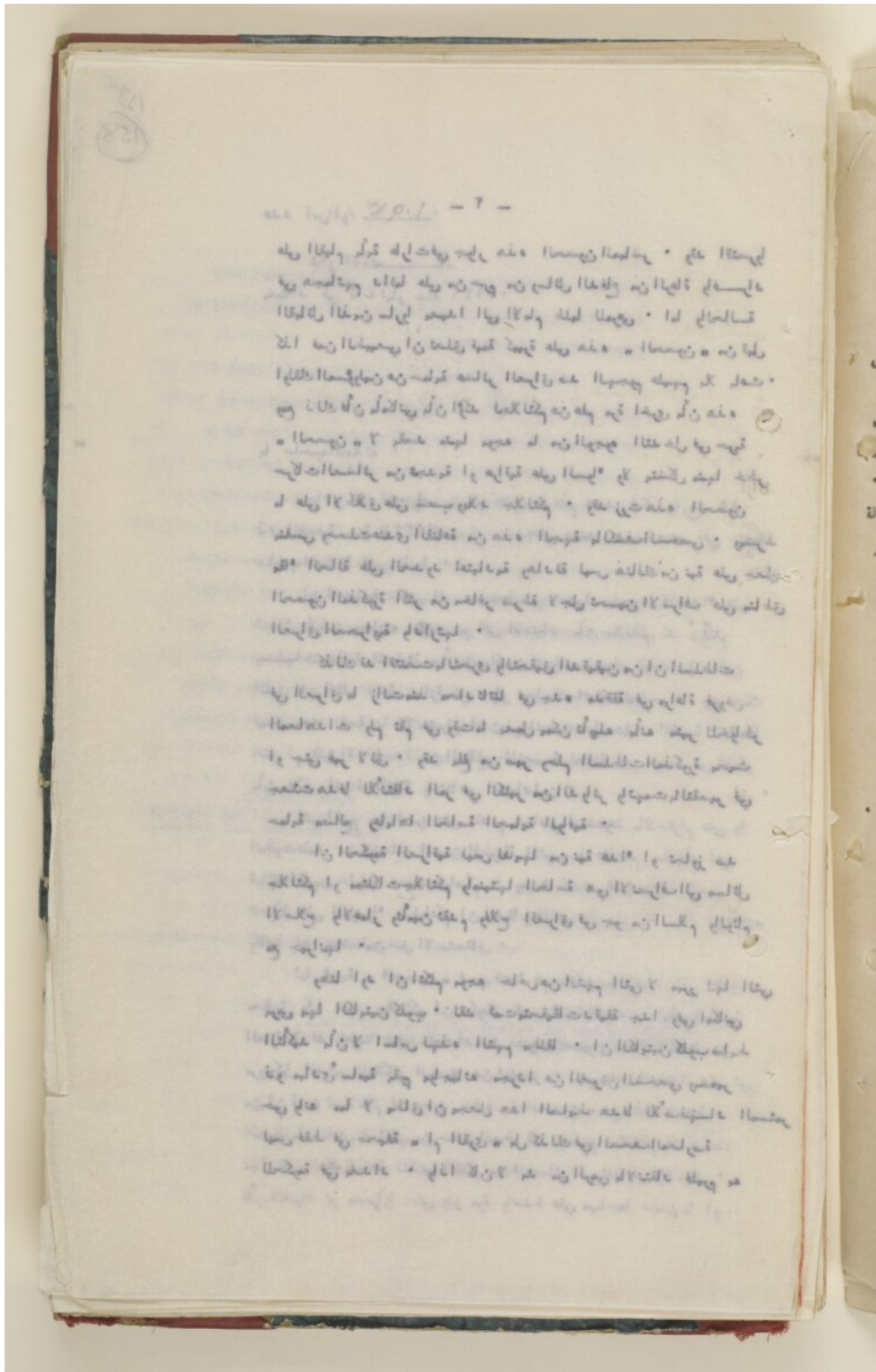
ان المعلومات التي قد جمعتها في محلها بخصوص الاعتداء على
المستر كراين وجاعته تؤدي بي الى الاعتقاد بأن جلالكم قد قُبلتم
بمعلومات مخالفة للحقيقة وبأن المرتكبين كانوا من رجال قوات ابن حثلين
الذي كان آنذاك قائما بمقبرة في جوار محل الحادثة العاشر * ومع ذلك
ليس بمجد نفعا ما الاستمرار الان في البحث حول هذه القضية المؤسفة
التي لم تكن الا واحدة من النتائج التمهية لحالة غير مرضية لي الامل
بأن يتلاني اثرها بالنقاء والتفاهم المتبادلين *

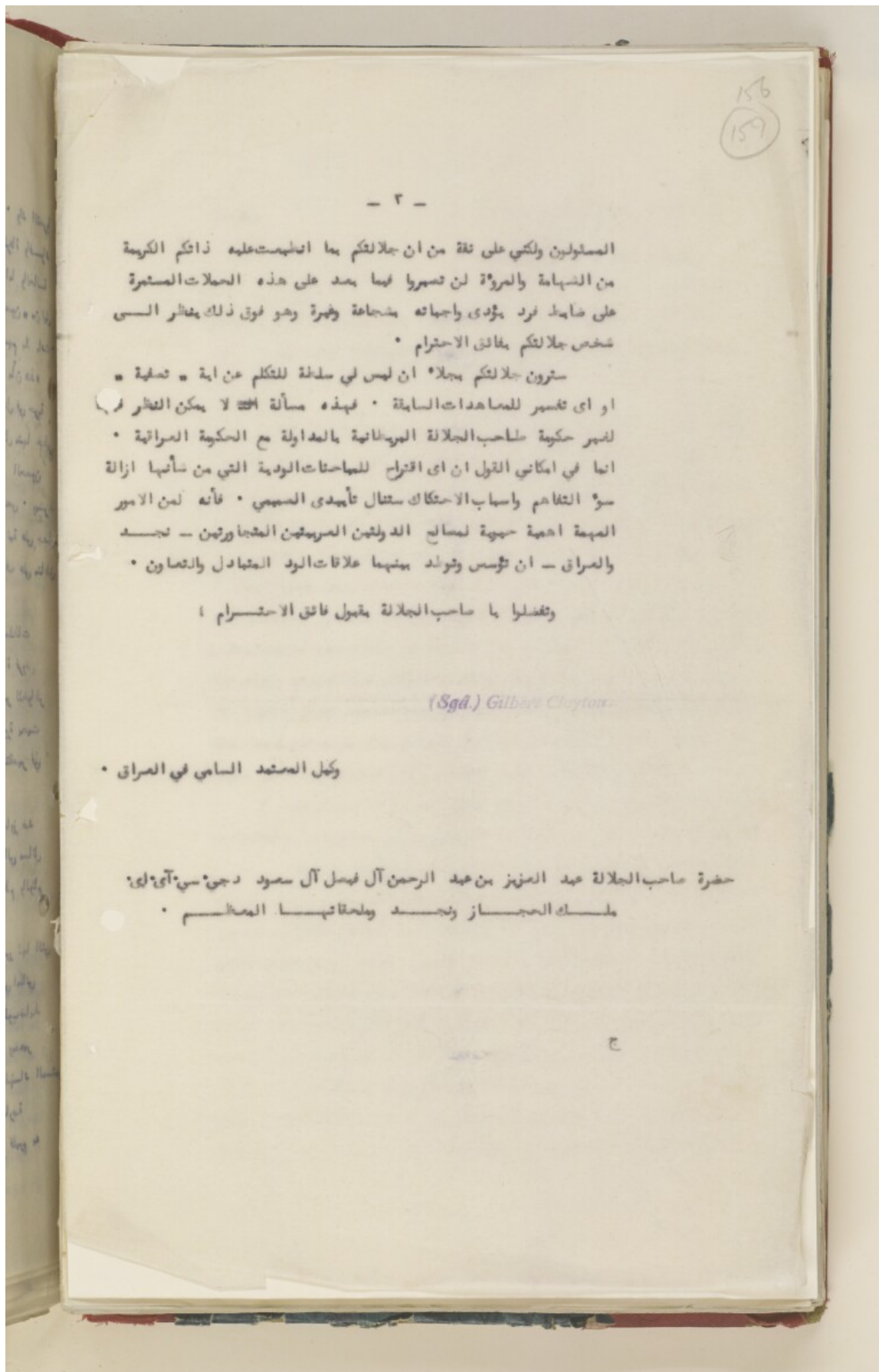
اني اقدم مرة اخرى على تقديم ثبائتي المشفوعة بالاحترام على ما
انطوت عليه من النجاح العيين الطريقة التي بها عالجتم جلالكم امر
اولئك الذين حاولوا عصيان اوامركم * وبهما كانت مواهب اولئك الذين
تجرأوا على الازدراء بسلطتكم ان العقاب الذي حل بهم قد جاء في امانته
وكانوا له مستحقين حق الاستحقاق *

اما قضية « الحصون » فهي قضية لم تمكن من التوصل الى اتفاق
بحقها وكما تعلم جلالكم ان حكومة صاحب الجلالة البريطانية والحكومة
الصراقية قد اقرتا عن استعدادهما لعرض تفسير المادة الثالثة من
بروتوكول العقير للتحكيم المجرد عن التفسير * وفي نفس الوقت لا بد لي
من ان ابين لجلالكم ان وجود هذه « الحصون » في اثناء المدة
المضطربة الحديثة التي من حسن الحظ قد وضعت جلالكم الان حدا
لها قد كانت واسلة لتلافي الكثير من الخسائر في النفوس والاموال *
فان الغزاة لم يتجرأوا حتى ولو مرة واحدة على مهاجمة حصن ما او









- ٣ -

المستولين ولكي على ثقة من ان جلالكم بما انبسط عليه ذاتكم الكريمة
من الشهامة والعروة لن تصبروا فيما بعد على هذه الحملات المستمرة
على ضابط فرد يؤدى واجباته بشجاعة وفيرة وهو فوق ذلك يظهر السي
شخص جلالكم بموافق الاحترام .

سترون جلالكم بجلاء ان ليس لي سلطة للتكلم عن امة • تمعية •
او اى تفسير للماهدات السابقة • فهذه مسألة لا يمكن النظر ل
لشهر حكيمه صاحب الجلالة الميراثية بالعدالة مع الحكمة المراتبة •
انما في امكاني القول ان اى اقتراح للمباحثات الودية التي من شأنها ازالة
سوء التفاهم واسباب الاحتكاك ستنال تأييدى السيسى • فانه لمن الامور
المهمة اهمية حيوية لمصالح الدولتين المبريتين المتجاورتين - نجد
والعراق - ان تؤسس وتولد بينهما علاقات الود المتبادل والتعاون •

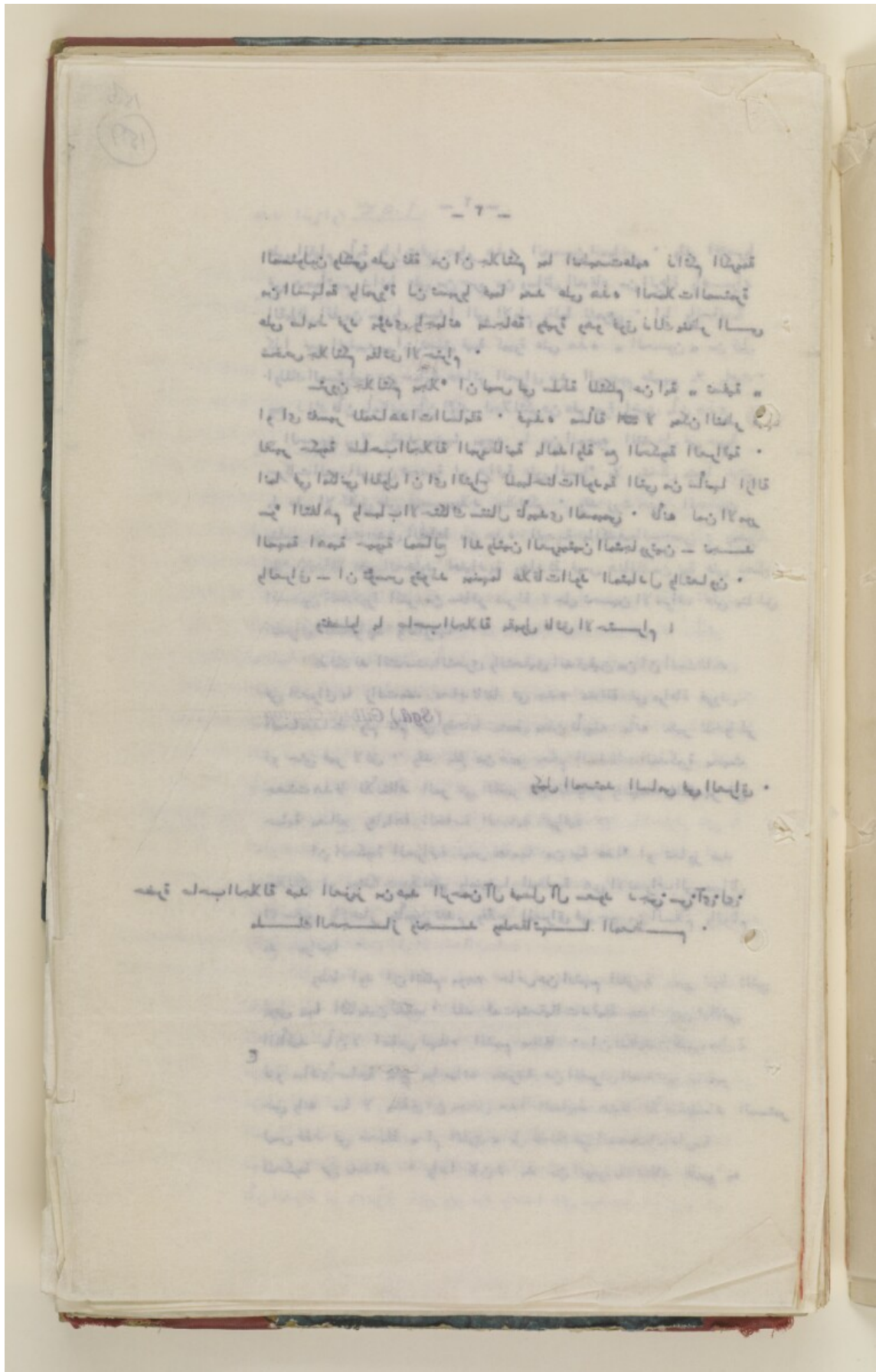
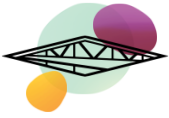
وتفضلوا بما صاحب الجلالة يقبل فائق الاحترام :

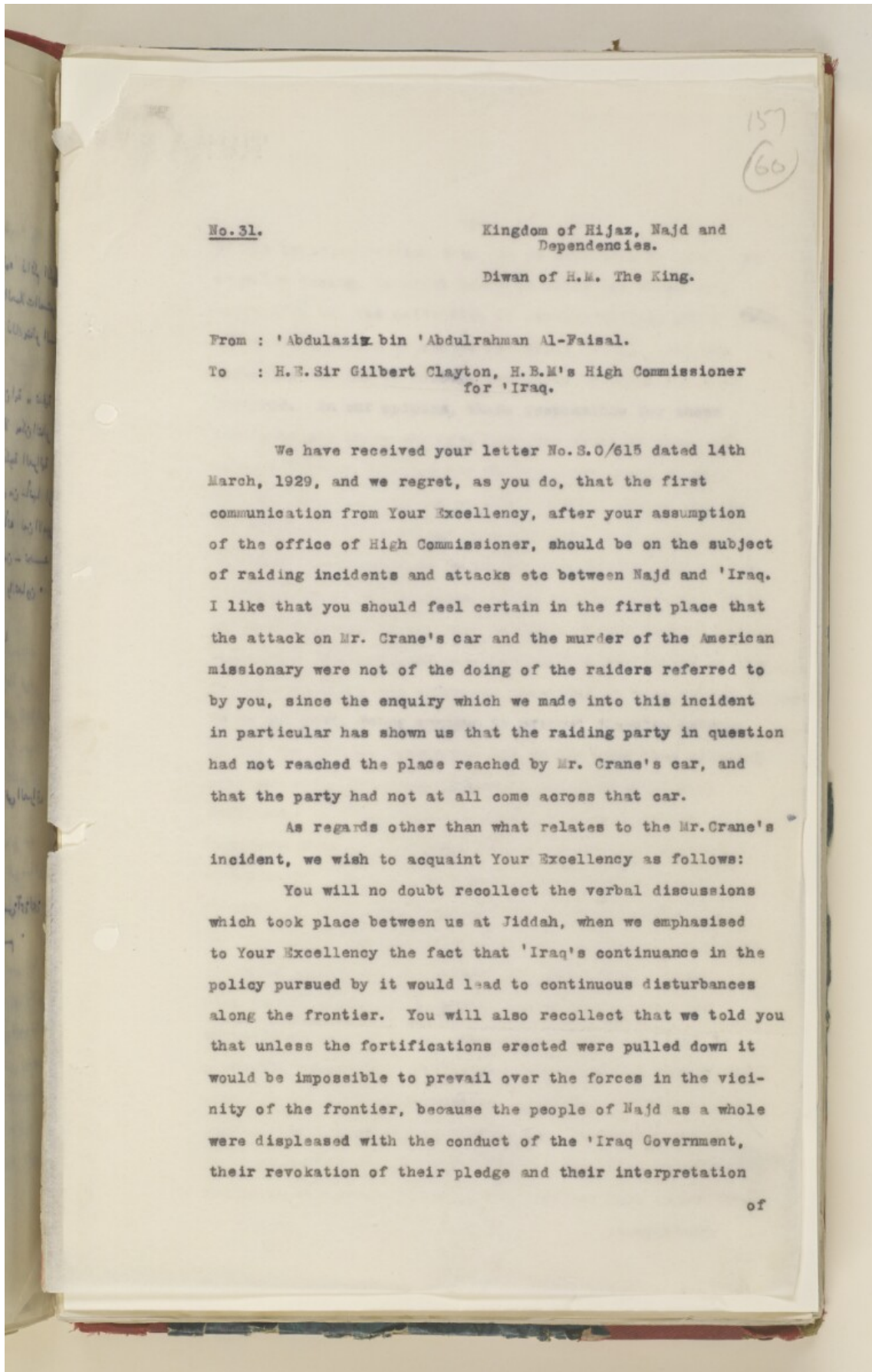
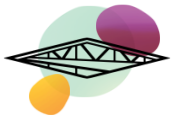
(Sgd.) Gilbert Clayton

وكيل المستند السامي في العراق •

حضرة صاحب الجلالة عبد العزيز بن عبد الرحمن آل فيصل آل سعود دحي سي آى لى
ملك الحجاز ونجد وملحقاتها المعظم •

ج





No. 31.

Kingdom of Hijaz, Najd and
Dependencies.

Diwan of H.M. The King.

From : 'Abdulaziz bin 'Abdulrahman Al-Faisal.

To : H.E. Sir Gilbert Clayton, H.B.M.'s High Commissioner
for 'Iraq.

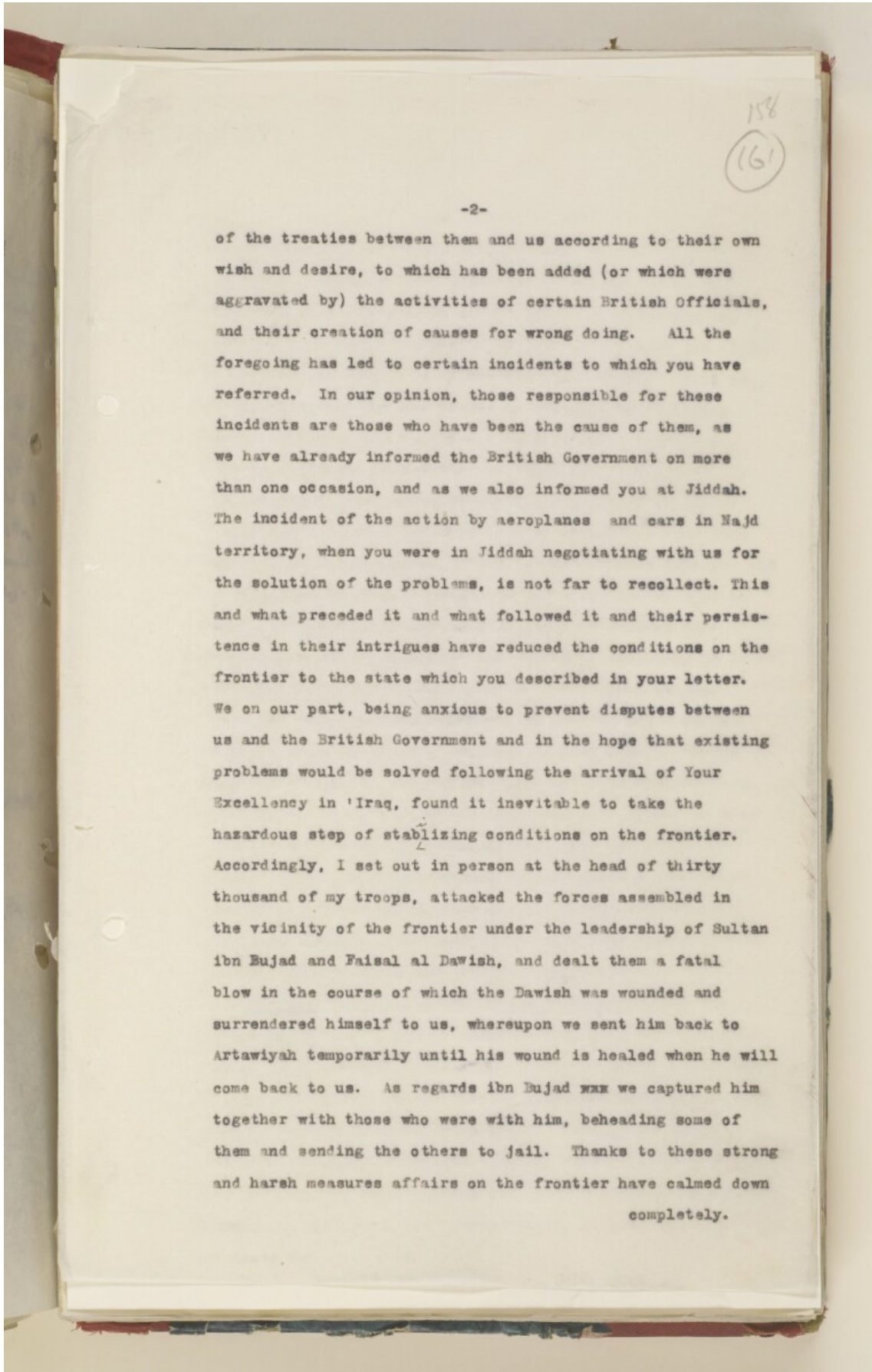
We have received your letter No.S.O/615 dated 14th March, 1929, and we regret, as you do, that the first communication from Your Excellency, after your assumption of the office of High Commissioner, should be on the subject of raiding incidents and attacks etc between Najd and 'Iraq. I like that you should feel certain in the first place that the attack on Mr. Crane's car and the murder of the American missionary were not of the doing of the raiders referred to by you, since the enquiry which we made into this incident in particular has shown us that the raiding party in question had not reached the place reached by Mr. Crane's car, and that the party had not at all come across that car.

As regards other than what relates to the Mr.Crane's incident, we wish to acquaint Your Excellency as follows:

You will no doubt recollect the verbal discussions which took place between us at Jiddah, when we emphasised to Your Excellency the fact that 'Iraq's continuance in the policy pursued by it would lead to continuous disturbances along the frontier. You will also recollect that we told you that unless the fortifications erected were pulled down it would be impossible to prevail over the forces in the vicinity of the frontier, because the people of Najd as a whole were displeased with the conduct of the 'Iraq Government, their revocation of their pledge and their interpretation

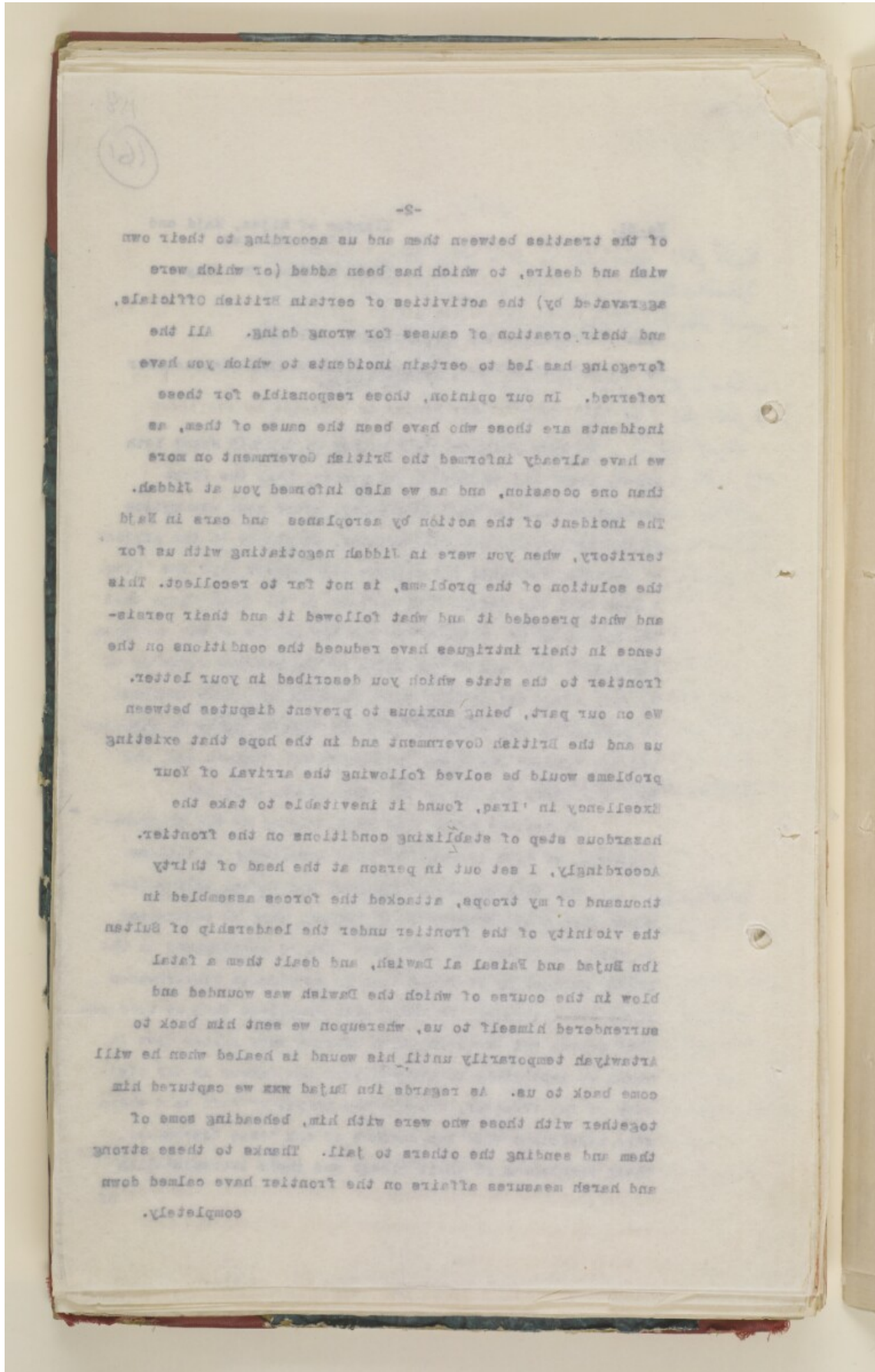
of

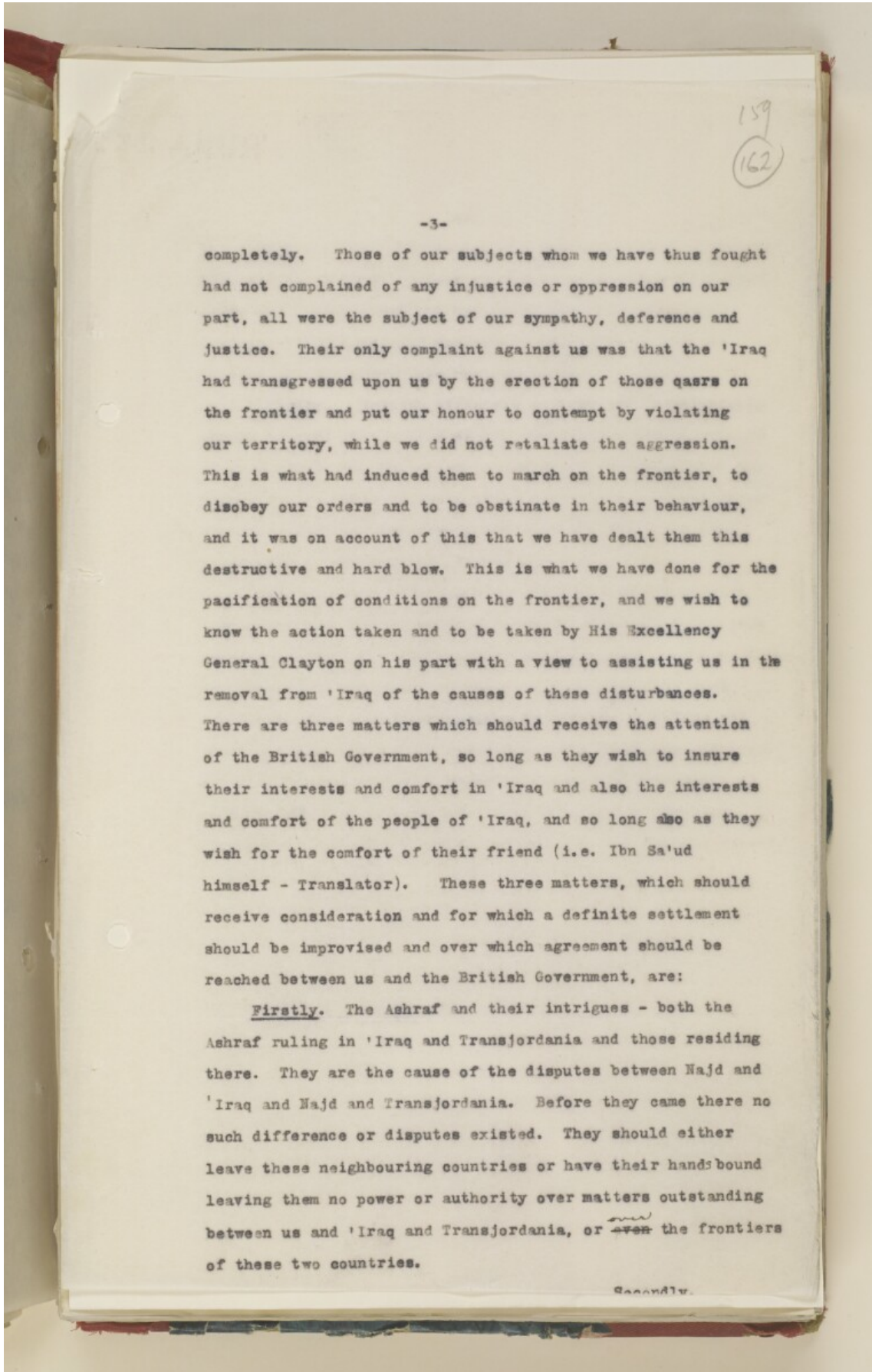
to
their revocation of their pledges and their interpretation
were displeased with the conduct of the 'Irish Government',
nity of the frontier, because the people of Wajid as a whole
would be impossible to prevail over the forces in the vicin-
that unless the fortifications erected were pulled down it
along the frontier. You will also recollect that we told you
policy pursued by it would lead to continuous disturbances
to Your Excellency the fact that 'Irish' continuance in the
which took place between us at Tiddah, when we emphasized
You will no doubt recollect the verbal discussions
incident, we wish to acquaint Your Excellency as follows:
As regards other than what relates to the Mr. Crane's
that the party had not at all come across that car.
had not reached the place reached by Mr. Crane's car, and
in particular has shown us that the raiding party in question
by you, since the enquiry which we made into this incident
missionary were not of the doing of the raiders referred to
the attack on Mr. Crane's car and the murder of the American
I like that you should feel certain in the first place that
of raiding incidents and attacks etc between Wajid and 'Irish'.
of the office of High Commissioner, should be on the subject
communication from Your Excellency, after your assumption
March, 1929, and we regret, as you do, that the first
We have received your letter No. 20/218 dated 14th
to : H.E. Sir Gilbert Clayton, H.E. High Commissioner
from : 'Abdullah bin 'Abd al-Rahman Al-Faisal.
Kingdom of Hijaz, Wajid and
Dopendence.



-2-

of the treaties between them and us according to their own wish and desire, to which has been added (or which were aggravated by) the activities of certain British Officials, and their creation of causes for wrong doing. All the foregoing has led to certain incidents to which you have referred. In our opinion, those responsible for these incidents are those who have been the cause of them, as we have already informed the British Government on more than one occasion, and as we also informed you at Jiddah. The incident of the action by aeroplanes and cars in Najd territory, when you were in Jiddah negotiating with us for the solution of the problems, is not far to recollect. This and what preceded it and what followed it and their persistence in their intrigues have reduced the conditions on the frontier to the state which you described in your letter. We on our part, being anxious to prevent disputes between us and the British Government and in the hope that existing problems would be solved following the arrival of Your Excellency in 'Iraq, found it inevitable to take the hazardous step of stabilizing conditions on the frontier. Accordingly, I set out in person at the head of thirty thousand of my troops, attacked the forces assembled in the vicinity of the frontier under the leadership of Sultan ibn Bujad and Faisal al Dawish, and dealt them a fatal blow in the course of which the Dawish was wounded and surrendered himself to us, whereupon we sent him back to Artawiyah temporarily until his wound is healed when he will come back to us. As regards ibn Bujad ~~xxx~~ we captured him together with those who were with him, beheading some of them and sending the others to jail. Thanks to these strong and harsh measures affairs on the frontier have calmed down completely.



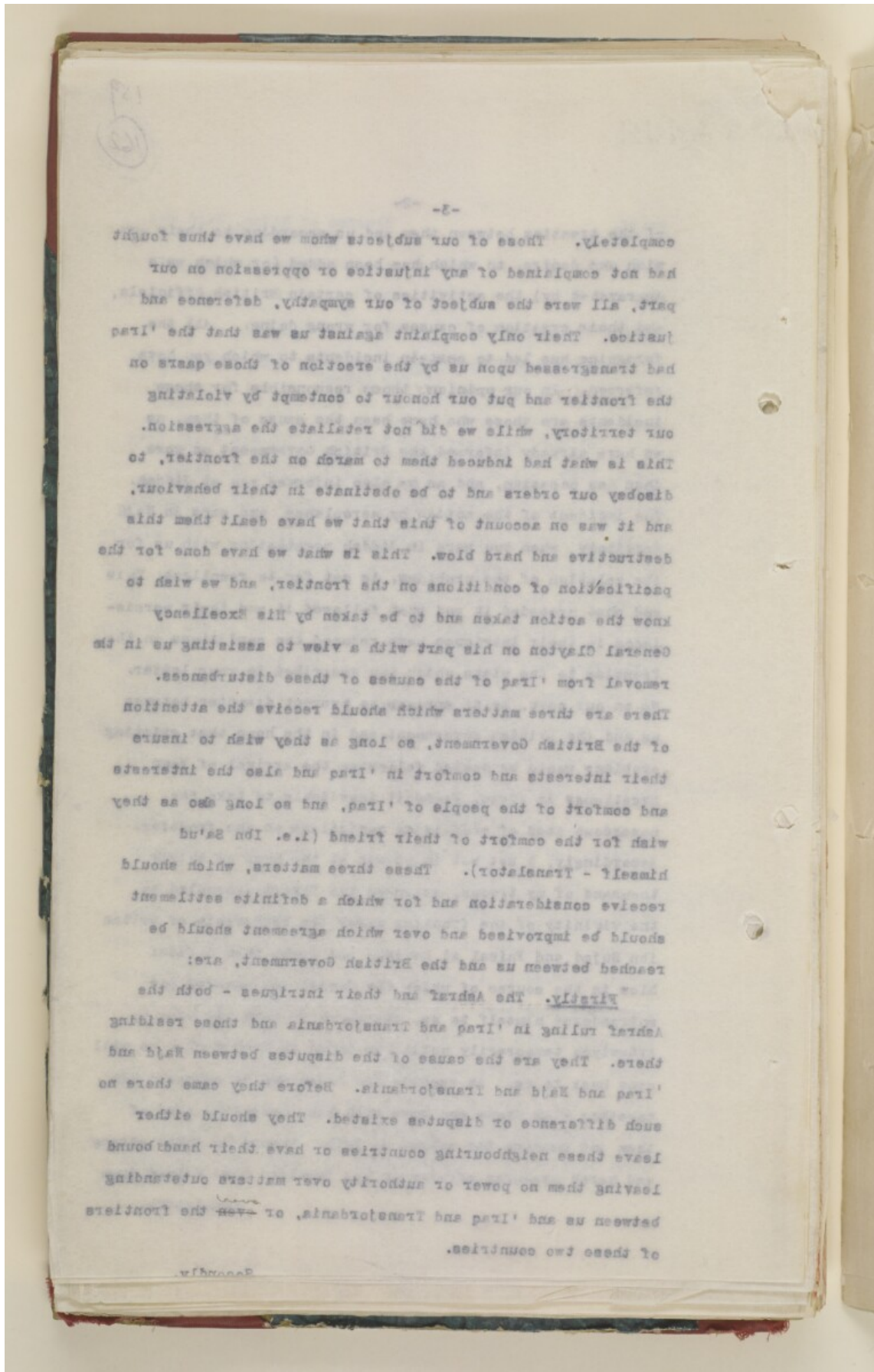


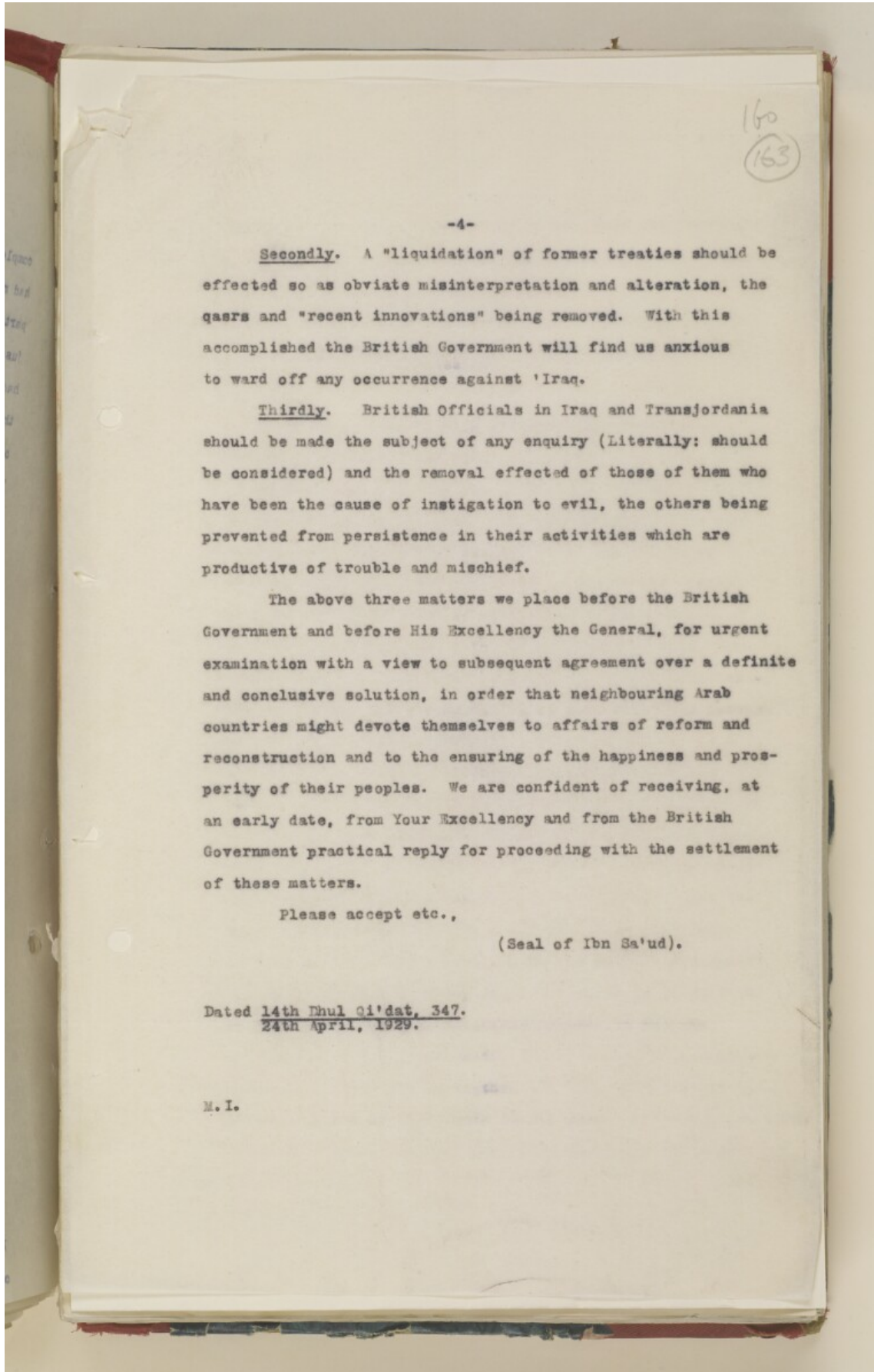
-3-

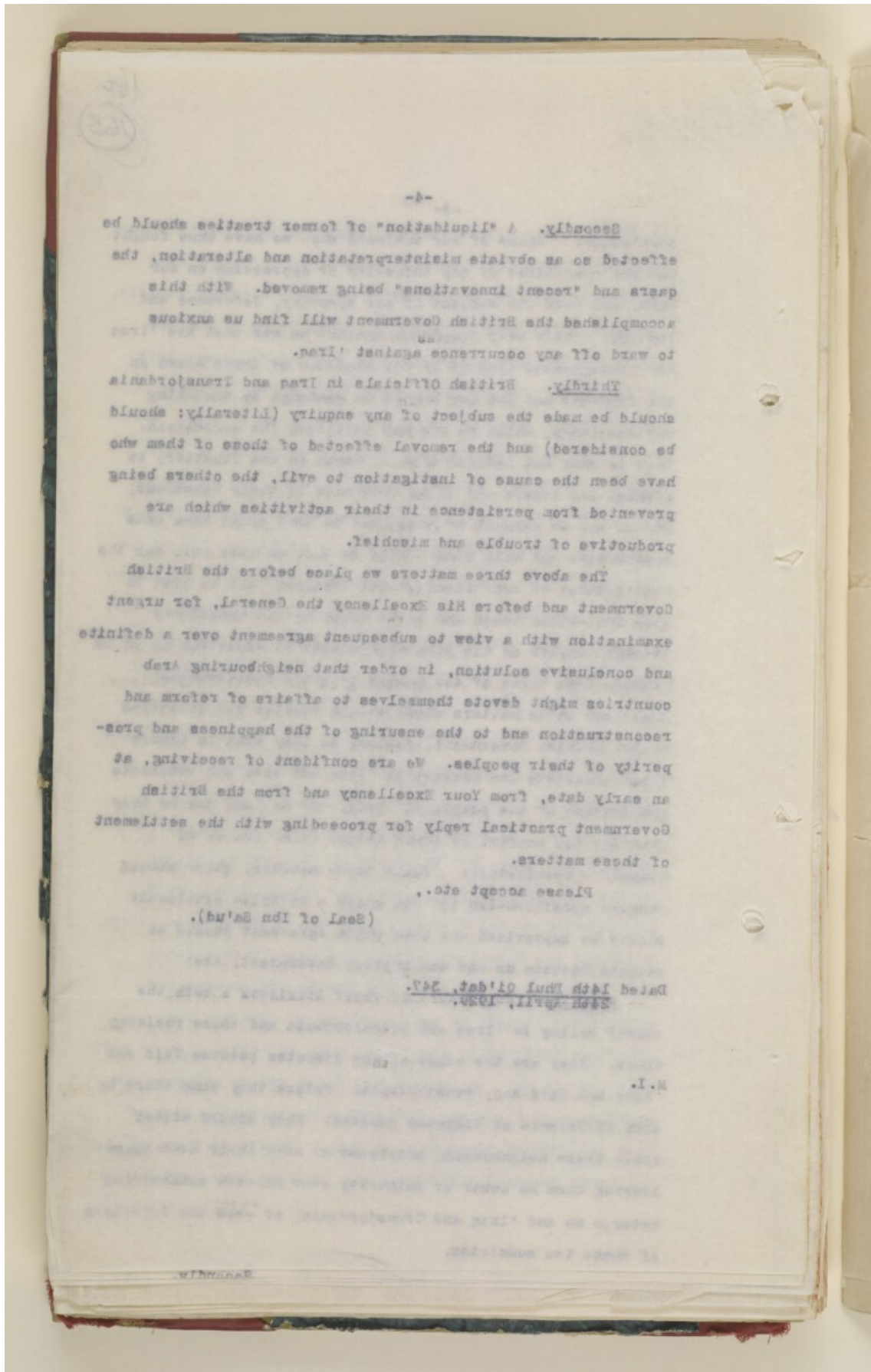
completely. Those of our subjects whom we have thus fought had not complained of any injustice or oppression on our part, all were the subject of our sympathy, deference and justice. Their only complaint against us was that the 'Iraq had transgressed upon us by the erection of those qasrs on the frontier and put our honour to contempt by violating our territory, while we did not retaliate the aggression. This is what had induced them to march on the frontier, to disobey our orders and to be obstinate in their behaviour, and it was on account of this that we have dealt them this destructive and hard blow. This is what we have done for the pacification of conditions on the frontier, and we wish to know the action taken and to be taken by His Excellency General Clayton on his part with a view to assisting us in the removal from 'Iraq of the causes of these disturbances. There are three matters which should receive the attention of the British Government, so long as they wish to insure their interests and comfort in 'Iraq and also the interests and comfort of the people of 'Iraq, and so long also as they wish for the comfort of their friend (i.e. Ibn Sa'ud himself - Translator). These three matters, which should receive consideration and for which a definite settlement should be improvised and over which agreement should be reached between us and the British Government, are:

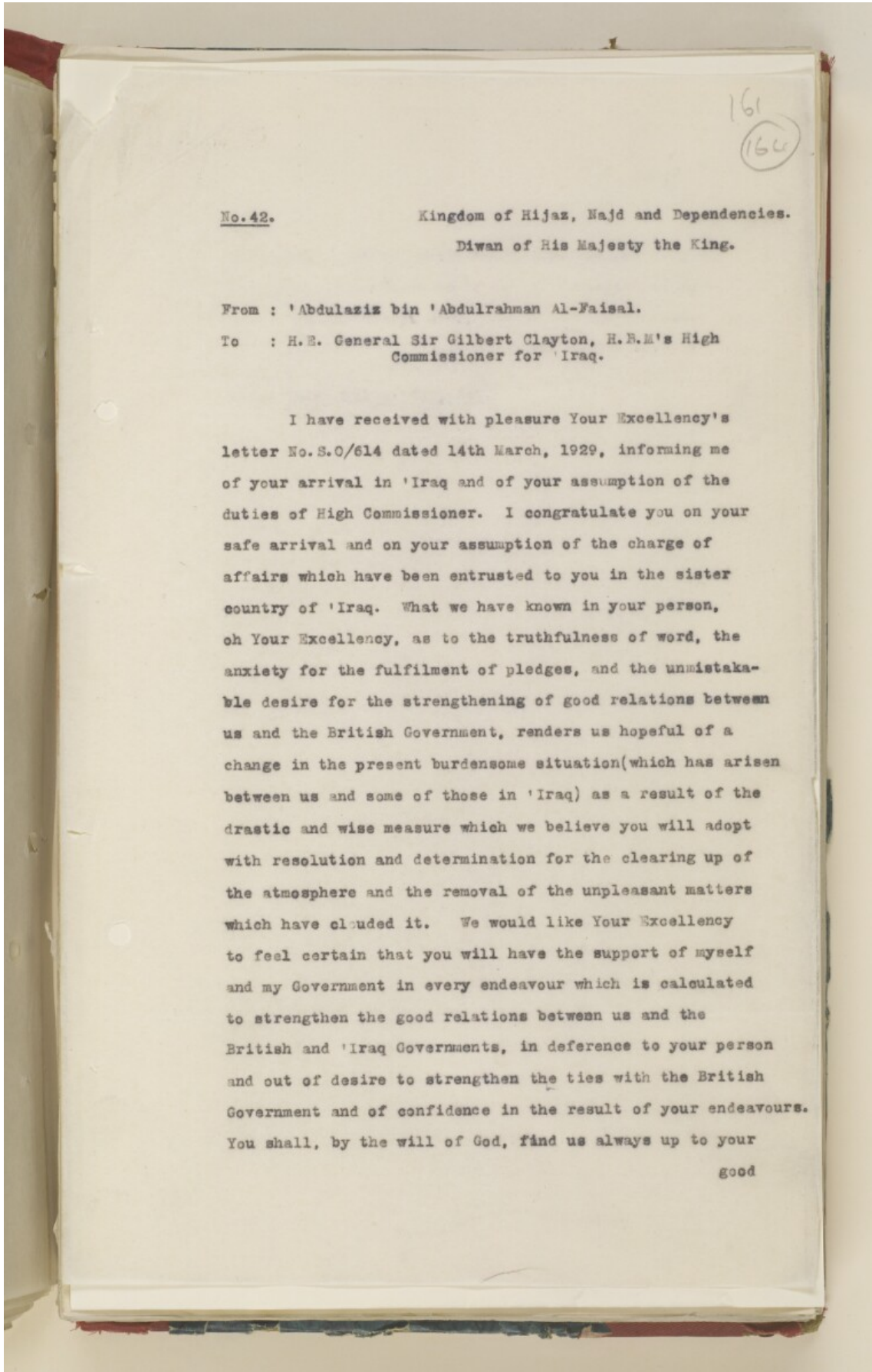
Firstly. The Ashraf and their intrigues - both the Ashraf ruling in 'Iraq and Transjordan and those residing there. They are the cause of the disputes between Najd and 'Iraq and Najd and Transjordan. Before they came there no such difference or disputes existed. They should either leave these neighbouring countries or have their hands bound leaving them no power or authority over matters outstanding between us and 'Iraq and Transjordan, or ~~even~~ the frontiers of these two countries.

Secondly.









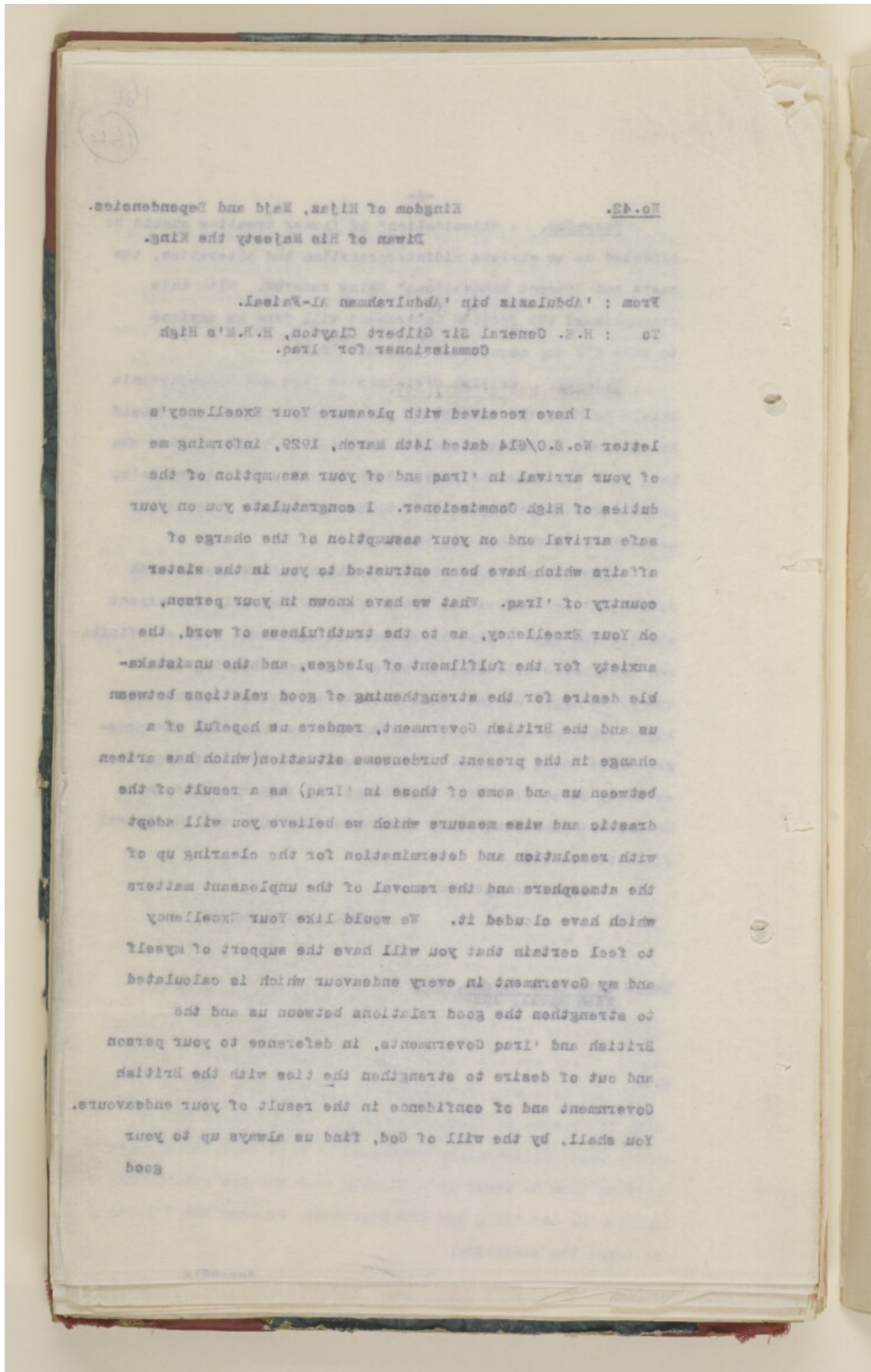
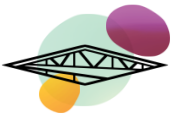
No.42.

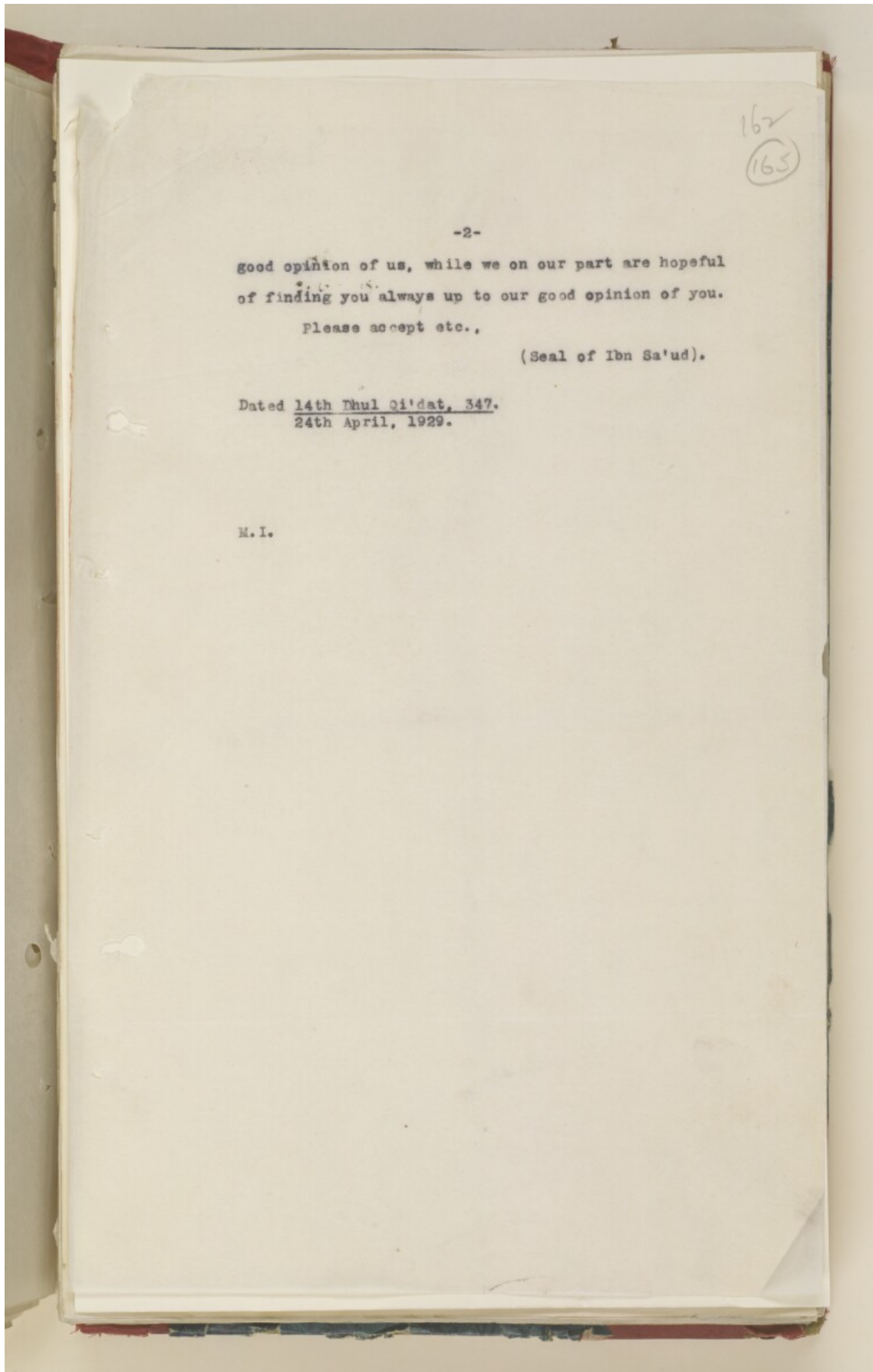
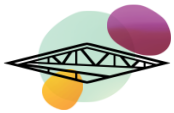
Kingdom of Hijaz, Najd and Dependencies.
Diwan of His Majesty the King.

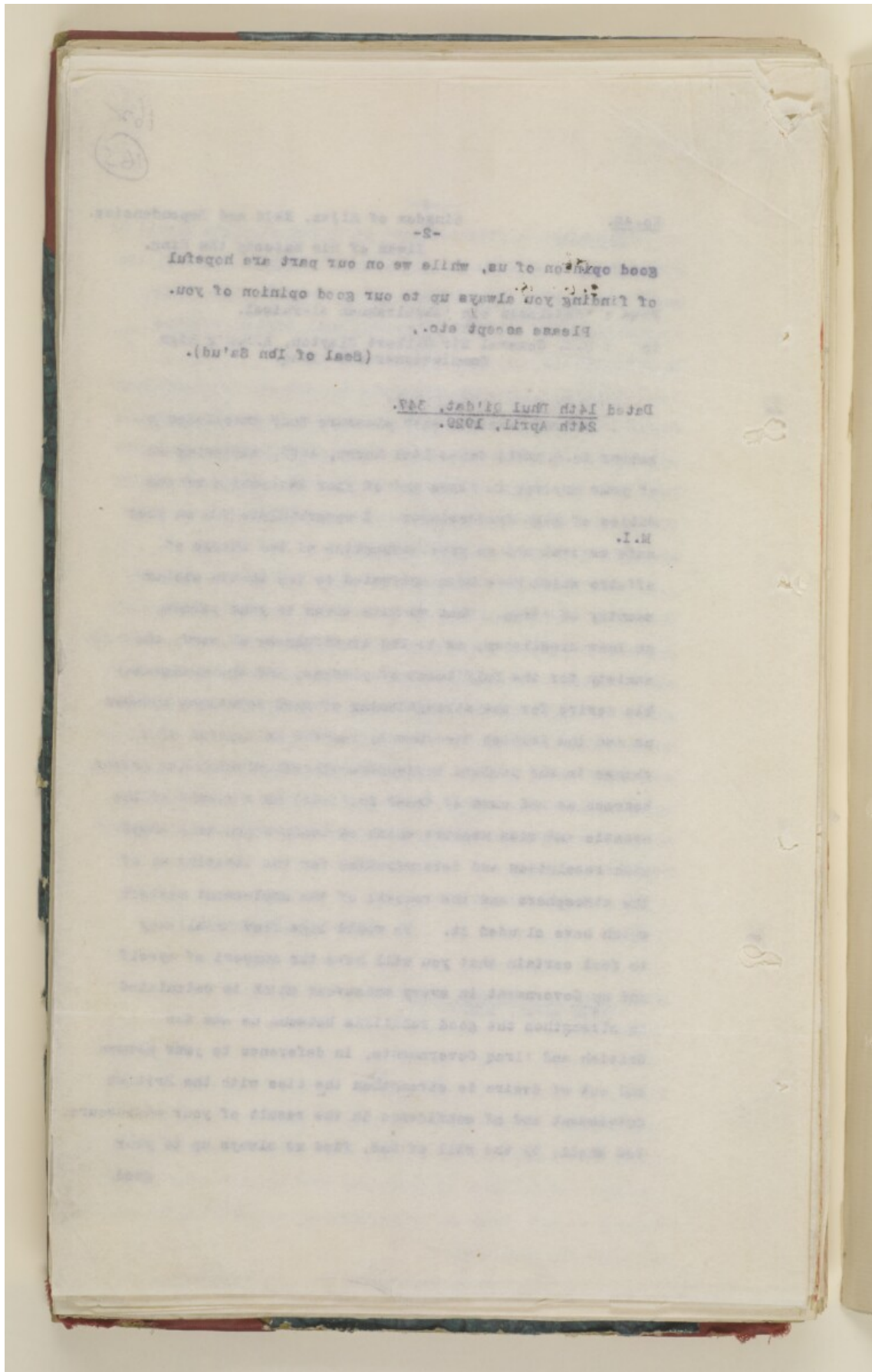
From : 'Abdulaziz bin 'Abdulrahman Al-Faisal.

To : H.E. General Sir Gilbert Clayton, H.B.M.'s High
Commissioner for 'Iraq.

I have received with pleasure Your Excellency's letter No.S.O/614 dated 14th March, 1929, informing me of your arrival in 'Iraq and of your assumption of the duties of High Commissioner. I congratulate you on your safe arrival and on your assumption of the charge of affairs which have been entrusted to you in the sister country of 'Iraq. What we have known in your person, oh Your Excellency, as to the truthfulness of word, the anxiety for the fulfilment of pledges, and the unmistakable desire for the strengthening of good relations between us and the British Government, renders us hopeful of a change in the present burdensome situation (which has arisen between us and some of those in 'Iraq) as a result of the drastic and wise measure which we believe you will adopt with resolution and determination for the clearing up of the atmosphere and the removal of the unpleasant matters which have clouded it. We would like Your Excellency to feel certain that you will have the support of myself and my Government in every endeavour which is calculated to strengthen the good relations between us and the British and 'Iraq Governments, in deference to your person and out of desire to strengthen the ties with the British Government and of confidence in the result of your endeavours. You shall, by the will of God, find us always up to your good









61/14 163
(166)

Telegram	Code
From	Political, Kuwait
To	Resident, Bushire
No.	371
Dated <u>despatched</u> <u>received.</u>	3rd received 4th June 1929.

~~~~~

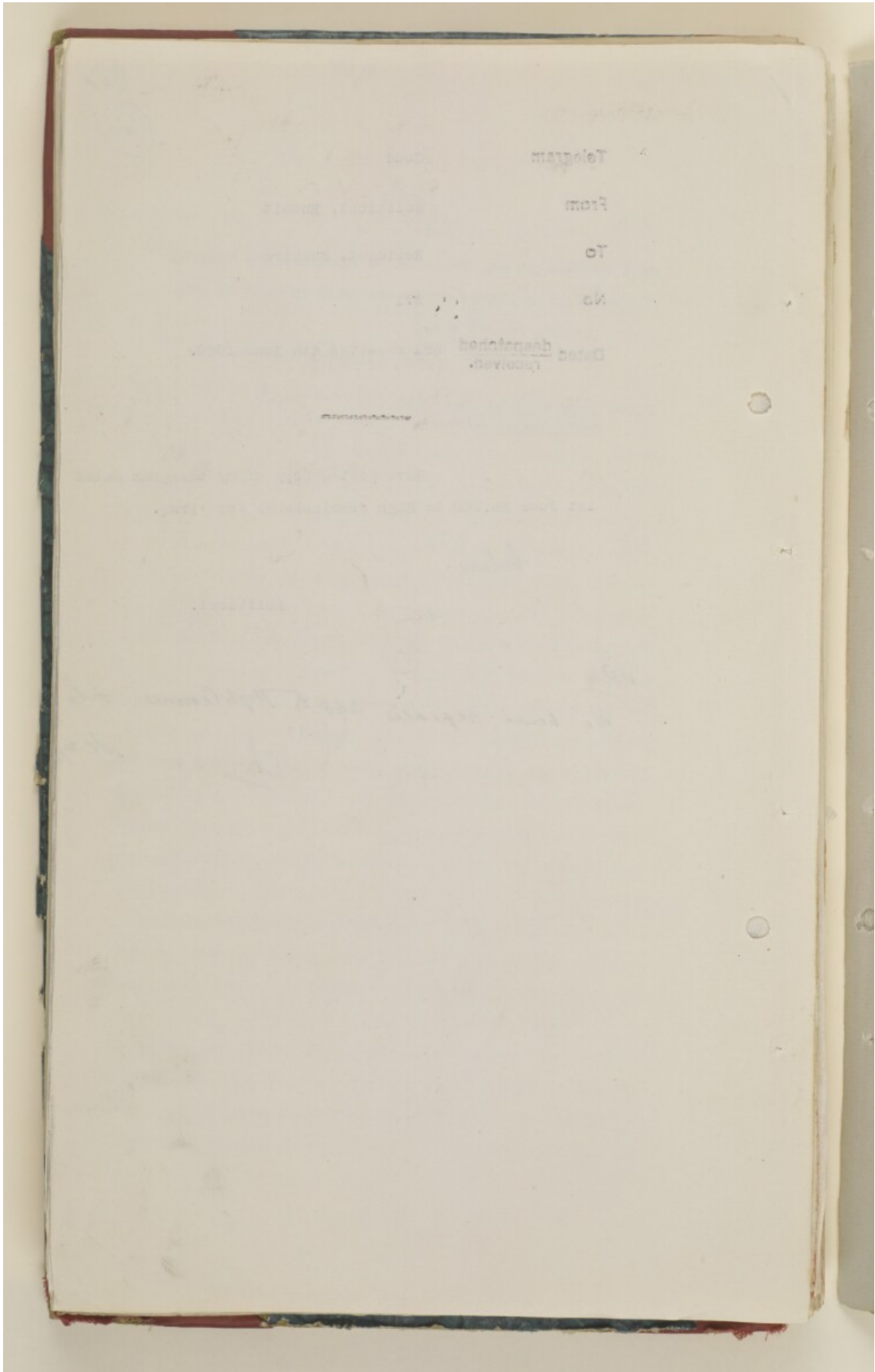
Have posted copy of my telegram dated  
1st June No. 368 to High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

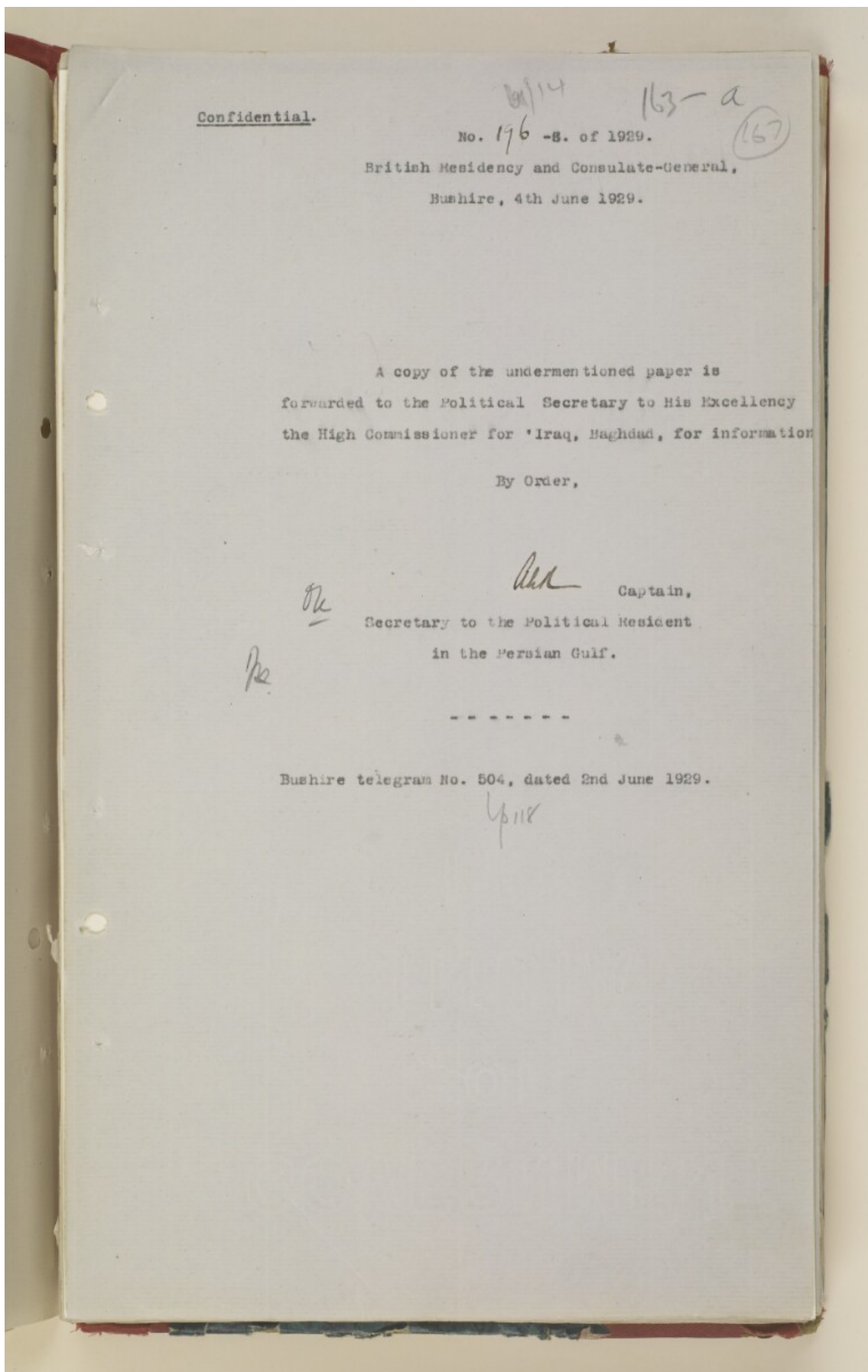
*below.*

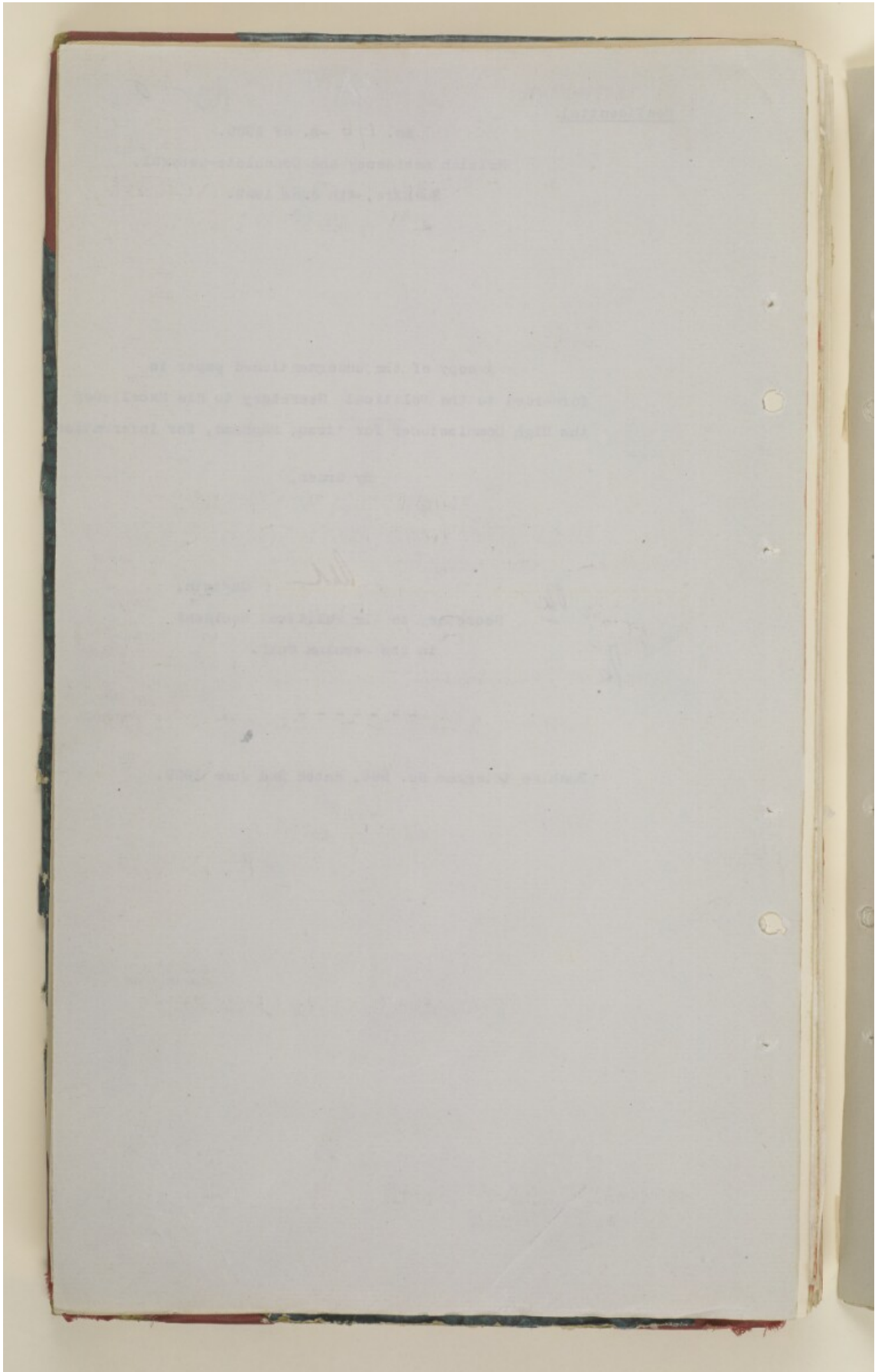
Political.

*PR*  
*We have repeated 368 to High Commr. File.*  
*Up 117*  
*CB*  
*Sc 4/1*











Confidential.

164  
(163)

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 4th June 1929.

No. 26.

Sir,

In continuation of the correspondence  
ending with my despatch No. 24, dated the 28th May

|                                             |        |            |  |                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|------------|--|---------------------------------------------------------|
| -----                                       |        |            |  | 1929, I have                                            |
| 1. Jeddah telegram No. 66, dated 25-5-1929. |        |            |  | the honour                                              |
| 2. Bahrain "                                | 518, " | 27-5-1929. |  | to forward                                              |
| 3. Kuwait "                                 | 368, " | 1-6-1929.  |  | for the informa-                                        |
| 4. Bushire "                                | 504, " | 2-6-1929.  |  | of His Majesty's                                        |
| -----                                       |        |            |  | Government copies of the telegrams noted in the margin. |

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

OK

Ch.

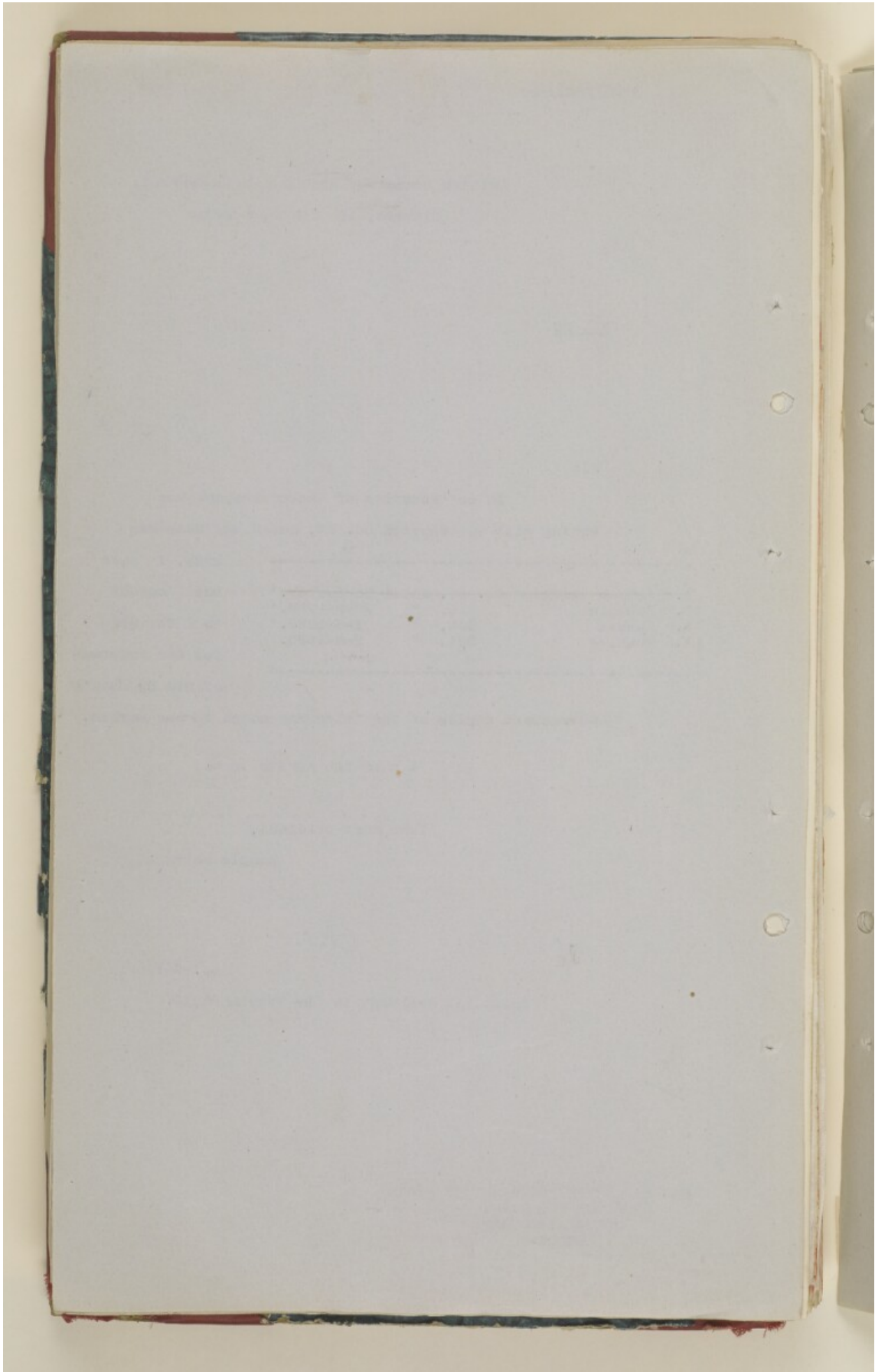
Lt.-Colonel.

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

OK

HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR THE COLONIES,  
COLONIAL OFFICE,  
LONDON.







Telegram Code  
From Political, Kuwait  
To Resident, Bushire  
Repeated High Commissioner for Iraq, Baghdad,  
Administrative Inspector, Basrah, Special  
Nasiriyah.

No. 375

Dated the 4th received the 5th June 1929.

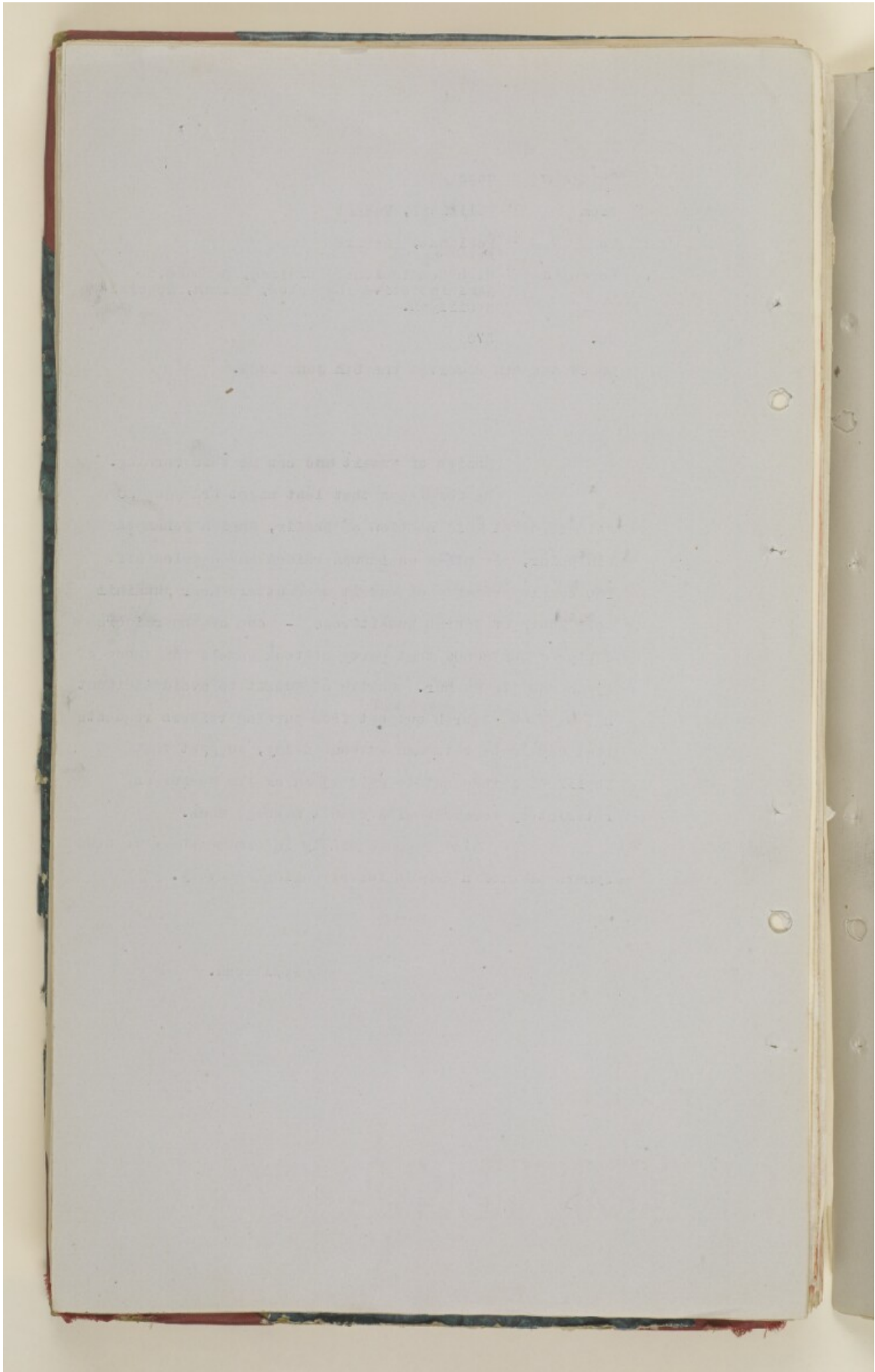
Shaikh of Kuwait and saw me this morning.

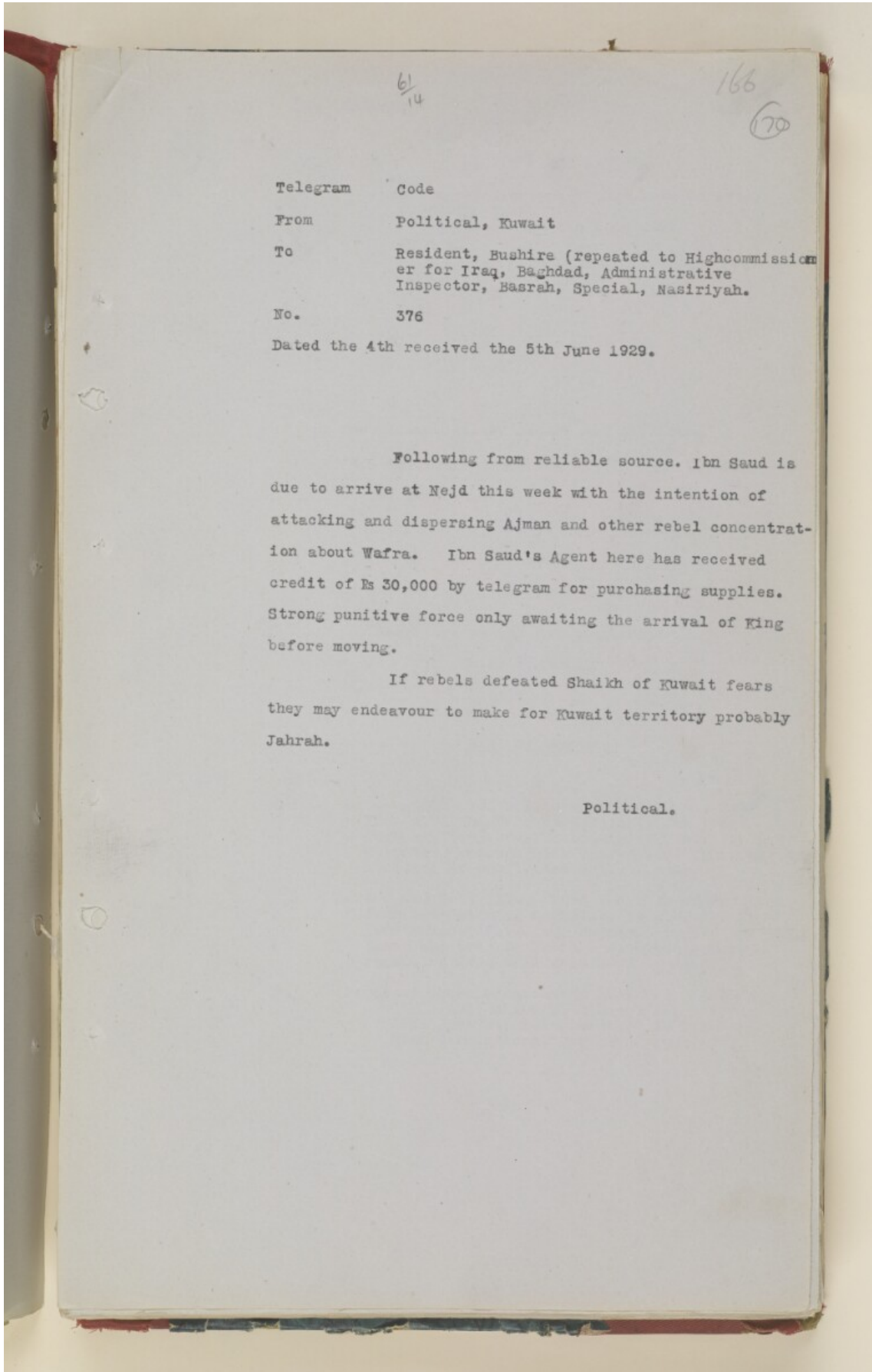
He complains that last night 3rd June 20  
raiders of Al Said section of Dhafir, Shaikh Mohammed  
bin Khidr, disguised as Ikhwan, raided and carried off  
100 camels property of Kuwait woodcutters near Juwaihil  
well South of Jahrah Kuwait road - one of the raiders  
captured confessed that party mistook camels for those of  
Ajman and Ibn Mashur. Shaikh of Kuwait to avoid incident  
has forbidden Jahrah outpost from pursuing raiders requests  
that camels be returned without delay, suggest that  
Dhafir be warned not to raid Ajman or Ibn Mashur as  
retaliatory measures will result message ends.

Will Baghdad kindly inform me where to send  
owners of stolen camels for arranging recovery.

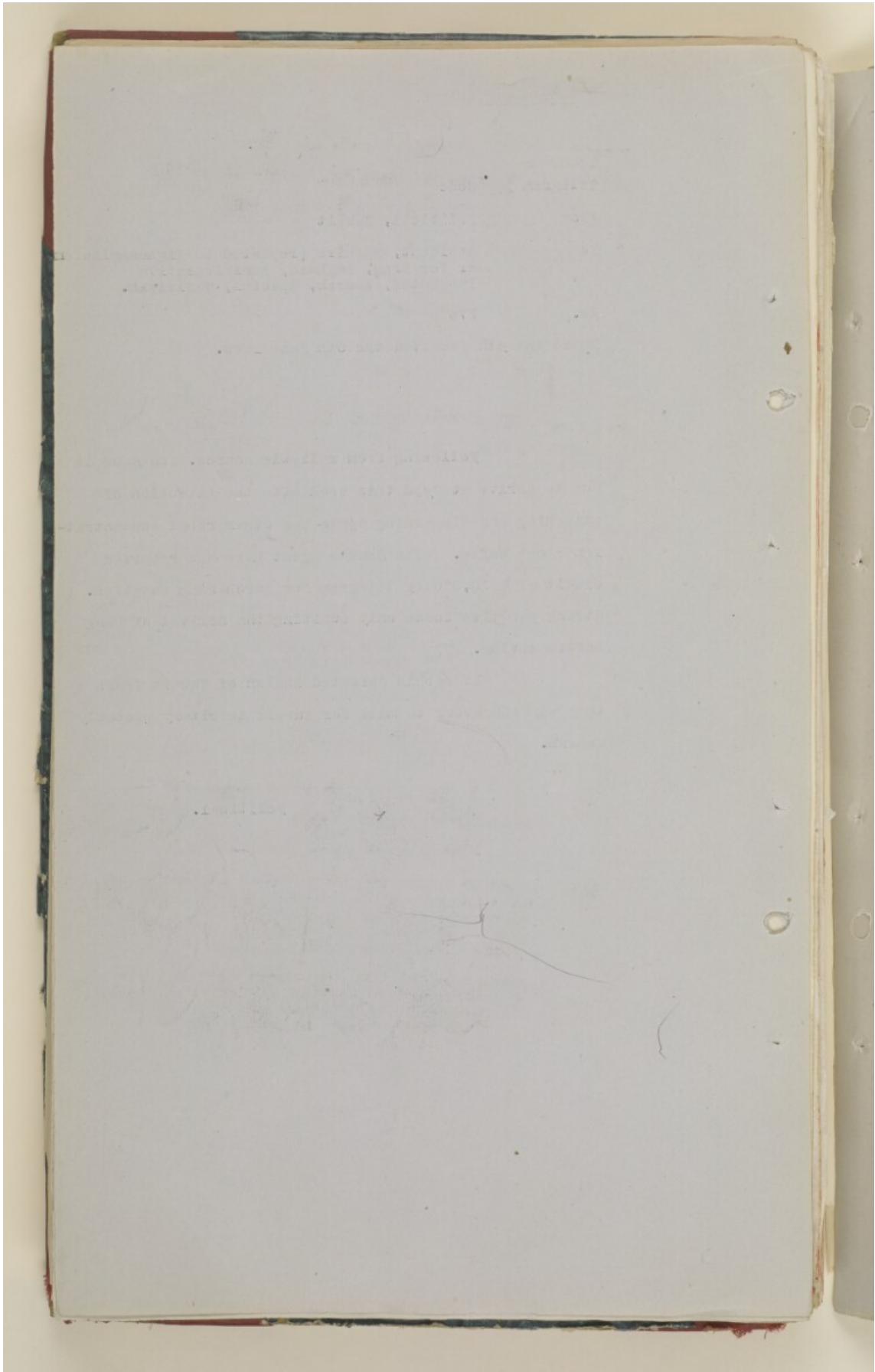
*See also file 202*

Political.











Confidential.

No. 197 -S. of 1929.

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, the 5th June 1929.

The undermentioned papers are forwarded to the  
Political Agent at Kuwait for perusal and return.

By Order,

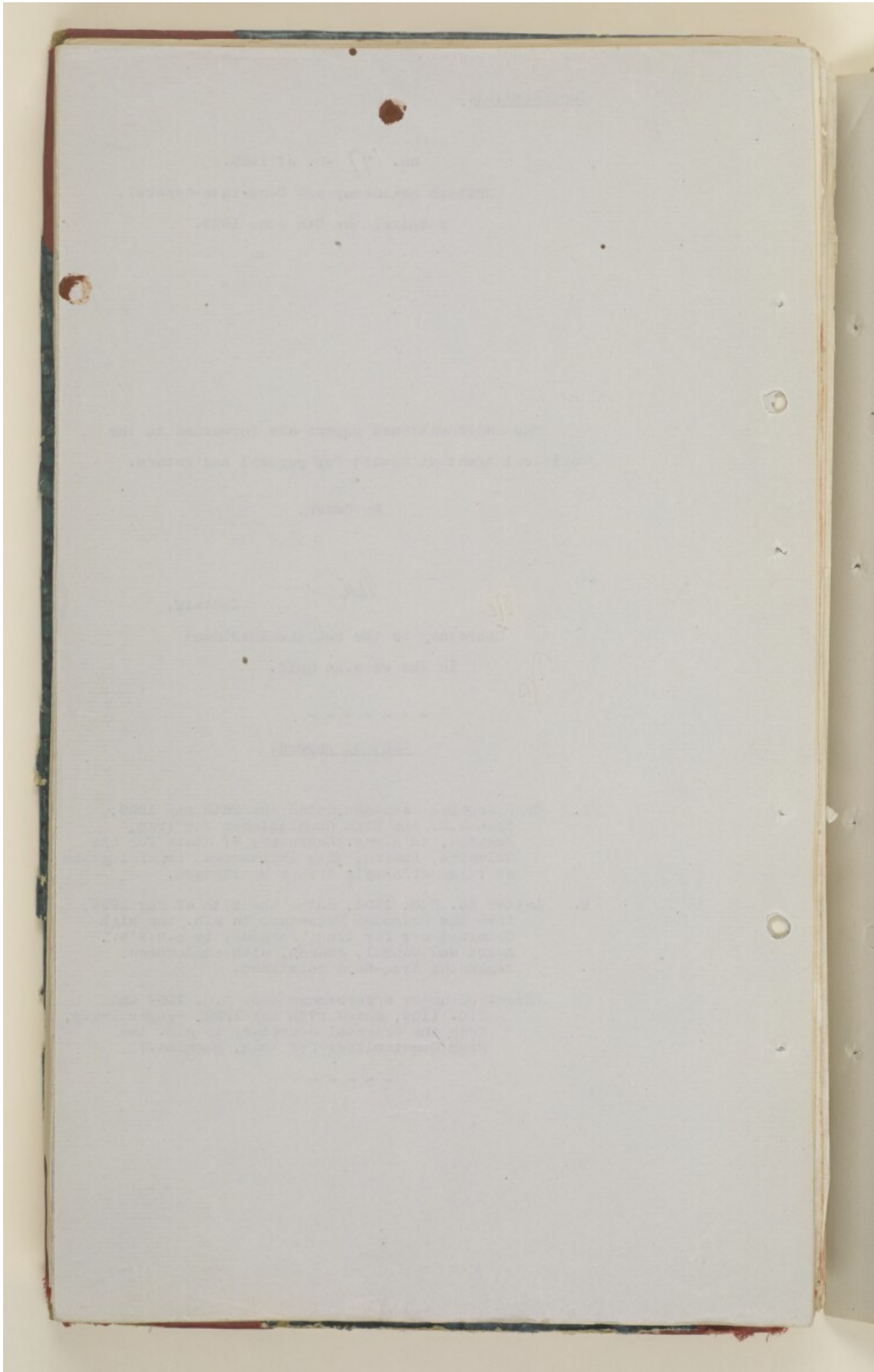
*Mc* *Mark*  
Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

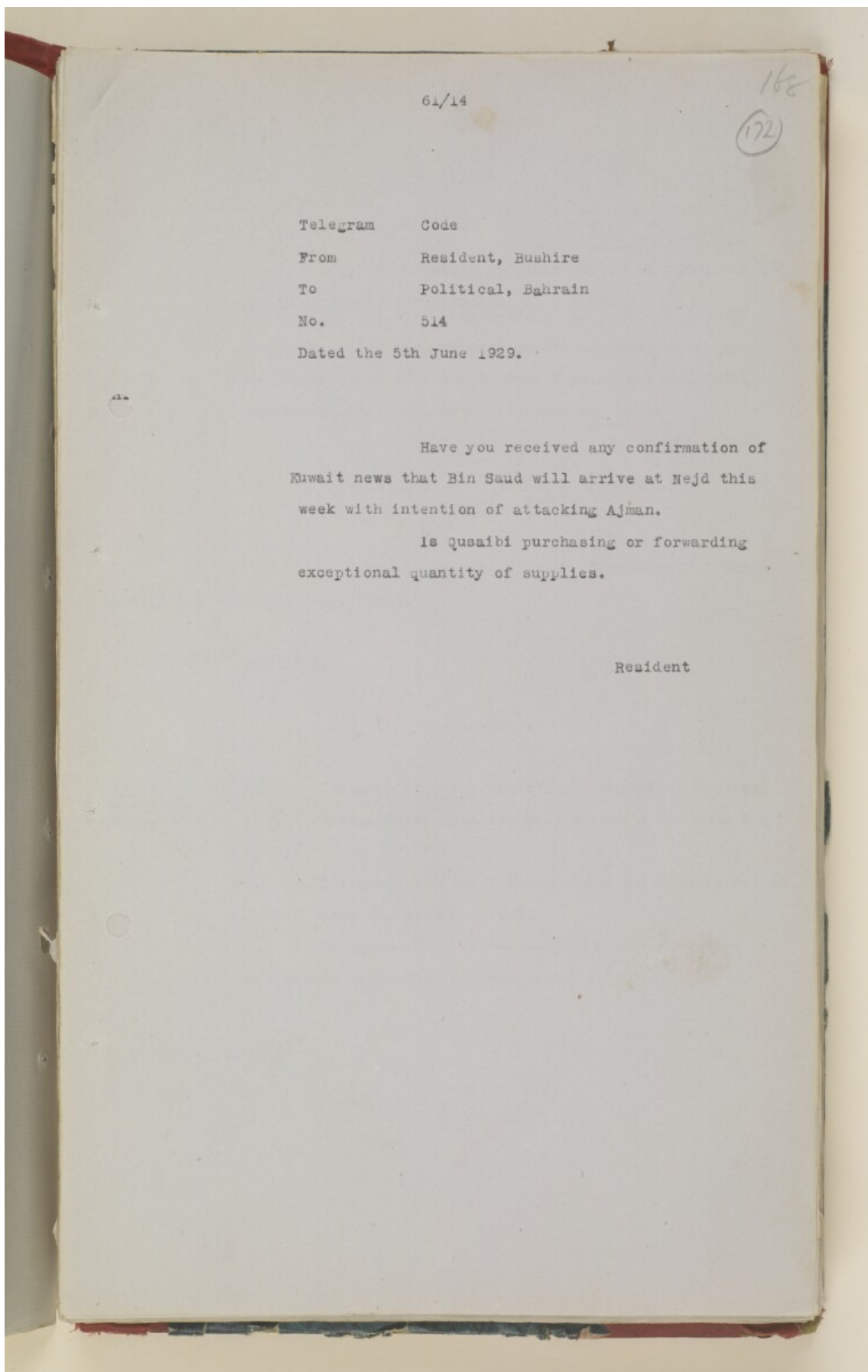
List of papers.

1. Confidential despatch, dated the 26th May 1929, from H.K. the High Commissioner for Iraq, Baghdad, to H.M.'s. Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, with enclosures, regarding the sedition of Dhafir tribes by Ibn Saud.
2. Letter No. S.O. 1104, dated the 27th of May 1929, from the Oriental Secretary to H.K. the High Commissioner for Iraq, Baghdad, to H.M.'s. Agent and Consul, Jeddah, with enclosures, regarding Iraq-Majd relations.

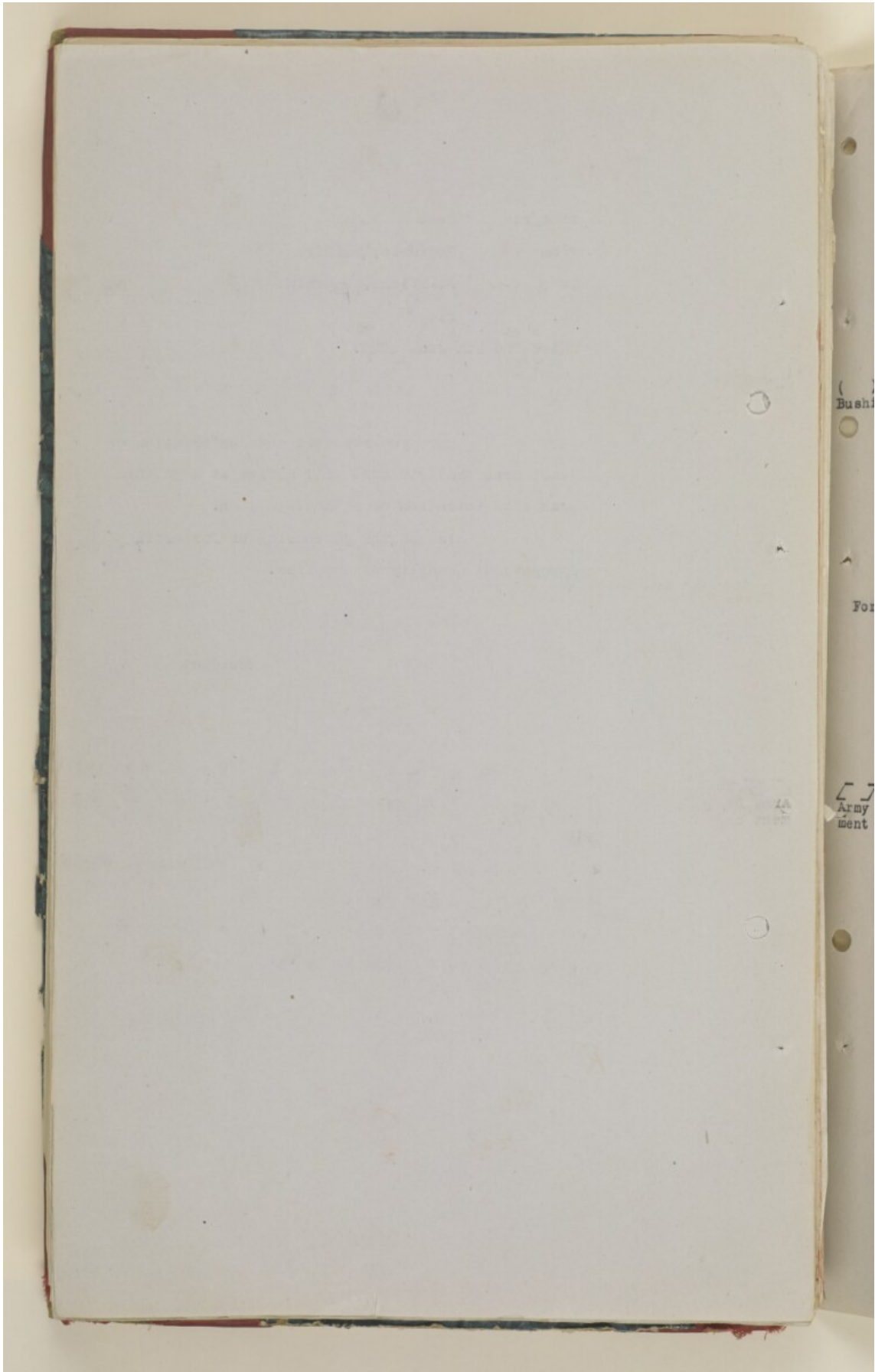
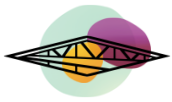
(Received under enforcement nos. S.O. 1107 and S.O. 1109, dated 27th May 1929, respectively, from the Oriental Secretary to H.E. the High Commissioner for Iraq, Baghdad.)

*Enclosures*  
*Received without a covering letter from Kuwait.*











Confidential. *h/c* *6/14* *169* *(73)*

No. 157-N.

BUSHIRE. REGISTRY.  
Reg. No. 520.  
Date 6.6.29.  
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

A copy of the undermentioned papers is forwarded to  
the Army Department (General Staff Branch)  
the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf  
for information in continuation of the endorsement from  
the (Government of India in the) Foreign and Political  
Department No.157-N, dated the 22nd May 1929.

( ) To  
Bushire only.

By order, etc.,

*J. P. R.*  
for Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.  
Foreign and Political Department,  
Simla;  
The 27<sup>th</sup> May 1929.

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[ ] To  
Army Department only.

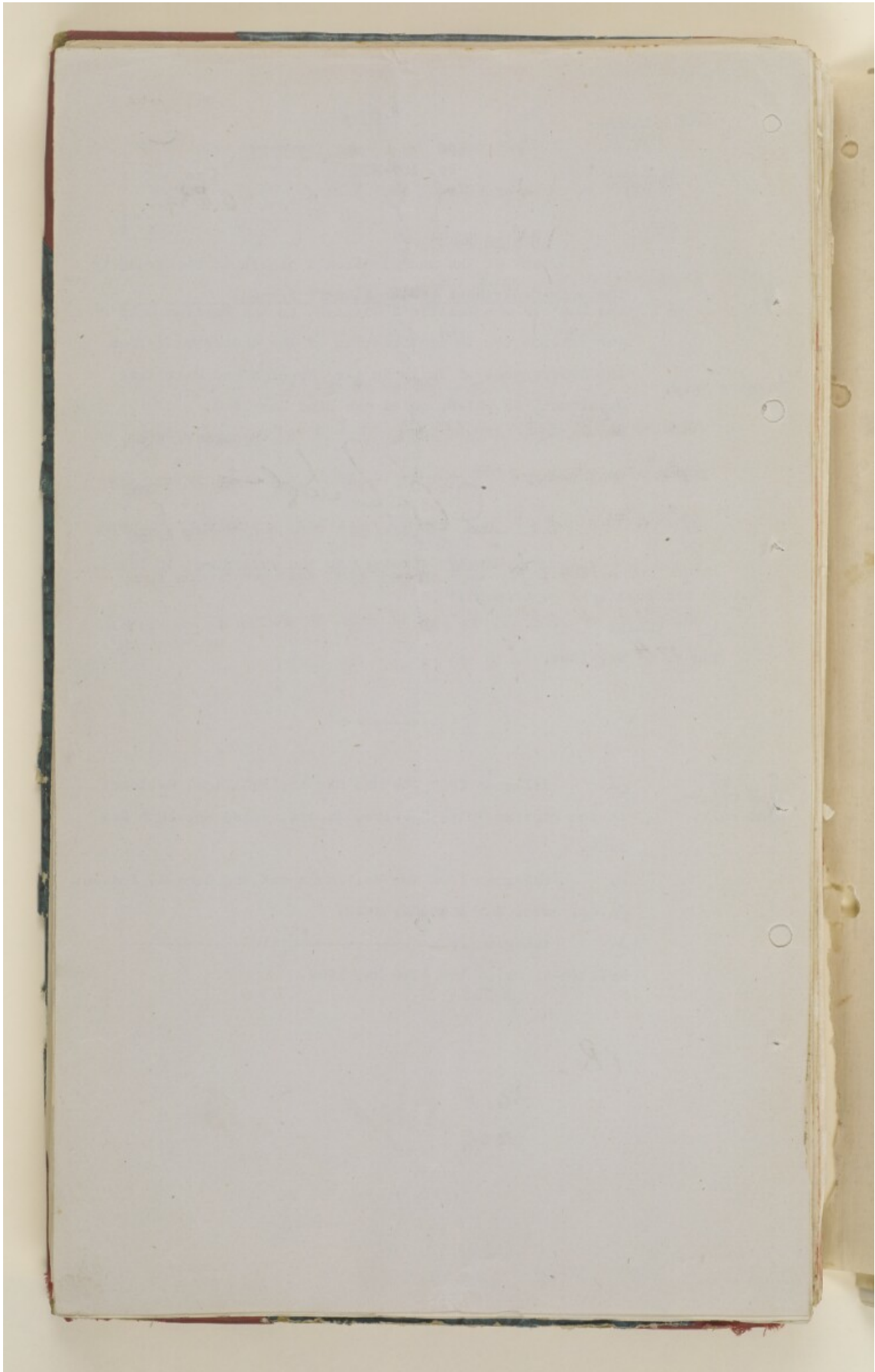
1. Telegram from the Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire, No.454, dated the 18th May  
1929.

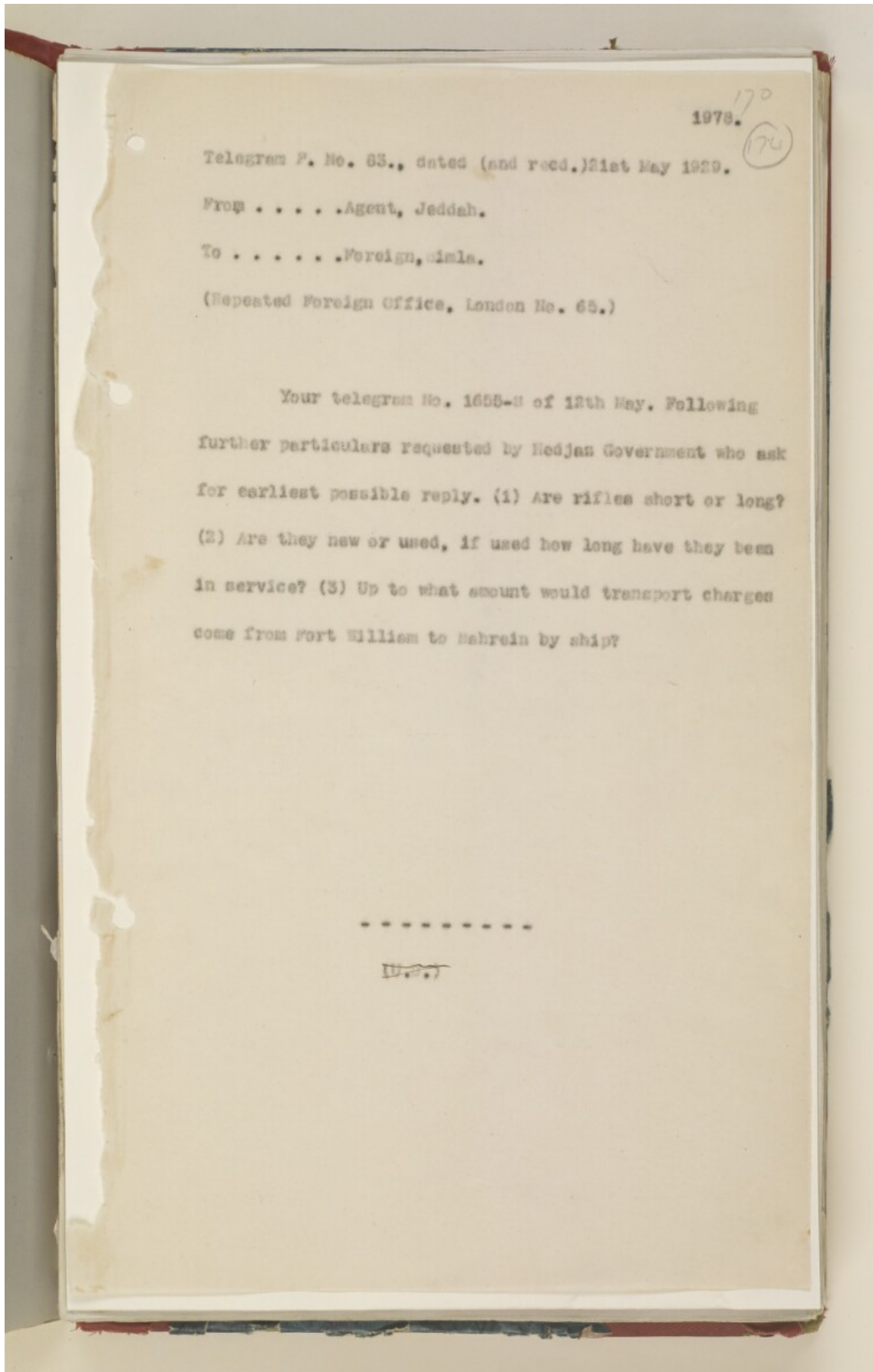
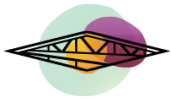
2. Telegram from the British Agent and Consul, Jeddah,  
No.83, dated the 21st May 1929.

3. Telegram from -----ditto-----  
No.1725-S, dated the 23rd May 1929.

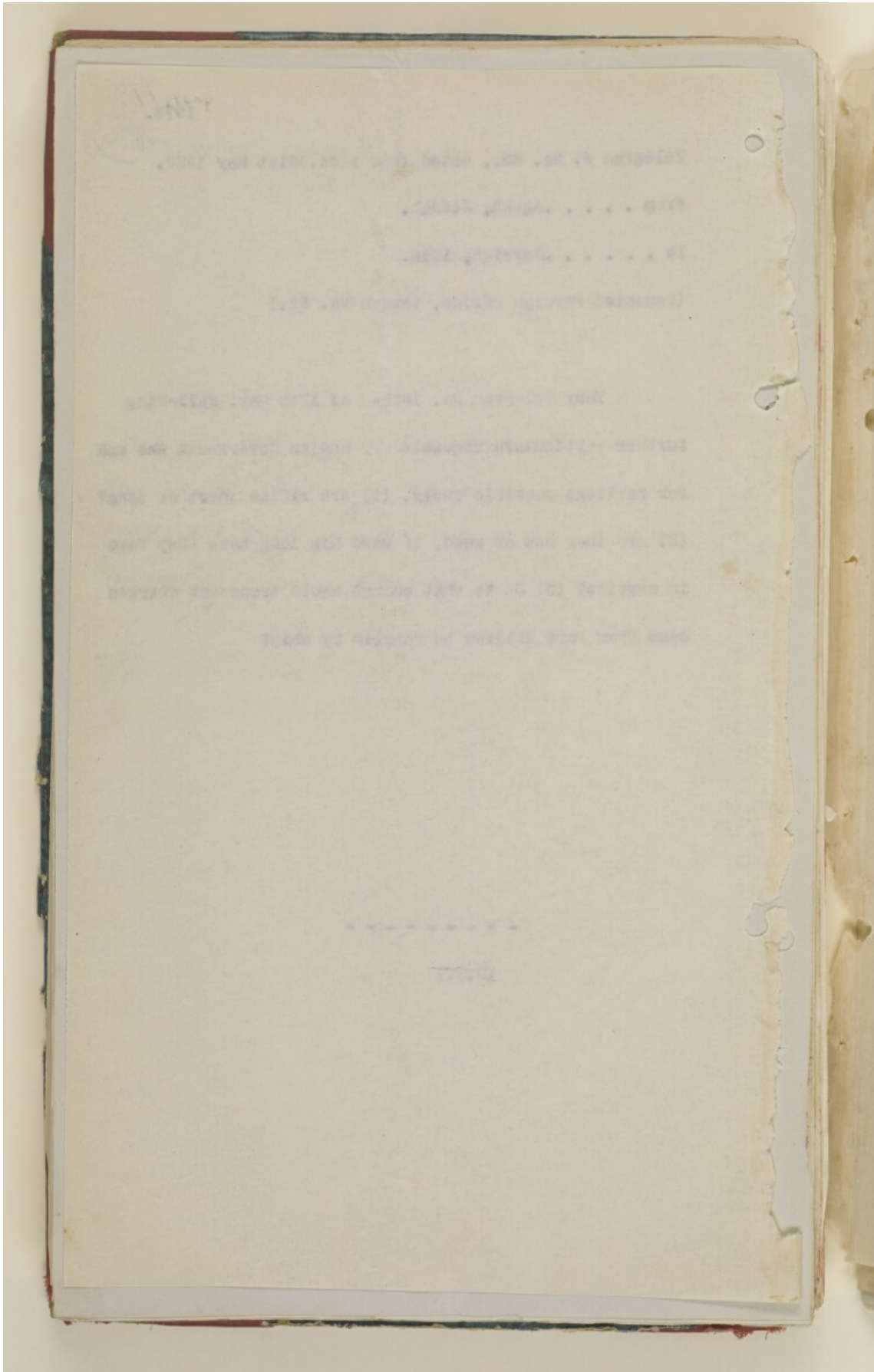
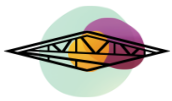
*P.R.*  
*File 1*  
*re/c.* *Ch*

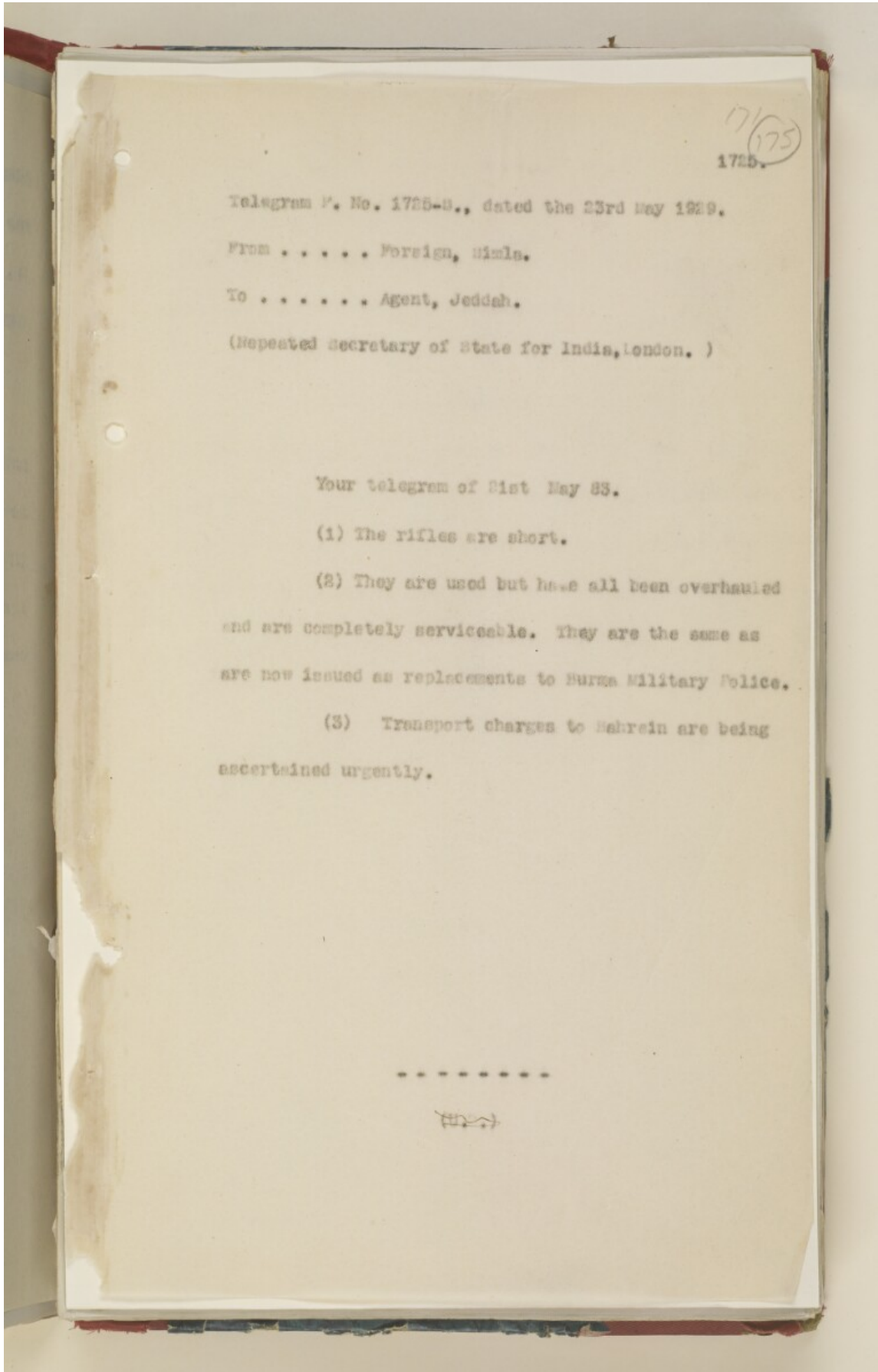
(With 1 spare copy ).

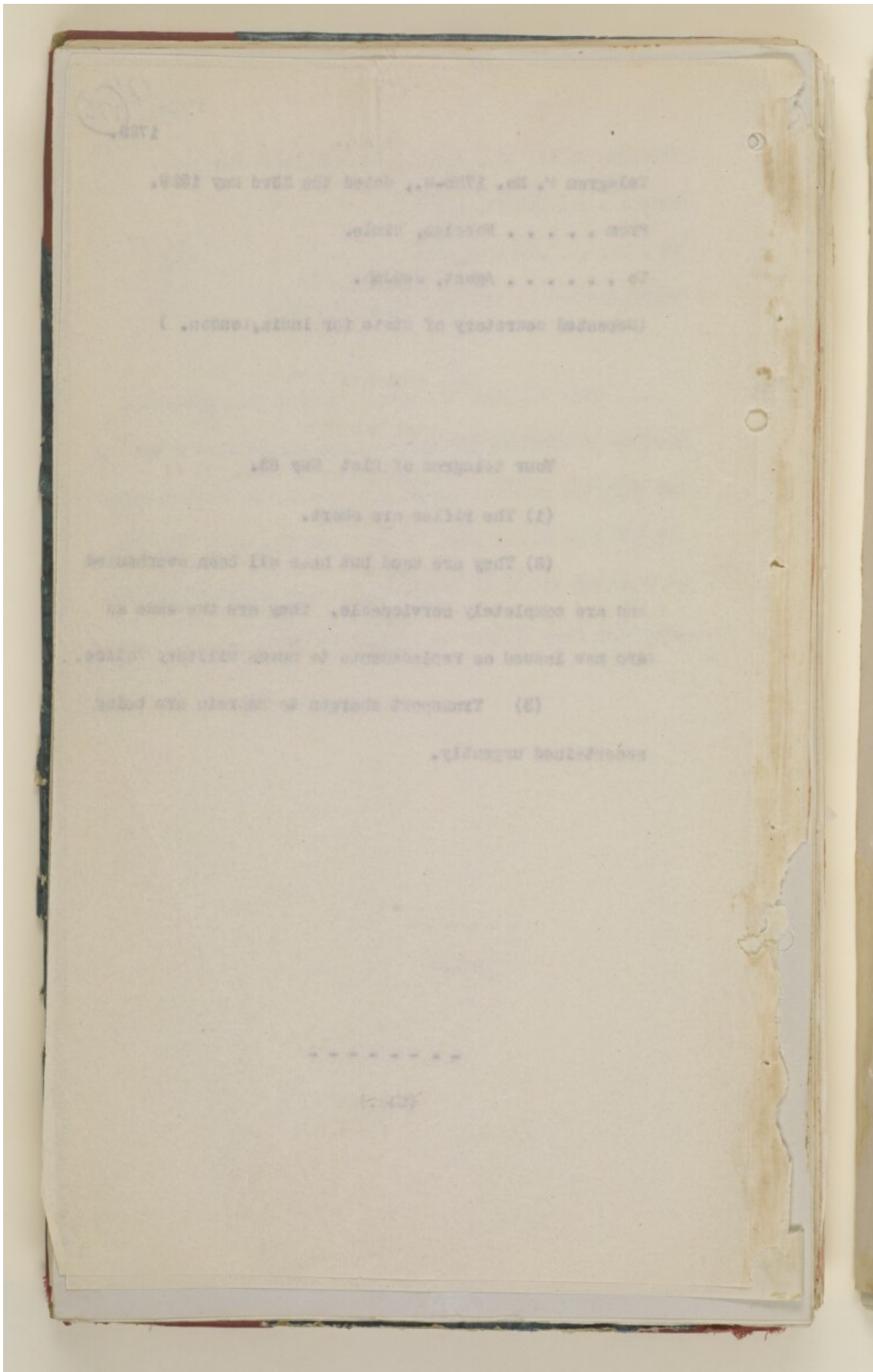
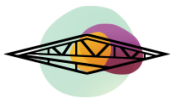




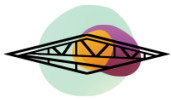












61/14 + 64/50

176

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1a

Reference to previous correspondence.

Secretary of State's  
High Commissioner's  
Despatch ~~Confidential~~  
17<sup>th</sup> April 1929

Persian Gulf.  
Confidential

BUSINESS RESIDENCY.  
Reg. No. 523  
Date 6.6.29  
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

Downing Street,  
14 May 1929

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, copies of

the papers noted below on the subject of the channels of communication with Ibn Saud on matters connected with Iraq, Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

J. A. Amery

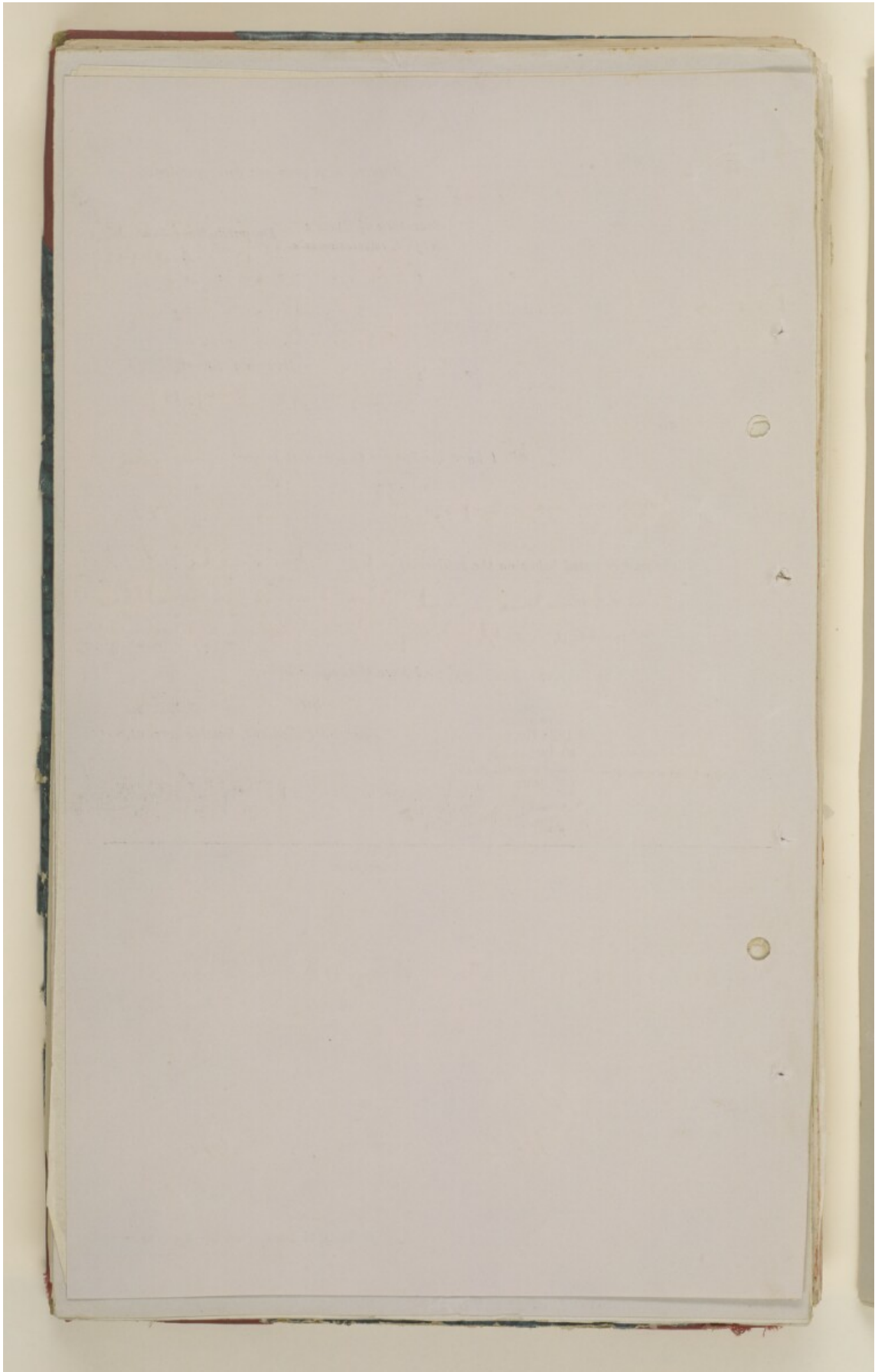
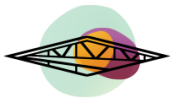
Hon'ble the Acting Political  
The High Commissioner Resident.  
in the Persian Gulf

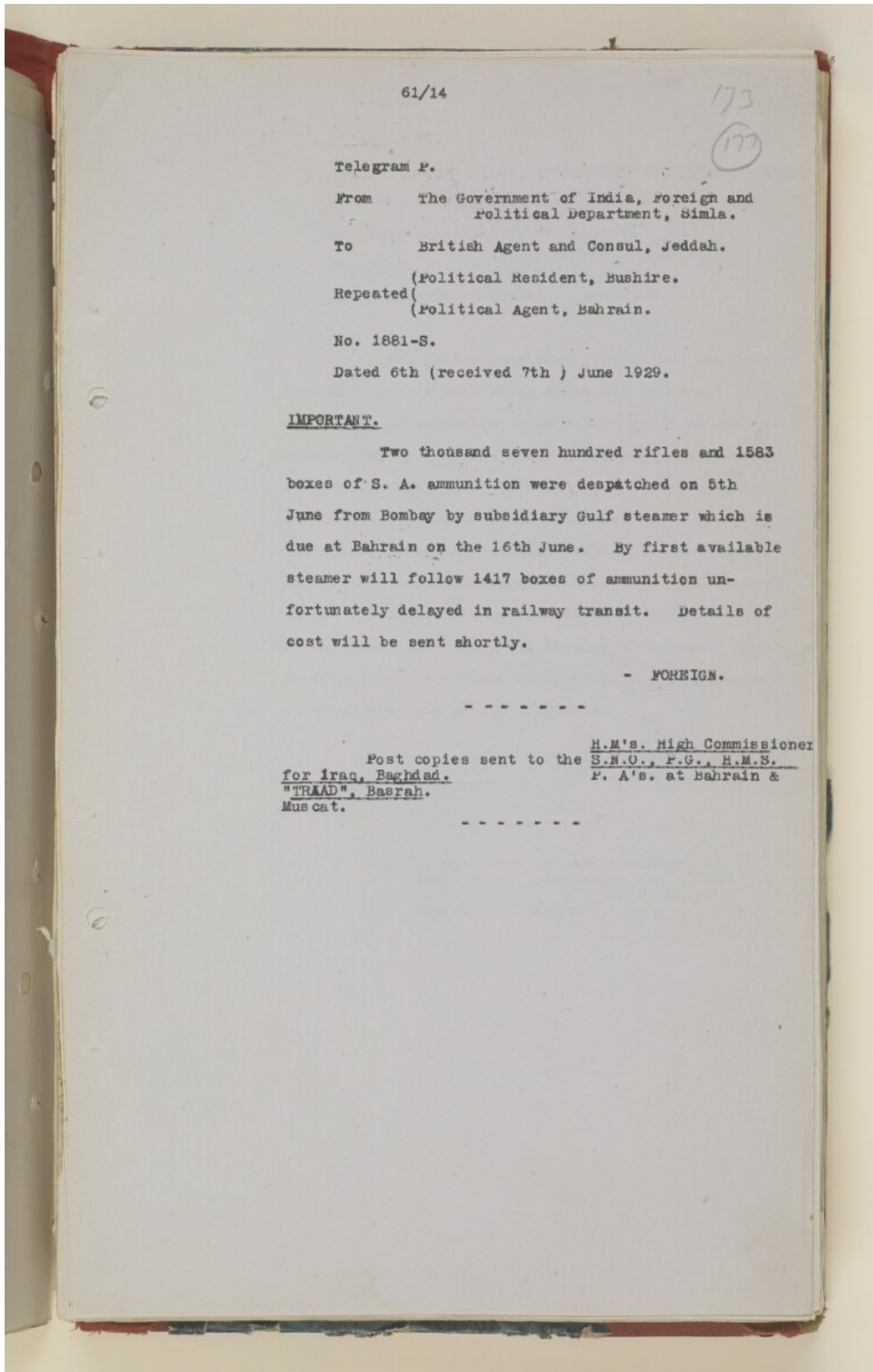
| Date.                       | Description.                                                             |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11 <sup>th</sup> April 1929 | No. 71 to the Acting British Agent and Consul at Jeddah, with enclosure. |

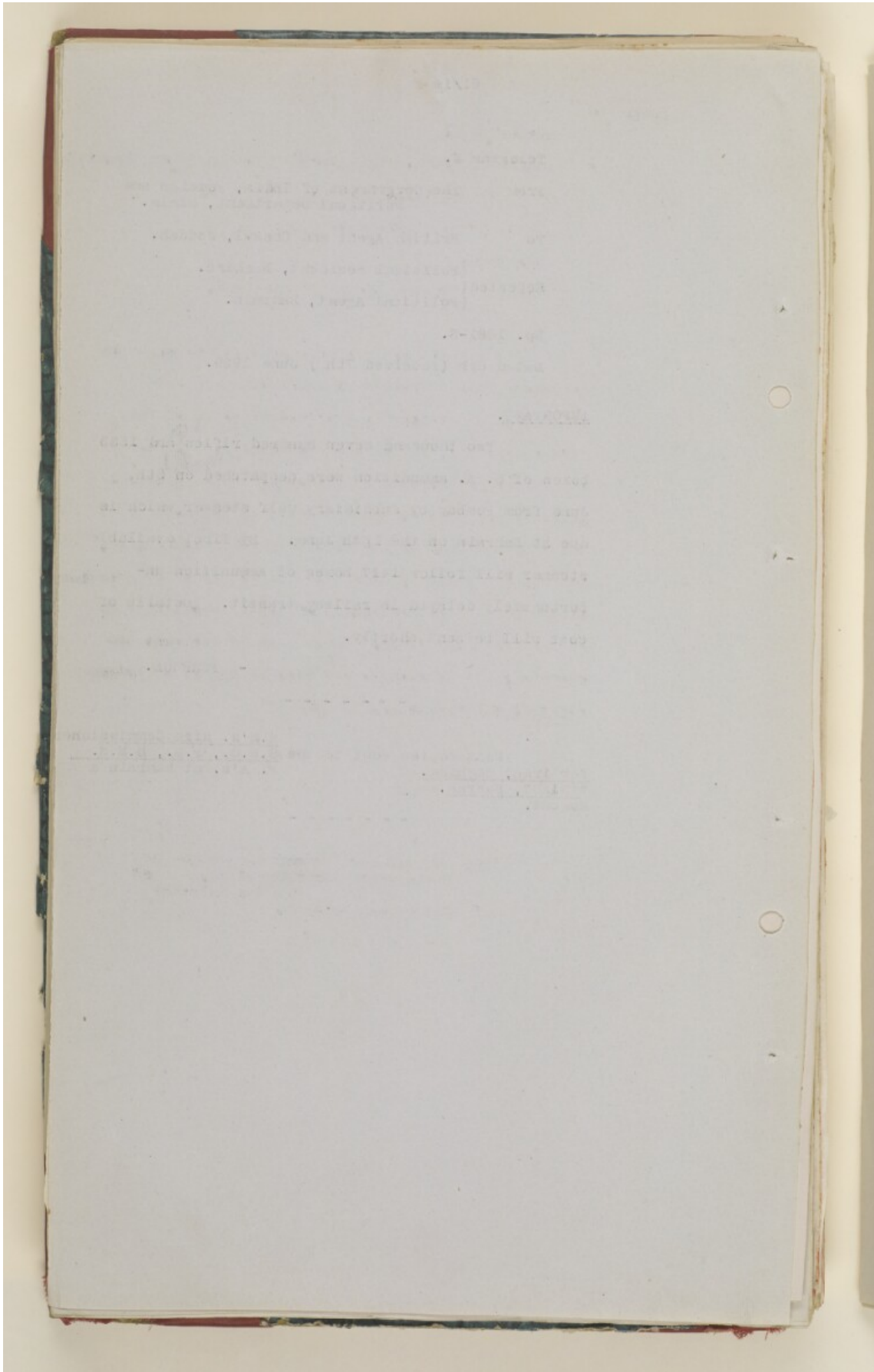
PR.  
We had had this before in type.  
file CH 1046.

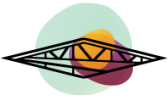
(R2422) Wt 1756h/2045 5.000 5.25 II & Sr Op 113











61/14

Telegram P.

From H.M.'s. High Commissioner for Iraq, Baghdad.

To Political Resident, Bushire.

Repeated Political Agent, Kuwait.

No. 60-S.

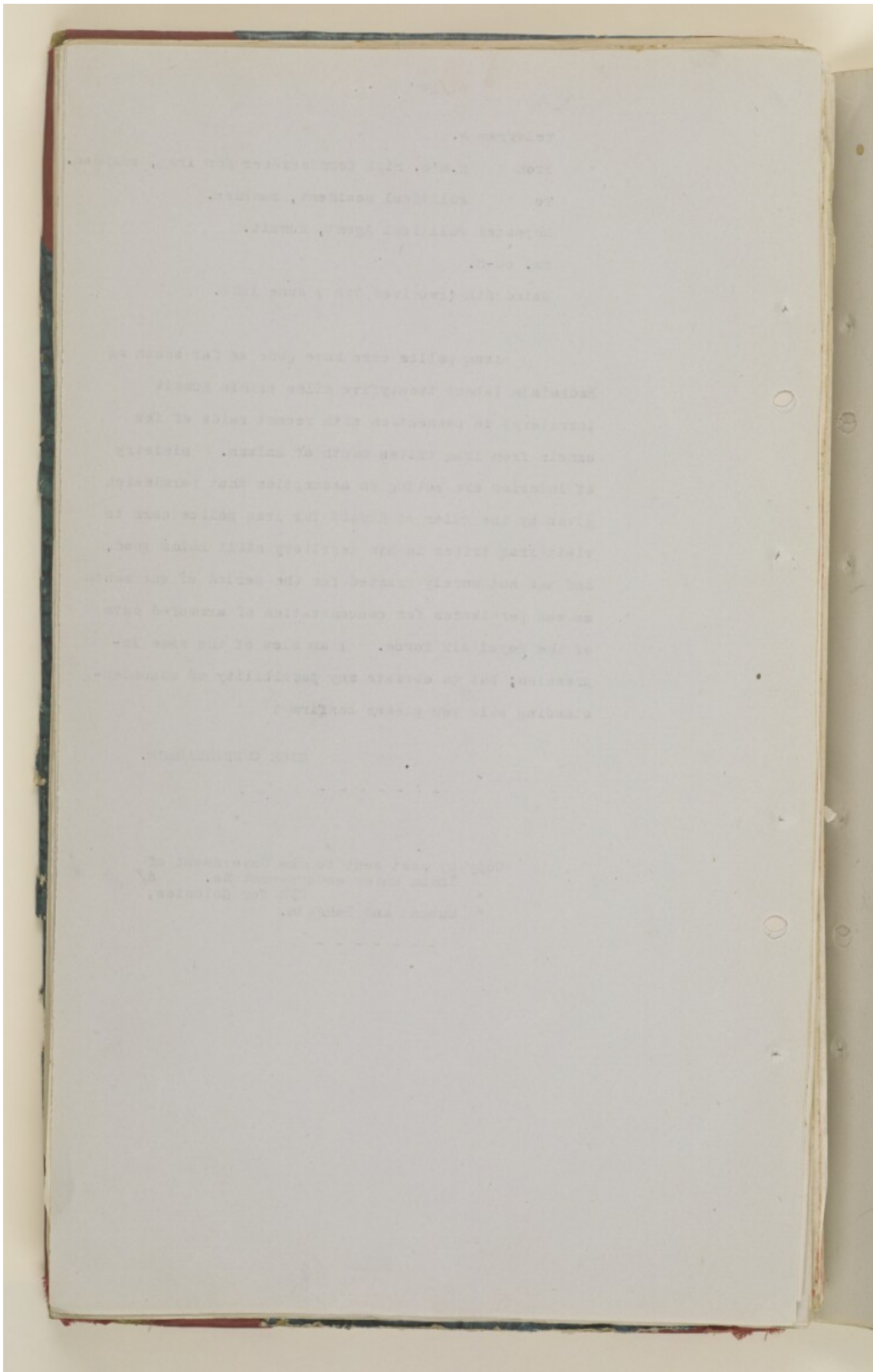
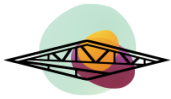
Dated 6th (received 7th ) June 1929.

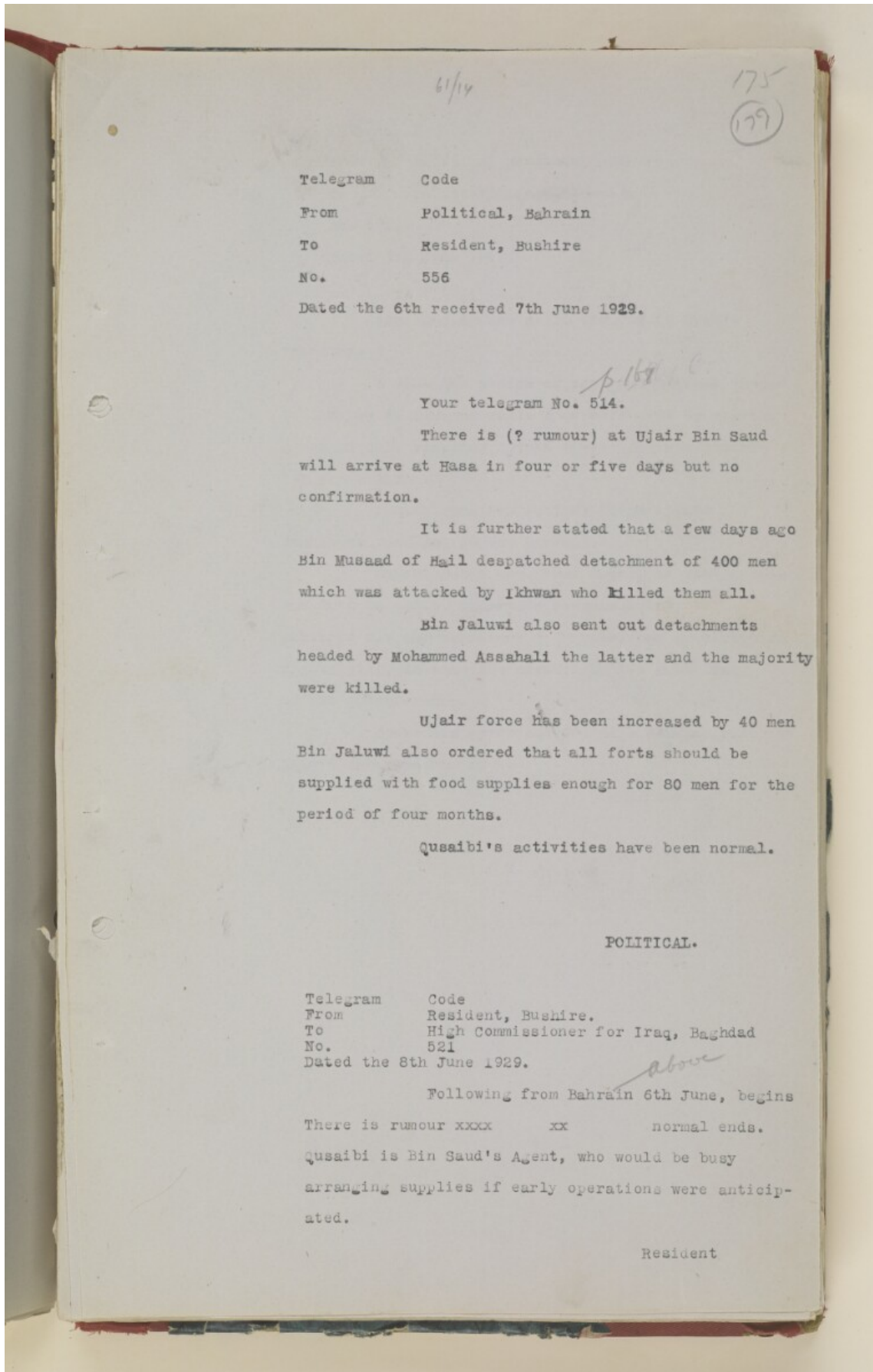
Iraq police cars have gone as far south as Redhataim (about twentyfive miles within Kuwait territory) in connection with recent raids of few camels from Iraq tribes south of Safwan. Ministry of Interior are acting on assumption that permission given by the Ruler of Kuwait for Iraq police cars to visit Iraq tribes in his territory still holds good, and was not merely granted for the period of one month as was permission for concentration of armoured cars of the Royal Air Force. I am also of the same impression; but to obviate any possibility of misunderstanding will you please confirm ?

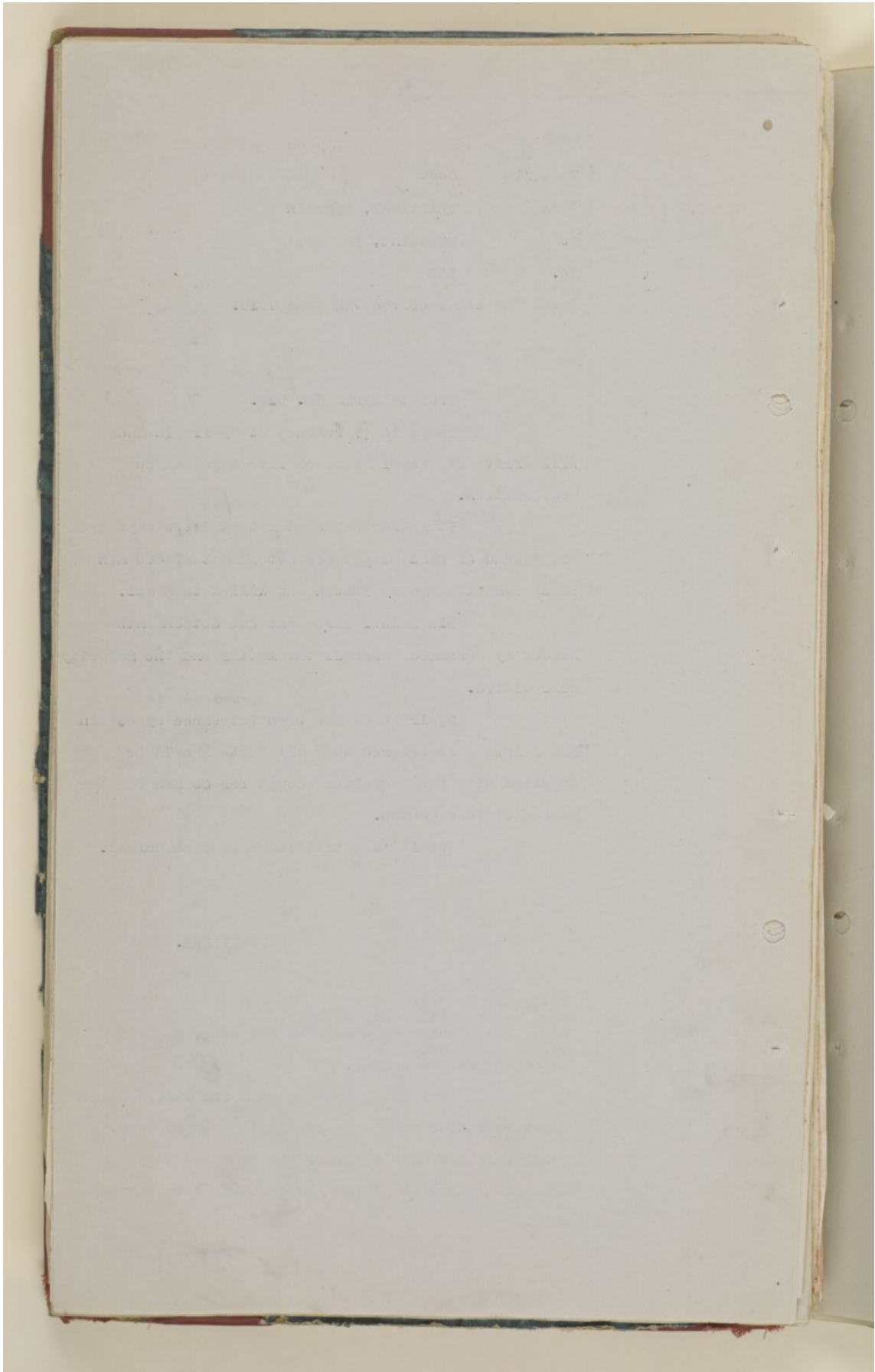
HIGH COMMISSIONER.

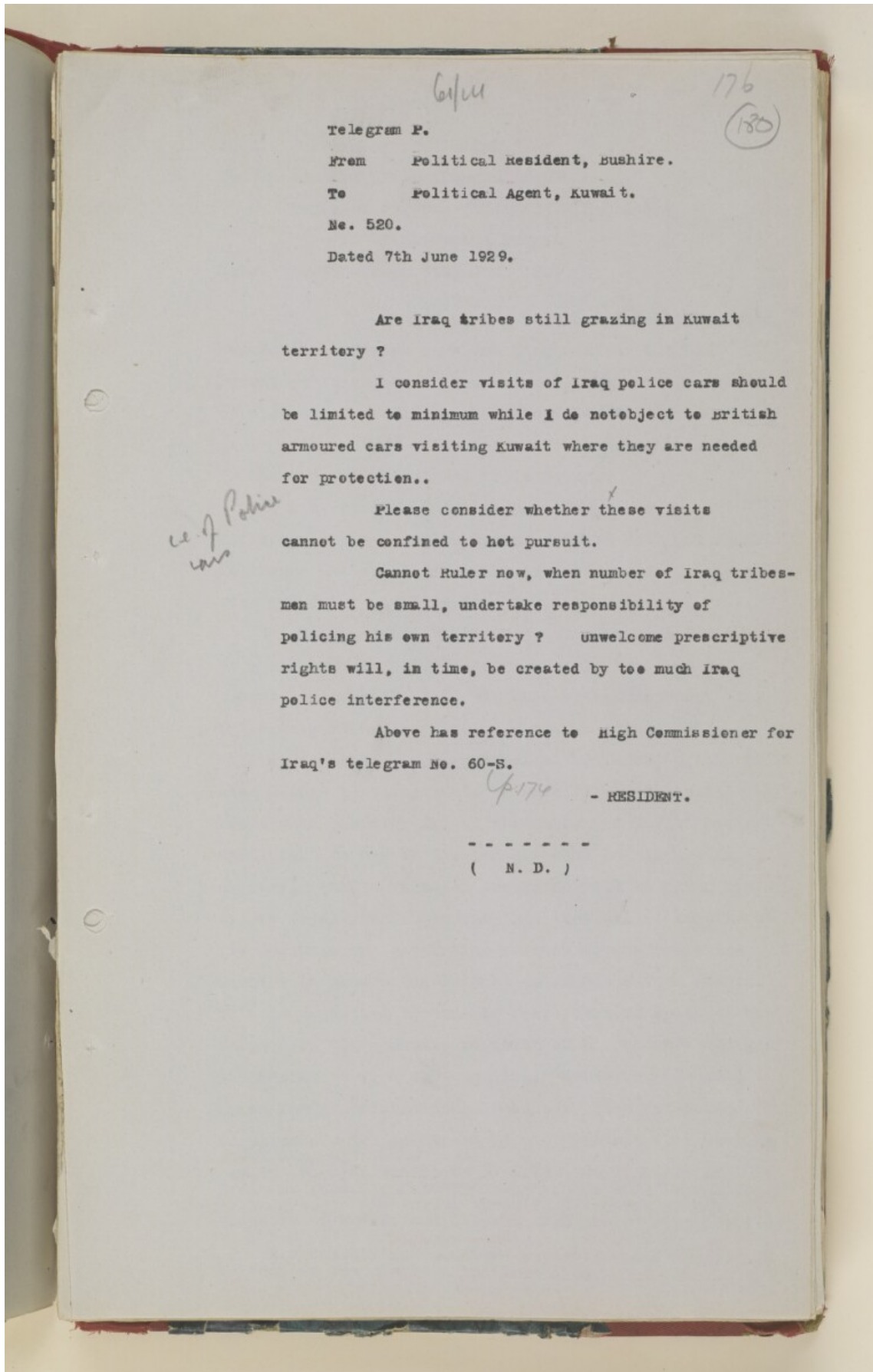
Copy by post sent to the Government of  
India under endorsement No. d/  
" S/S for Colonies,  
" Muscat and Bahrain.











Telegram P.

From Political Resident, Bushire.

To Political Agent, Kuwait.

No. 520.

Dated 7th June 1929.

Are Iraq tribes still grazing in Kuwait territory ?

I consider visits of Iraq police cars should be limited to minimum while I do not object to British armoured cars visiting Kuwait where they are needed for protection..

Please consider whether these visits cannot be confined to hot pursuit.

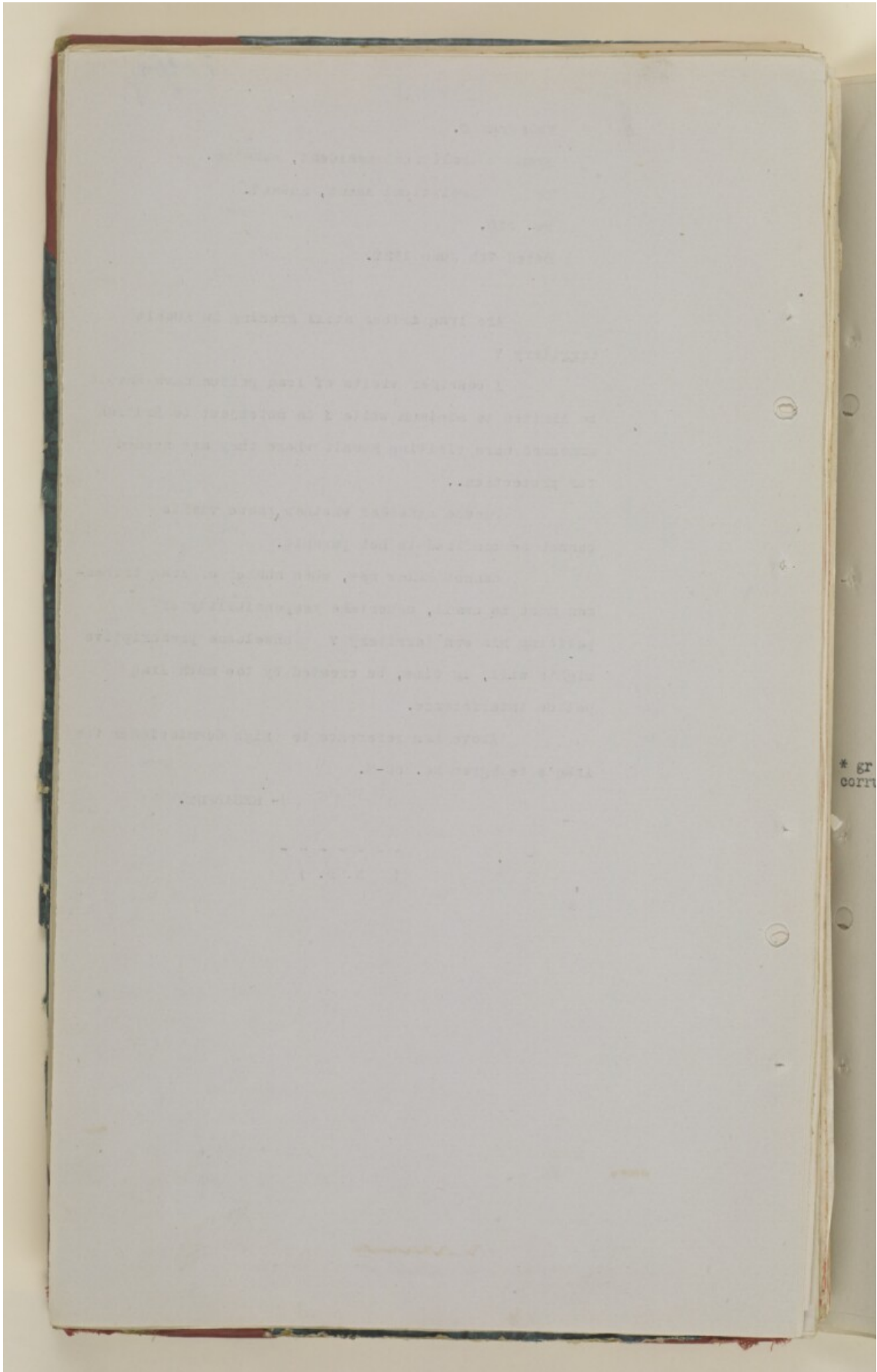
Cannot Ruler now, when number of Iraq tribesmen must be small, undertake responsibility of policing his own territory ? unwelcome prescriptive rights will, in time, be created by too much Iraq police interference.

Above has reference to High Commissioner for Iraq's telegram No. 60-S.

- RESIDENT.

( N. D. )





\* ER  
CORR



Telegram P.

From. British Agent, Jeddah.

To. Foreign Office, London. No 79

Repeated Government of India, Baghdad

Bushire and Kuwait

No 102.

Dated the 6th (recd 8th) June 1929.

Note from Bin Saud has been handed me by Minister for Foreign Affairs in which King states that his recent punitive measures were undertaken not because of misconduct of his subjects in Nejd but because of their acts against countries with which, by ties of friendship and affection, he is bound.

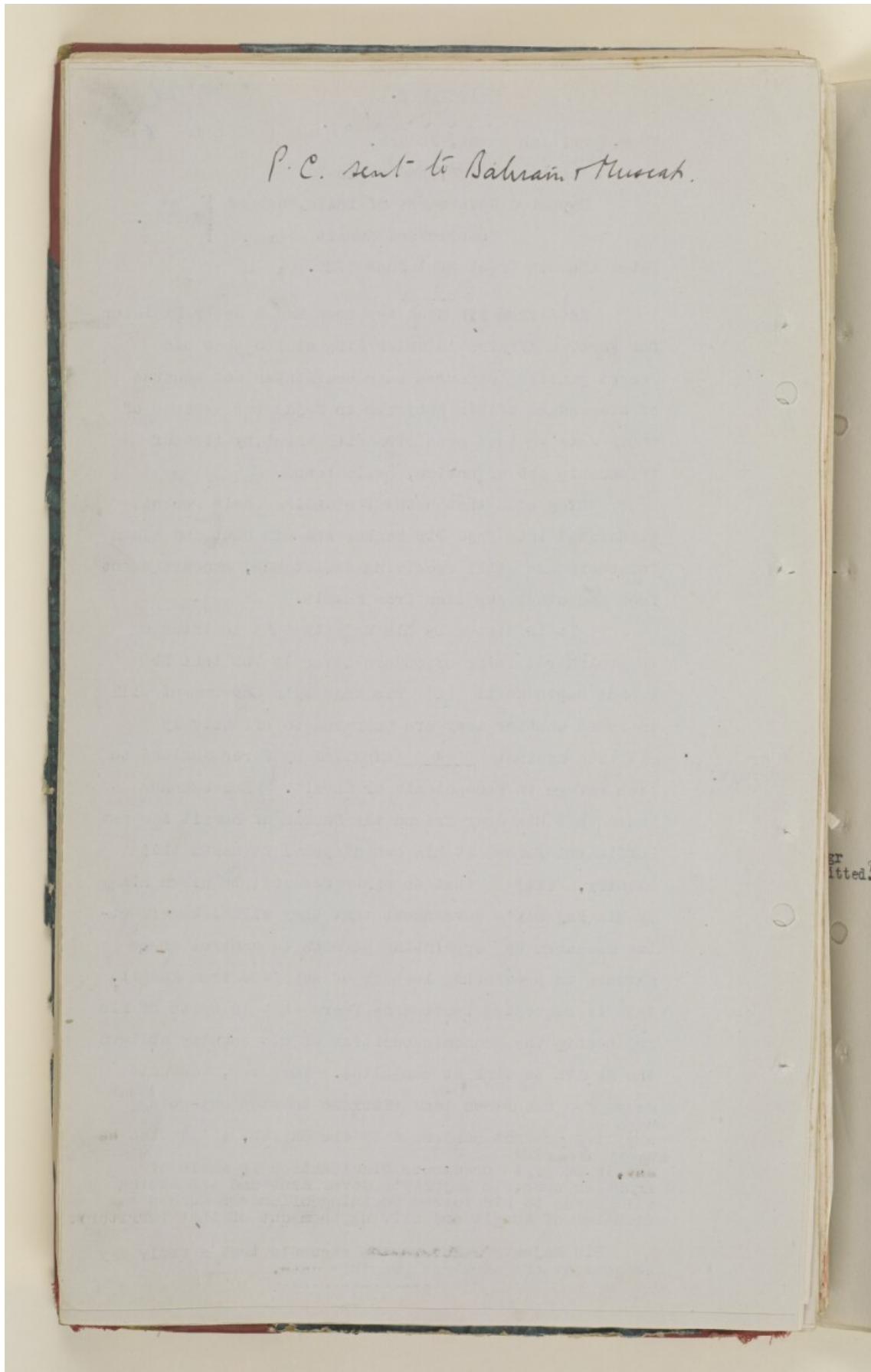
King adds that notwithstanding their recent withdrawal into Nejd Ibn Mashur and his Ghut<sup>ghut</sup> and Ajman followers are still receiving assistance, encouragement food and other supplies from Kuwait.

\* gr  
corrupt.

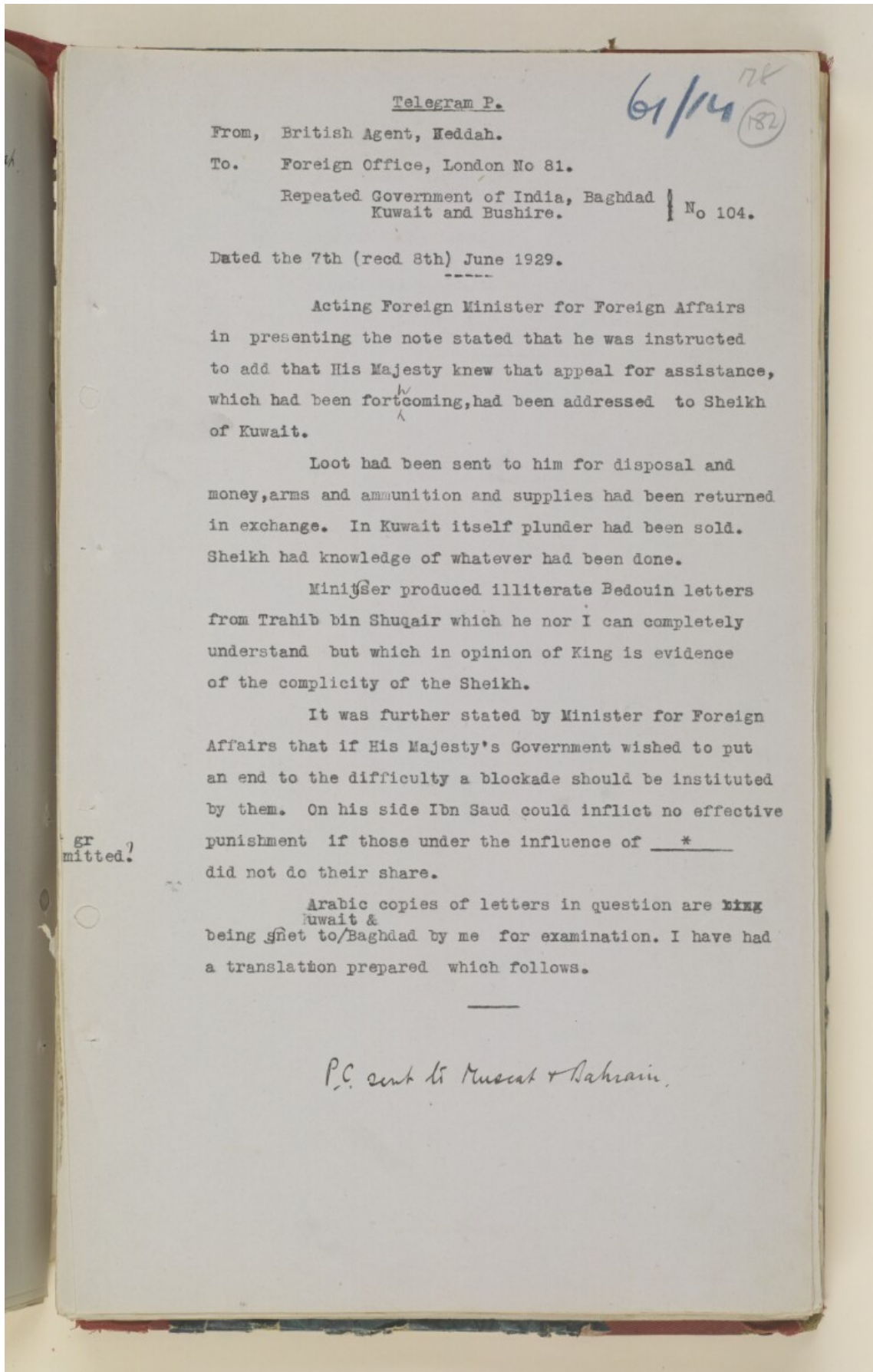
It is stated by His Majesty that he intends to punish remaining offenders severely but that he cannot begin until (i) His Majesty's Government will intimate whether they are prepared to effectively militate against \* expelled by force anxious to take refuge in Mesopotamia or Kuwait. Because he knows that his dear friend the Shaikh of Kuwait has not sufficient forces at his own disposal he makes this enquiry, (ii) that an assurance will be given him by His Majesty's Government that they will take effective measures by appointing persons to control these matters in preventing leakage of supplies from Kuwait. This is requested because he fears that in spite of his friendship the economic position of his country obliges the Sheikh to wink at smuggling. Moreover, adequate means for a serious land blockade to stop out-going supplies are not possessed by the Sheikh, (iii) that ~~he~~ <sup>to enable him to</sup> in order to eradicate disaffection in whole of frontier zone, His Majesty's Government and the Sheikh will agree to his forces pursuing offenders across frontier of Kuwait and driving them out of that territory.

His Majesty's Government requests that a reply may be sent at the earliest possible date.

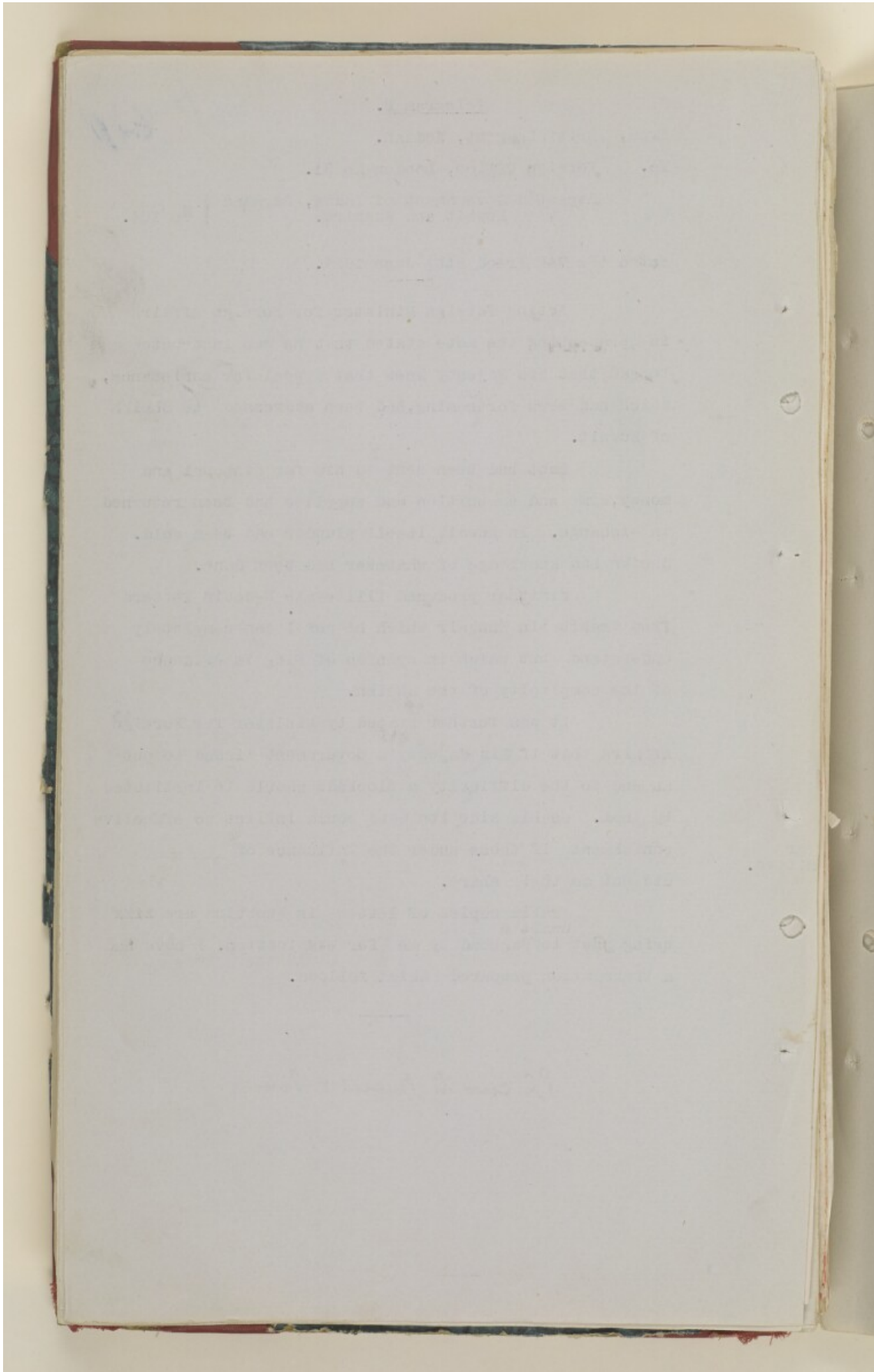
[P.T. 5]

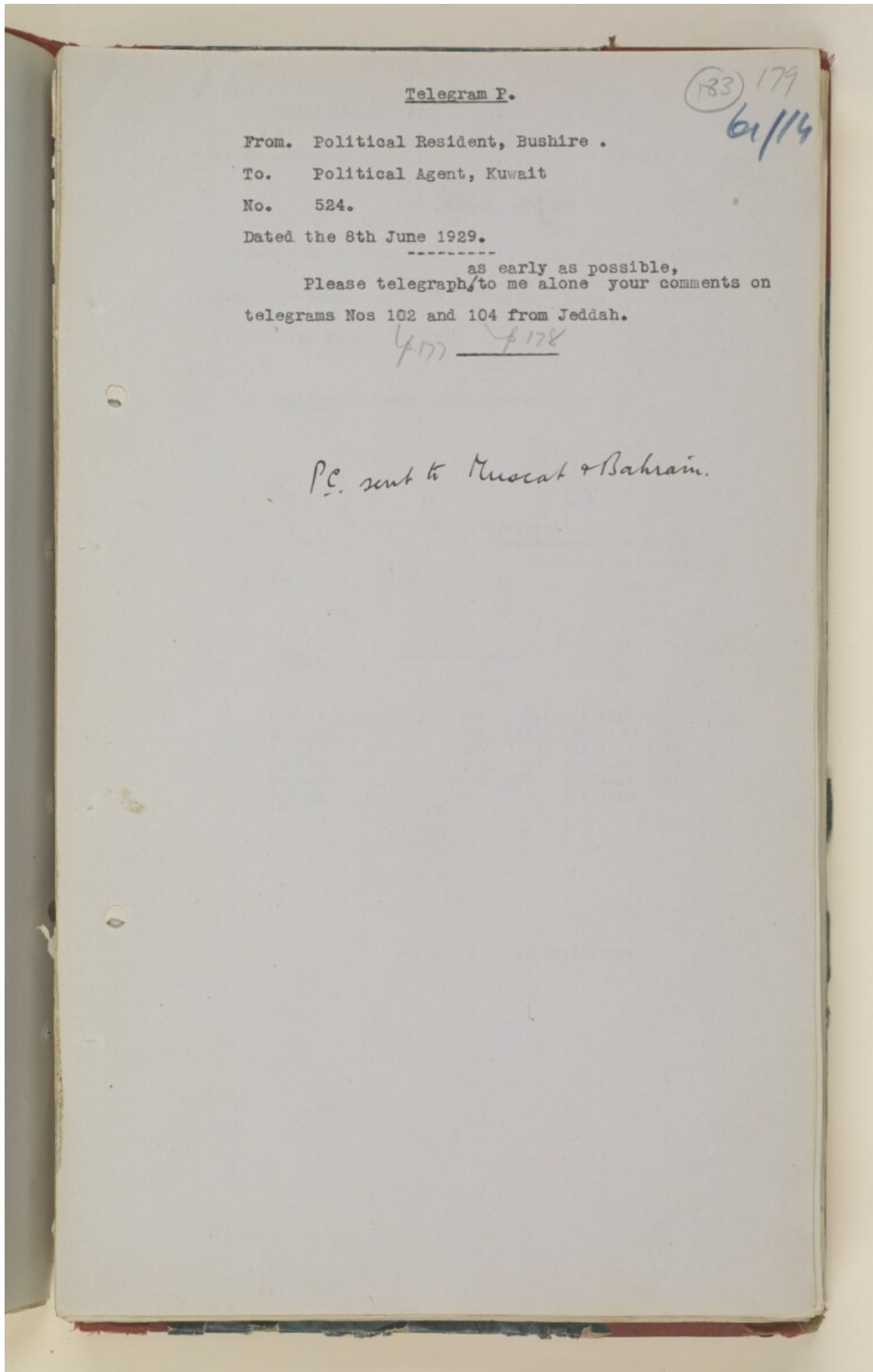


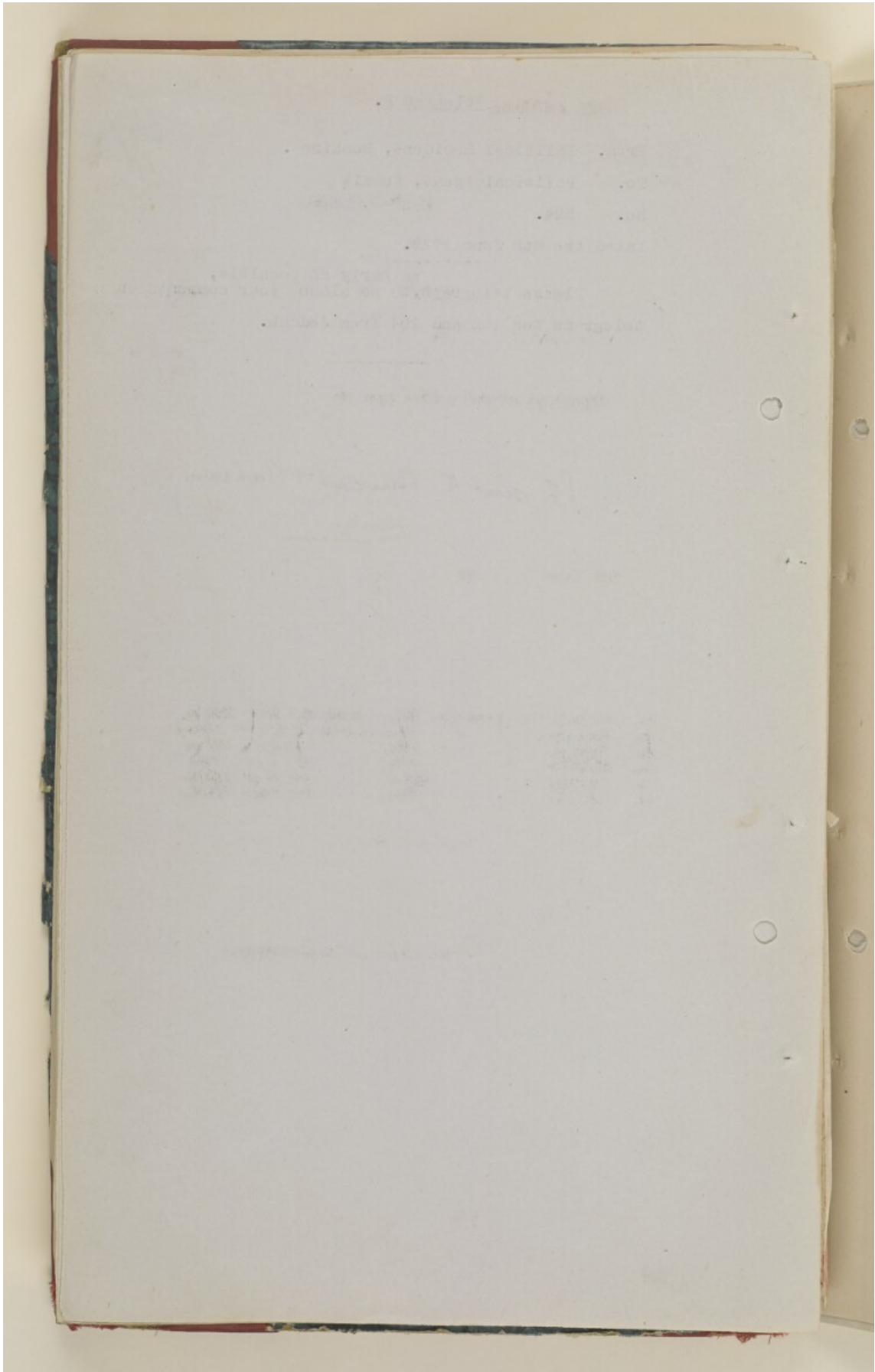














Confidential. 6/1/29 (184) 180

S 1955-2,000-9-14-(E2) Spl-Resdt P G 118

No. 202-S. of 1929.

Forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political  
Department, for information, in continuation of this office letter No. 189-S.,  
with reference to telegram endorsement  
dated the 1st June 1929.

Subject: Akhwan Intelligence.

By order,  
Secretary  
Second Assistant to the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

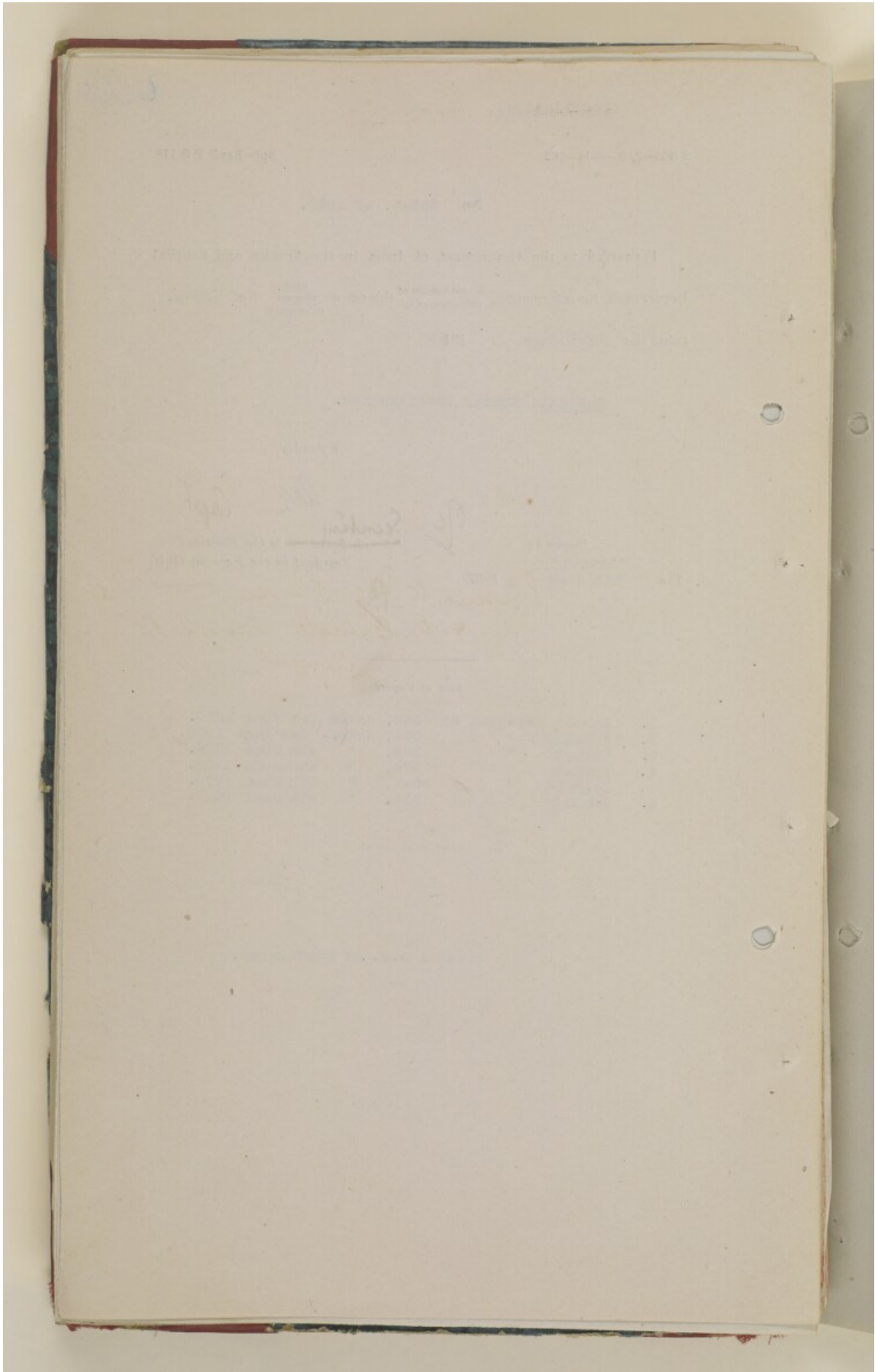
Bushire:  
The 8th June 1929.

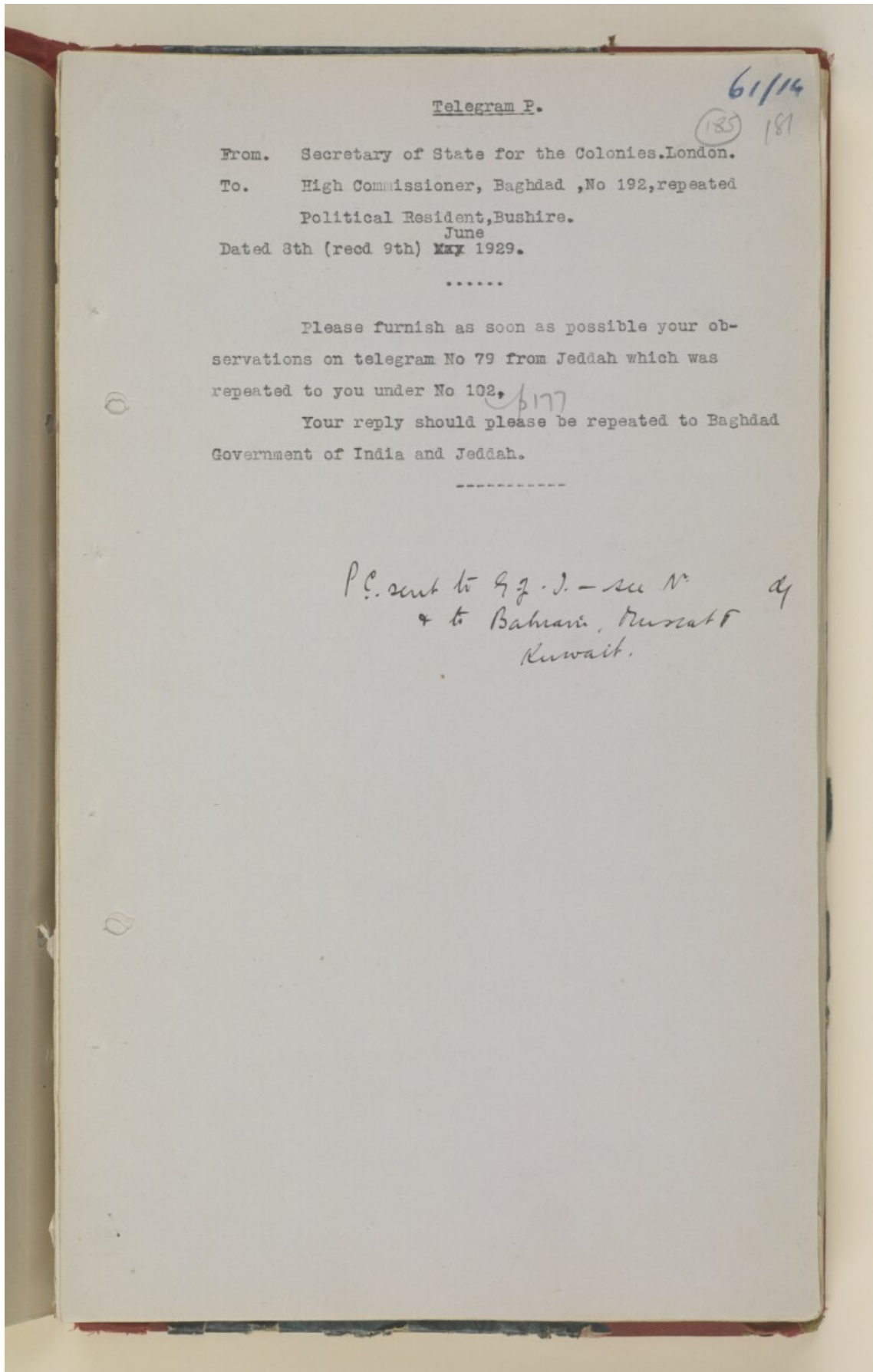
List of Papers.

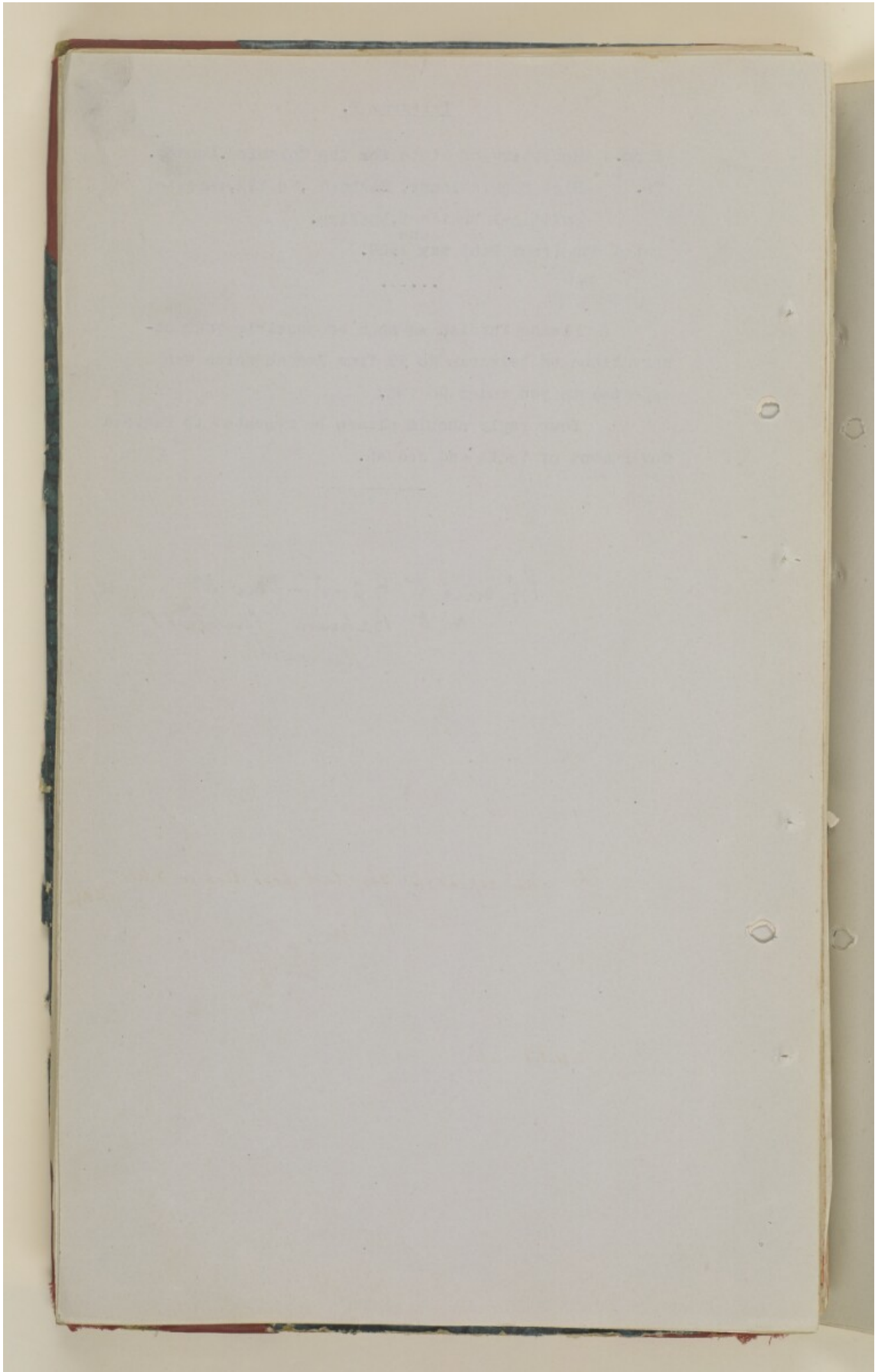
|    |                          |                           |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Kuwait telegram No. 368, | dated 1st June 1929.      |
| 2. | Bushire "                | 504, dated 2nd June 1929. |
| 3. | Kuwait "                 | 385, " 4th June 1929.     |
| 4. | Kuwait "                 | 376, " 4th June 1929.     |
| 5. | Baghdad "                | 60-S, " 6th June 1929.    |
| 6. | Bah rain "               | 556, " 6th June 1929.     |

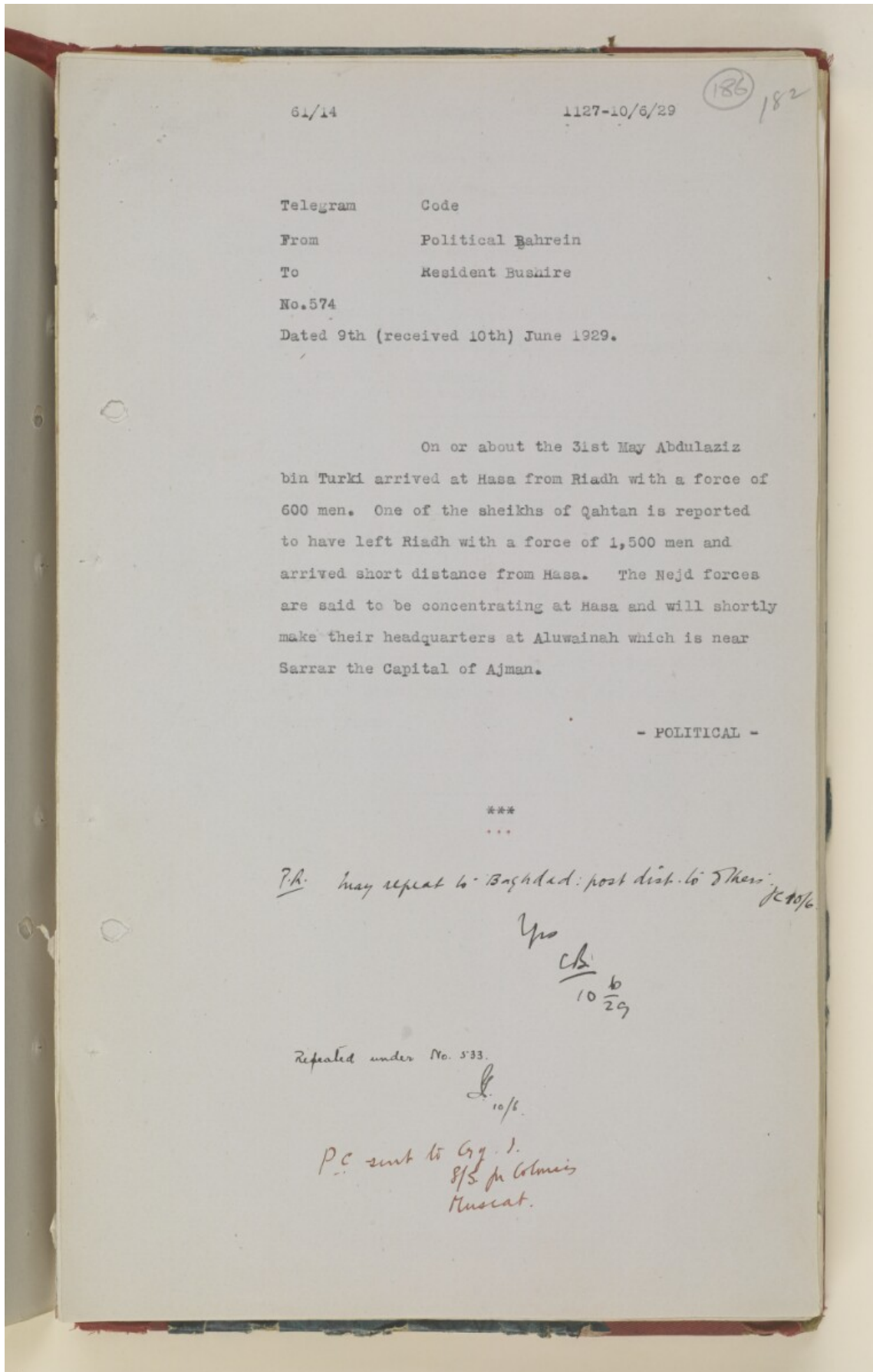
(with 1 s.c. of enclosures.)











61/14

1127-10/6/29

186

182

Telegram Code  
From Political Bahrein  
To Resident Bushire  
No. 574  
Dated 9th (received 10th) June 1929.

On or about the 31st May Abdulaziz bin Turki arrived at Hasa from Riyadh with a force of 600 men. One of the sheikhs of Qahtan is reported to have left Riyadh with a force of 1,500 men and arrived short distance from Hasa. The Nejd forces are said to be concentrating at Hasa and will shortly make their headquarters at Aluwainah which is near Sarrar the Capital of Ajman.

- POLITICAL -

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*P.H. may repeat to Baghdad: post dist. to Dheri. jc 10/6*

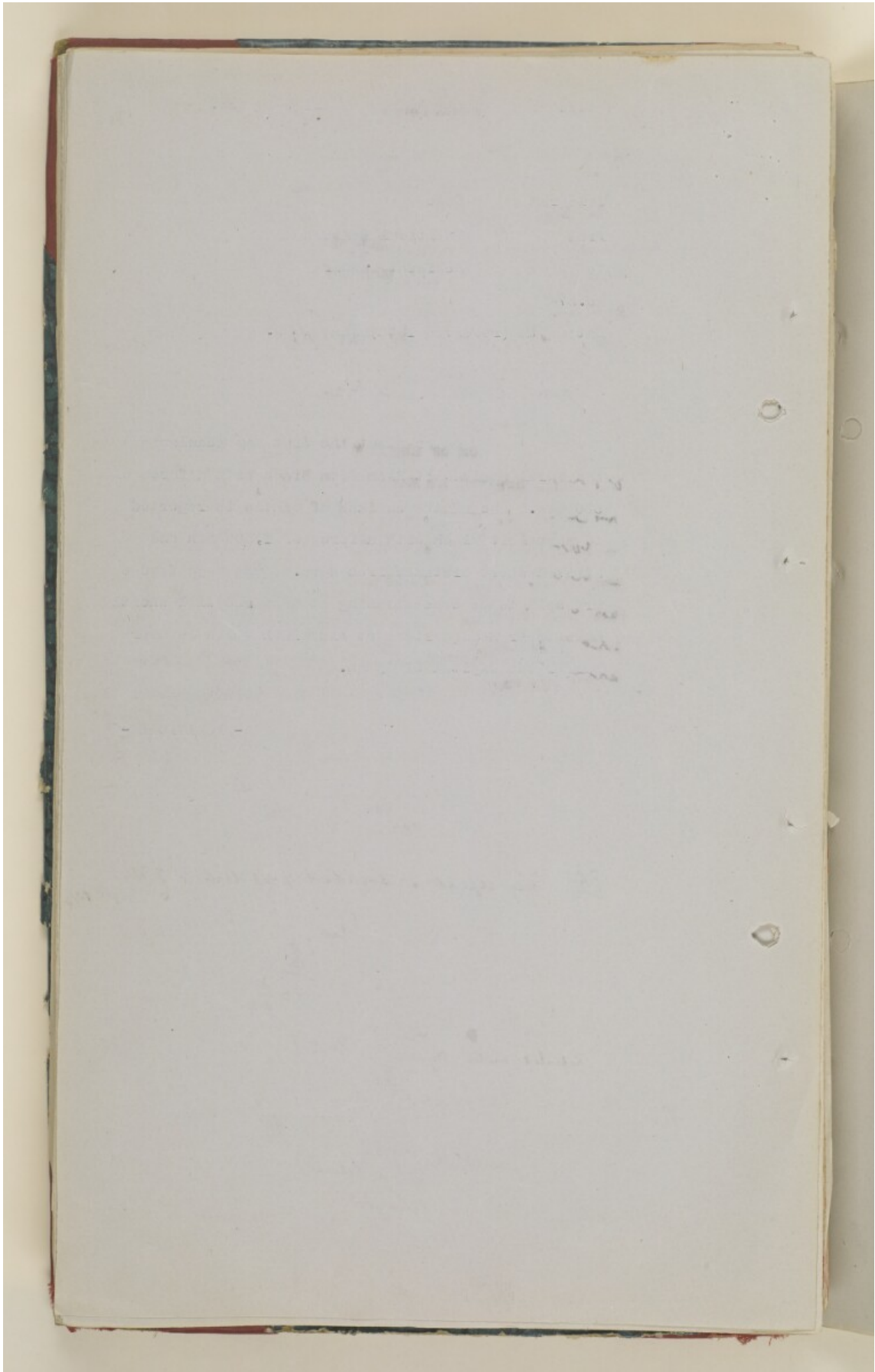
*Yno  
CB  
10/29*

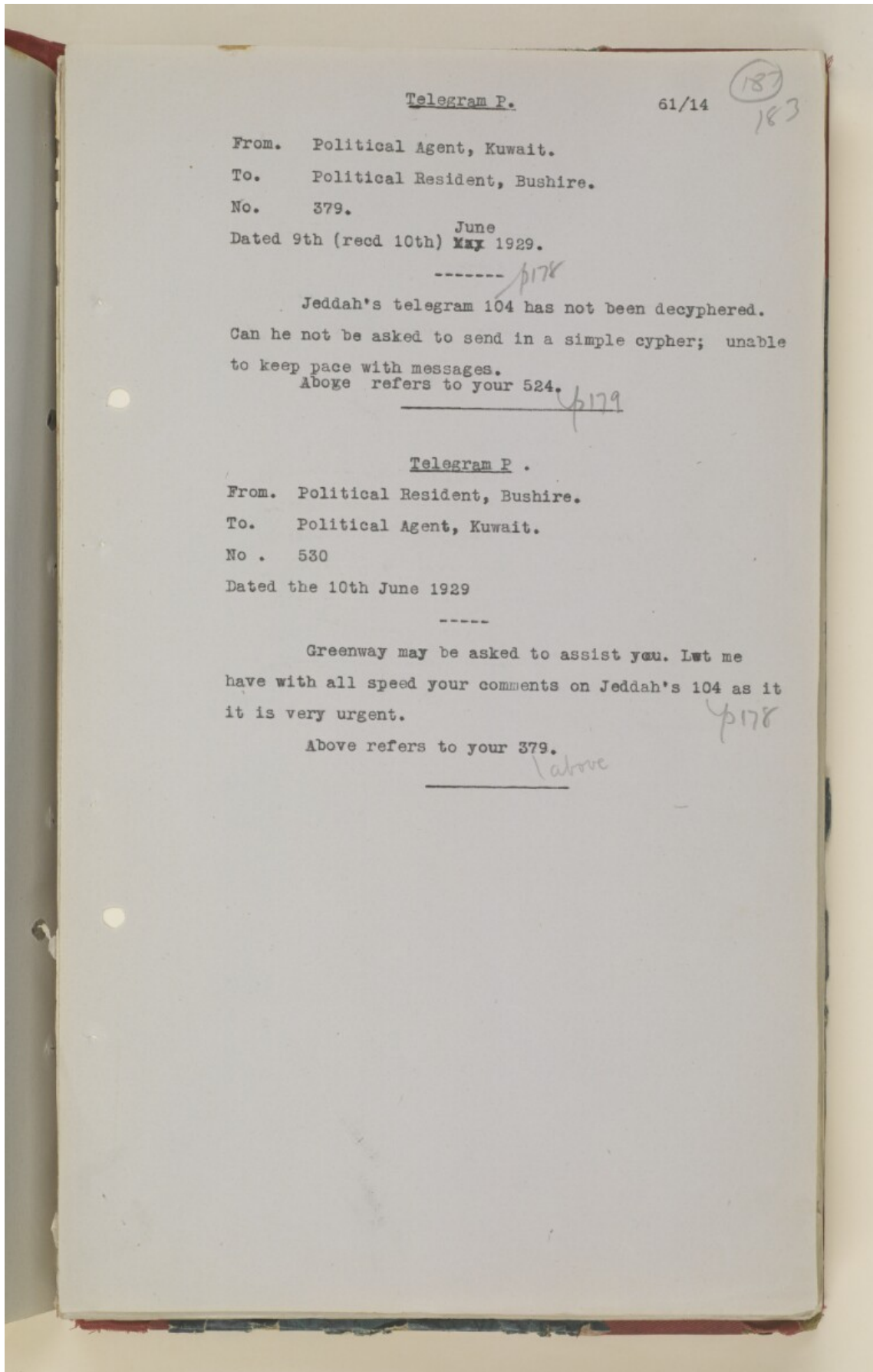
*Repealed under No. 533.*

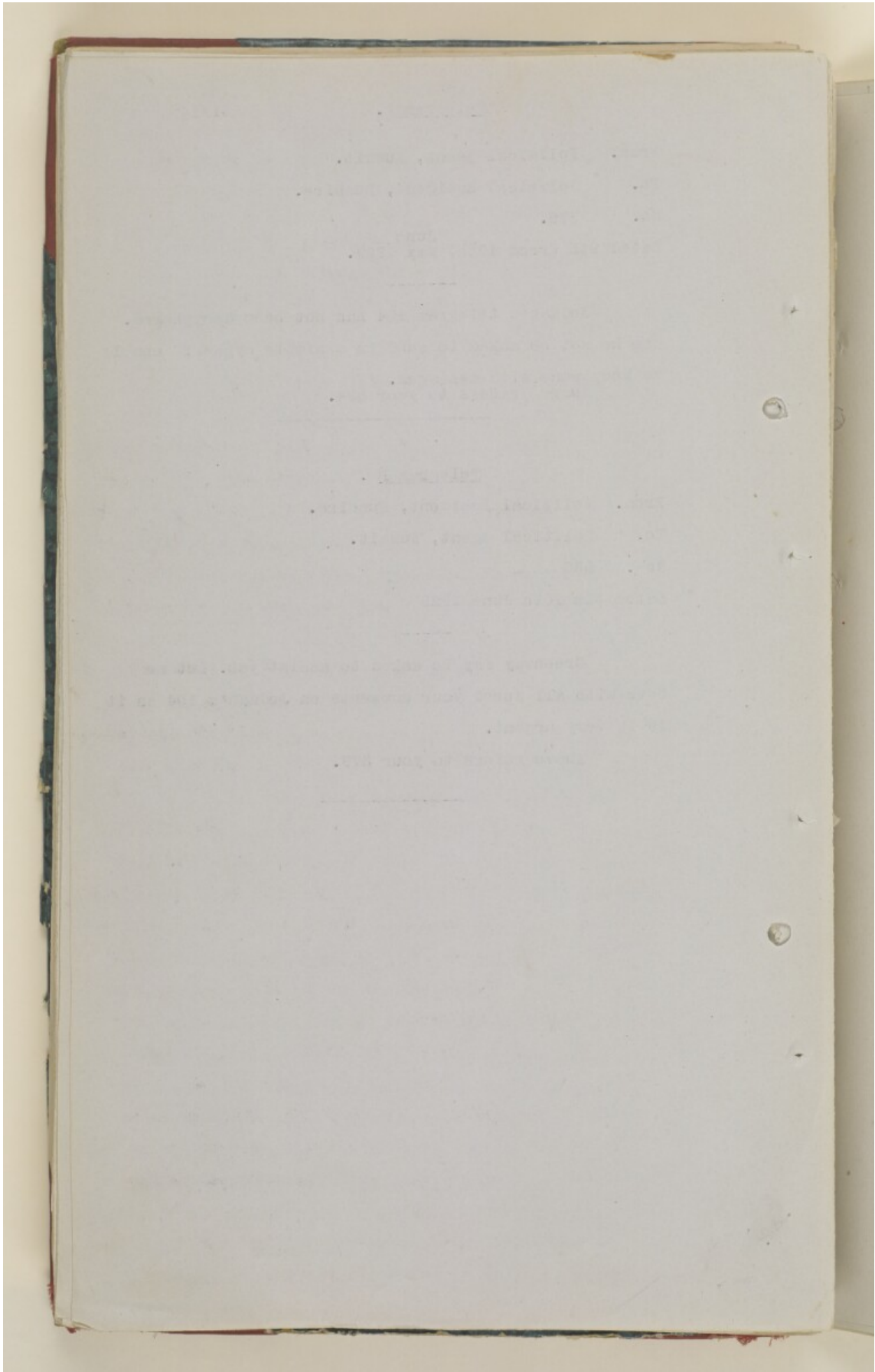
*10/6*

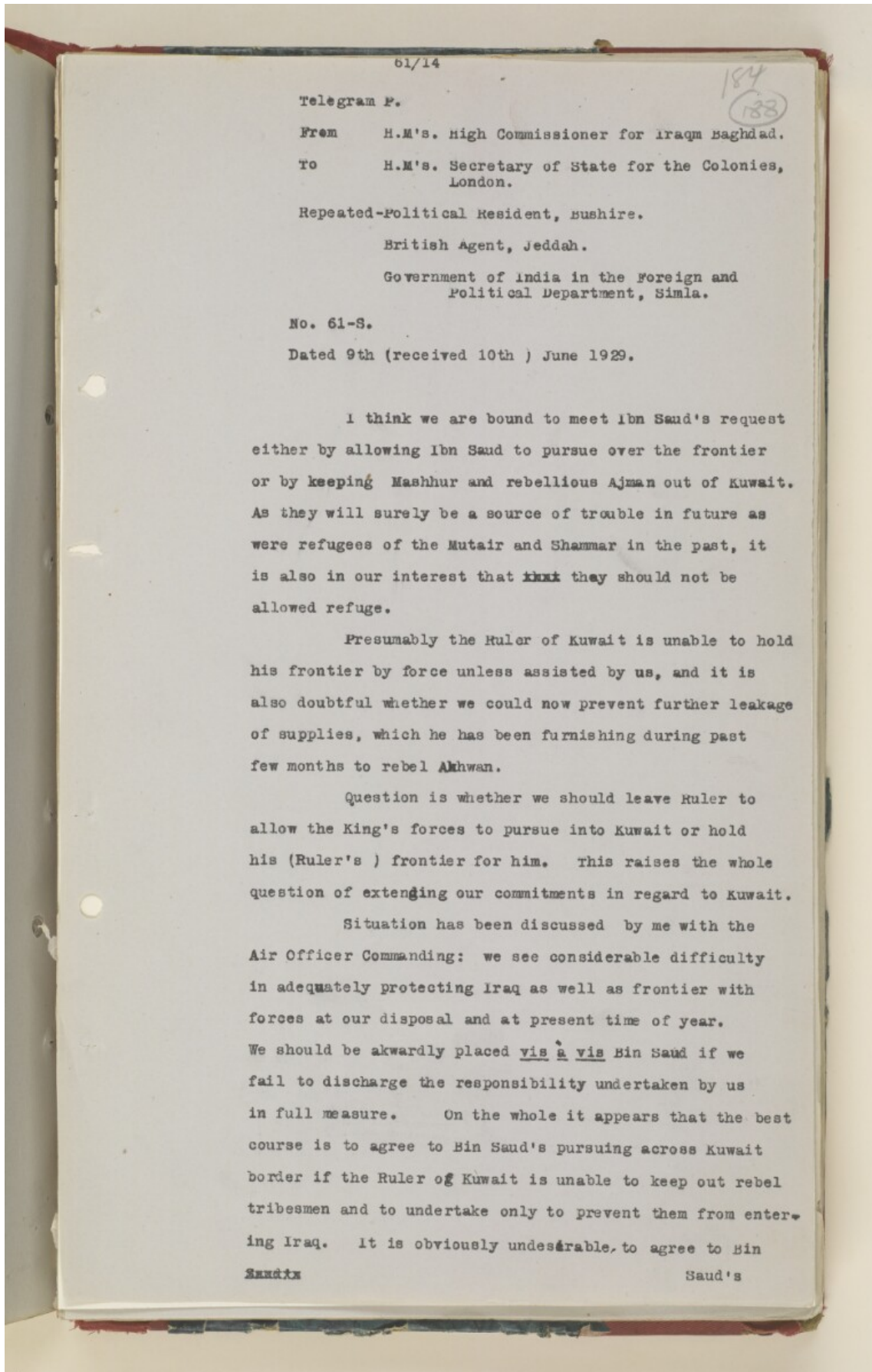
*P.C. sent to G. J. 1.  
8/5 for Colonel  
Muscat.*











61/14

Telegram P.

From H.M.'s. High Commissioner for Iraq Baghdad.

To H.M.'s. Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
London.

Repeated-Political Resident, Bushire.

British Agent, Jeddah.

Government of India in the Foreign and  
Political Department, Simla.

No. 61-S.

Dated 9th (received 10th ) June 1929.

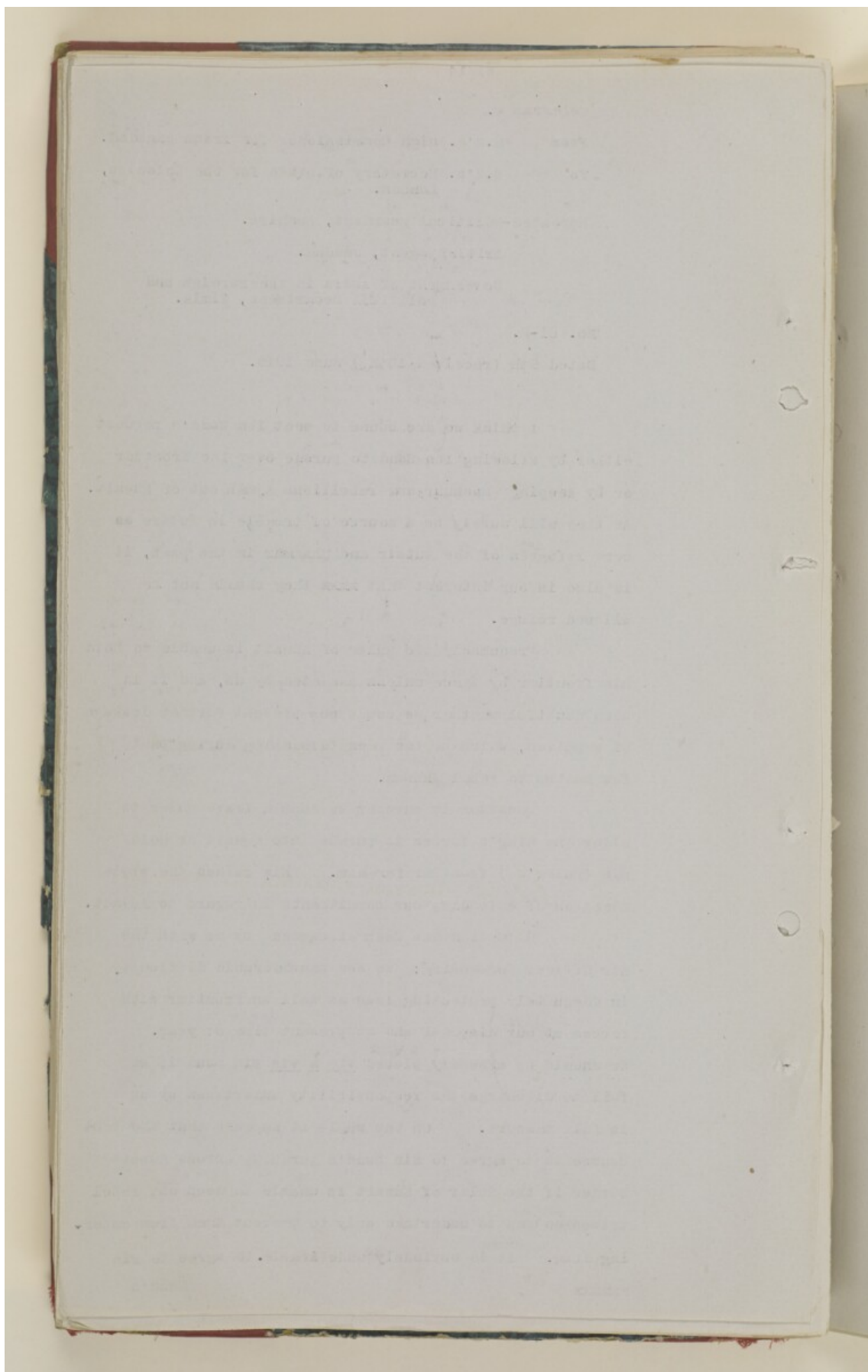
I think we are bound to meet Ibn Saud's request either by allowing Ibn Saud to pursue over the frontier or by keeping Mashhur and rebellious Ajman out of Kuwait. As they will surely be a source of trouble in future as were refugees of the Mutair and Shammar in the past, it is also in our interest that ~~xxxx~~ they should not be allowed refuge.

Presumably the Ruler of Kuwait is unable to hold his frontier by force unless assisted by us, and it is also doubtful whether we could now prevent further leakage of supplies, which he has been furnishing during past few months to rebel Akhwan.

Question is whether we should leave Ruler to allow the King's forces to pursue into Kuwait or hold his (Ruler's ) frontier for him. This raises the whole question of extending our commitments in regard to Kuwait.

Situation has been discussed by me with the Air Officer Commanding: we see considerable difficulty in adequately protecting Iraq as well as frontier with forces at our disposal and at present time of year. We should be awkwardly placed vis à vis Bin Saud if we fail to discharge the responsibility undertaken by us in full measure. On the whole it appears that the best course is to agree to Bin Saud's pursuing across Kuwait border if the Ruler of Kuwait is unable to keep out rebel tribesmen and to undertake only to prevent them from entering Iraq. It is obviously undesirable, to agree to Bin Saud's







- 2 -

139 185

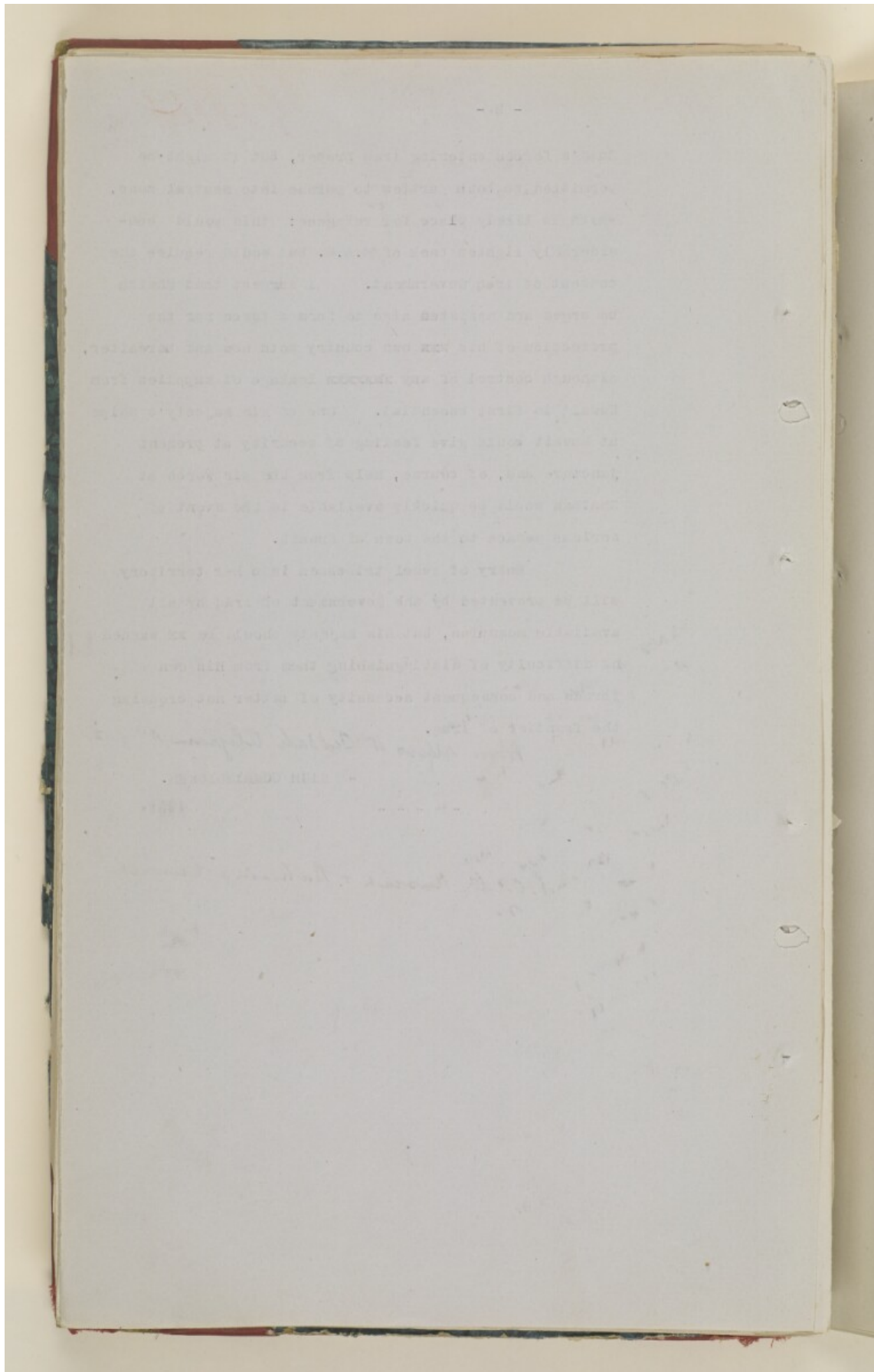
Suad's forces entering Iraq proper, but it might be permitted to both parties to pursue into neutral zone, which is likely place for refugees: this would considerably lighten task of R.A.F. but would require the consent of Iraq Government. I suggest that Shaikh be urged and assisted also to form a force for the protection of his ~~own~~ own country both now and hereafter, although control of any ~~leakage~~ leakage of supplies from Kuwait is first essential. One of His Majesty's Ships at Kuwait would give feeling of security at present juncture and, of course, help from the Air Force at Shaibah would be quickly available in the event of serious menace to the town of Kuwait.

Entry of rebel tribesmen into her territory will be prevented by the Government of Iraq by all available measures, but His Majesty should be ~~xx~~ warned of difficulty of distinguishing them from His own forces and consequent necessity of latter not crossing the frontier of Iraq.

Above refers to Jeddah Telegram No. 102.

- HIGH COMMISSIONER.

P.C. to Muscat & Bahrain & Kuwait.





Telegram P.

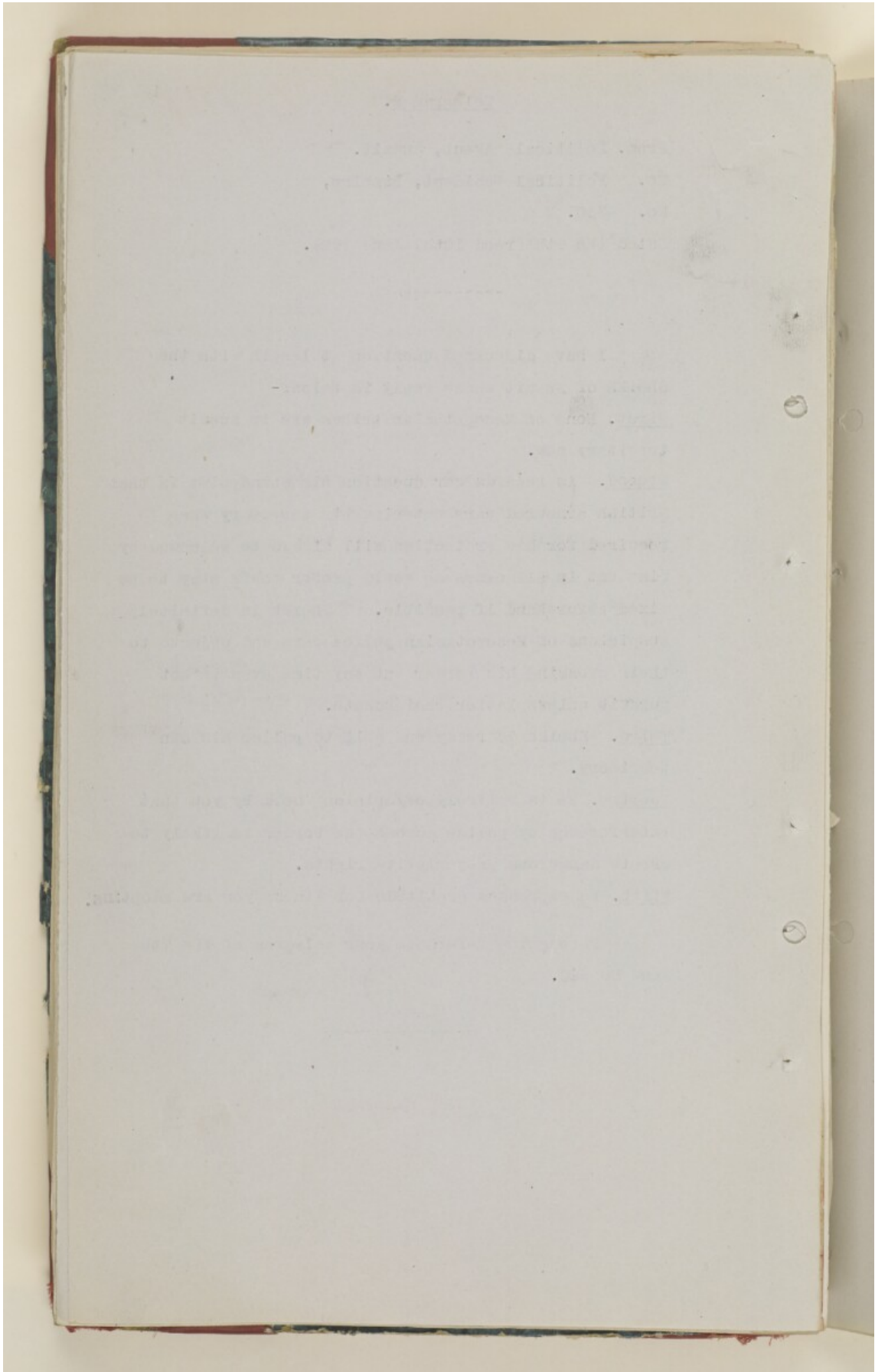
From. Political Agent, Kuwait.  
To. Political Resident, Bāshire,  
No. 380.  
Dated the 9th (recd 10th) June 1929.

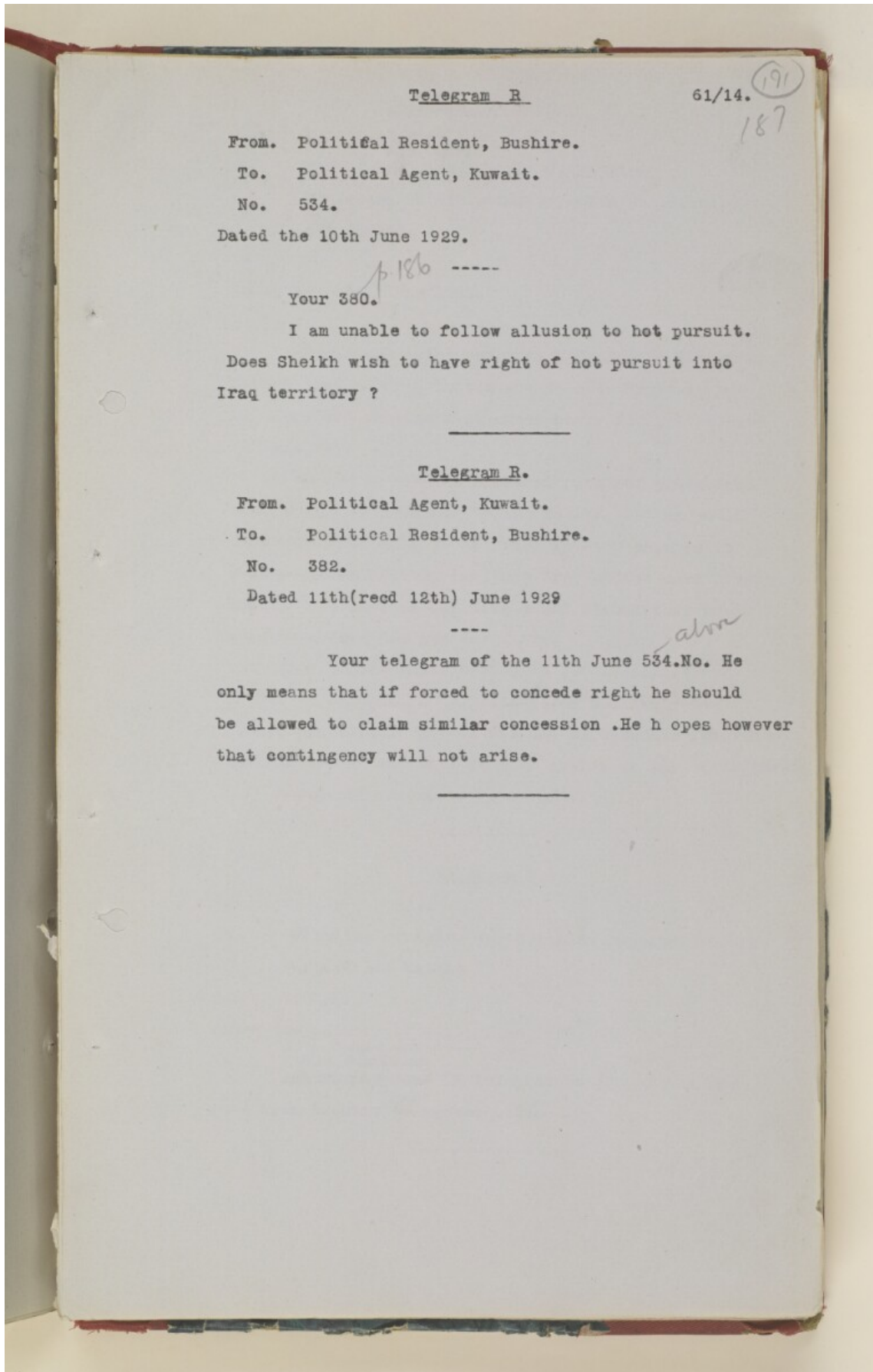
I have discussed question at length with the Sheikh of Kuwait whose reply is below:-  
First. None of Mesopotamian tribes are in Kuwait territory now.  
Second. As regards car question his standpoint is that British armoured cars entering his territory when required for his protection will always be welcomed by him but in all cases he would prefer their stay to be fixed beforehand if possible. Sheikh is definitely suspicious of Mesopotamian police cars and objects to their crossing his border at any time even in hot pursuit unless latter reciprocate.  
Third. Sheikh is ready and able to police his own territory.  
Fourth. He is entirely of opinion held by you that interference by police across the border is likely to create dangerous prescriptive rights.  
Fifth. He expresses gratitude for lines you are adopting.

Foregoing refers to your telegram of the 7th June No 520.

P.C. sent to Muscat







Telegram R

61/14.

From. Political Resident, Bushire.

To. Political Agent, Kuwait.

No. 534.

Dated the 10th June 1929.

Your 380.

I am unable to follow allusion to hot pursuit.  
Does Sheikh wish to have right of hot pursuit into  
Iraq territory ?

Telegram R.

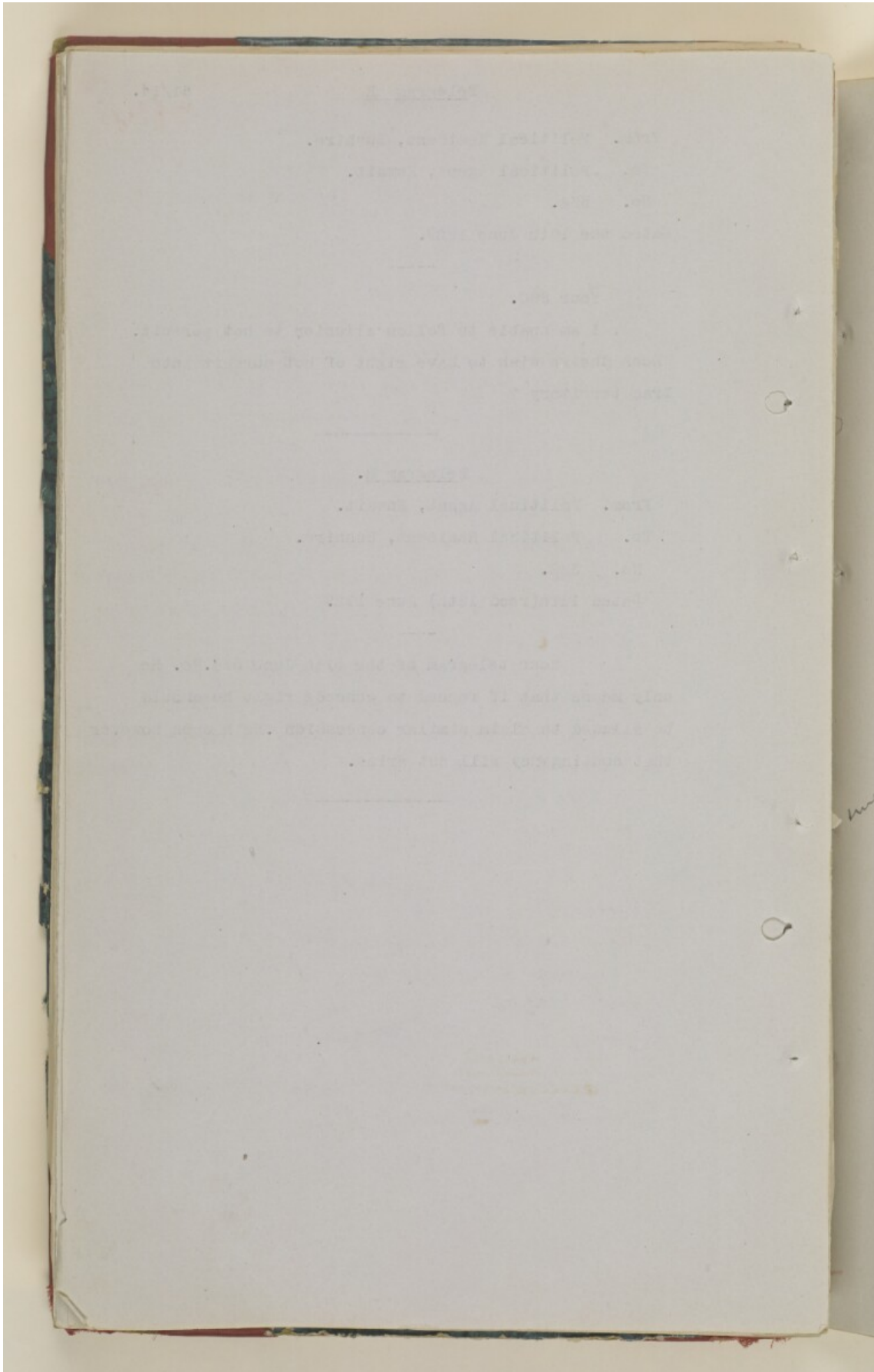
From. Political Agent, Kuwait.

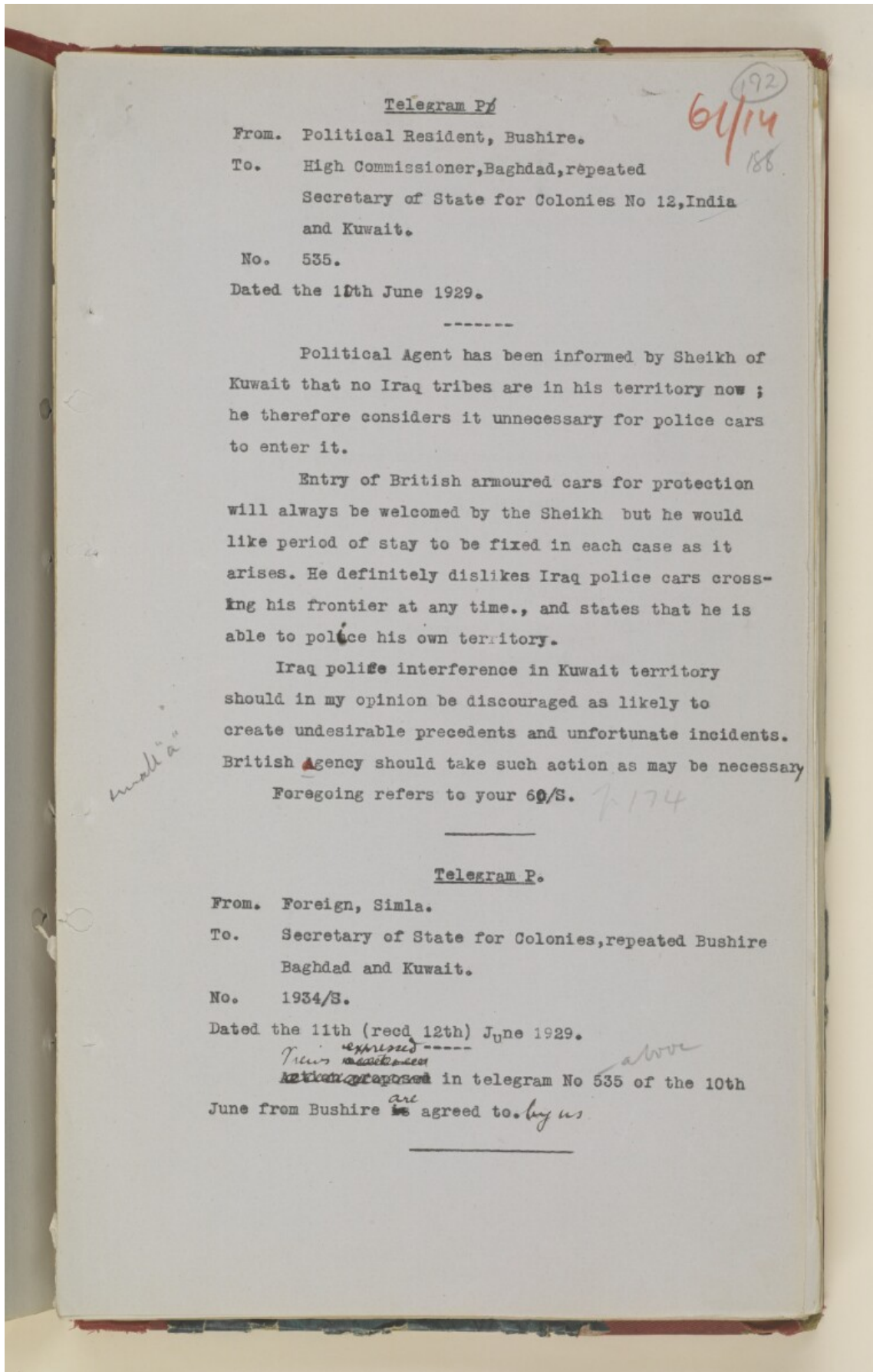
To. Political Resident, Bushire.

No. 382.

Dated 11th (recd 12th) June 1929

Your telegram of the 11th June 534.No. He  
only means that if forced to concede right he should  
be allowed to claim similar concession .He hopes however  
that contingency will not arise.





Telegram P.

From. Political Resident, Bushire.  
To. High Commissioner, Baghdad, repeated  
Secretary of State for Colonies No 12, India  
and Kuwait.  
No. 535.  
Dated the 10th June 1929.

Political Agent has been informed by Sheikh of Kuwait that no Iraq tribes are in his territory now ; he therefore considers it unnecessary for police cars to enter it.

Entry of British armoured cars for protection will always be welcomed by the Sheikh but he would like period of stay to be fixed in each case as it arises. He definitely dislikes Iraq police cars crossing his frontier at any time., and states that he is able to police his own territory.

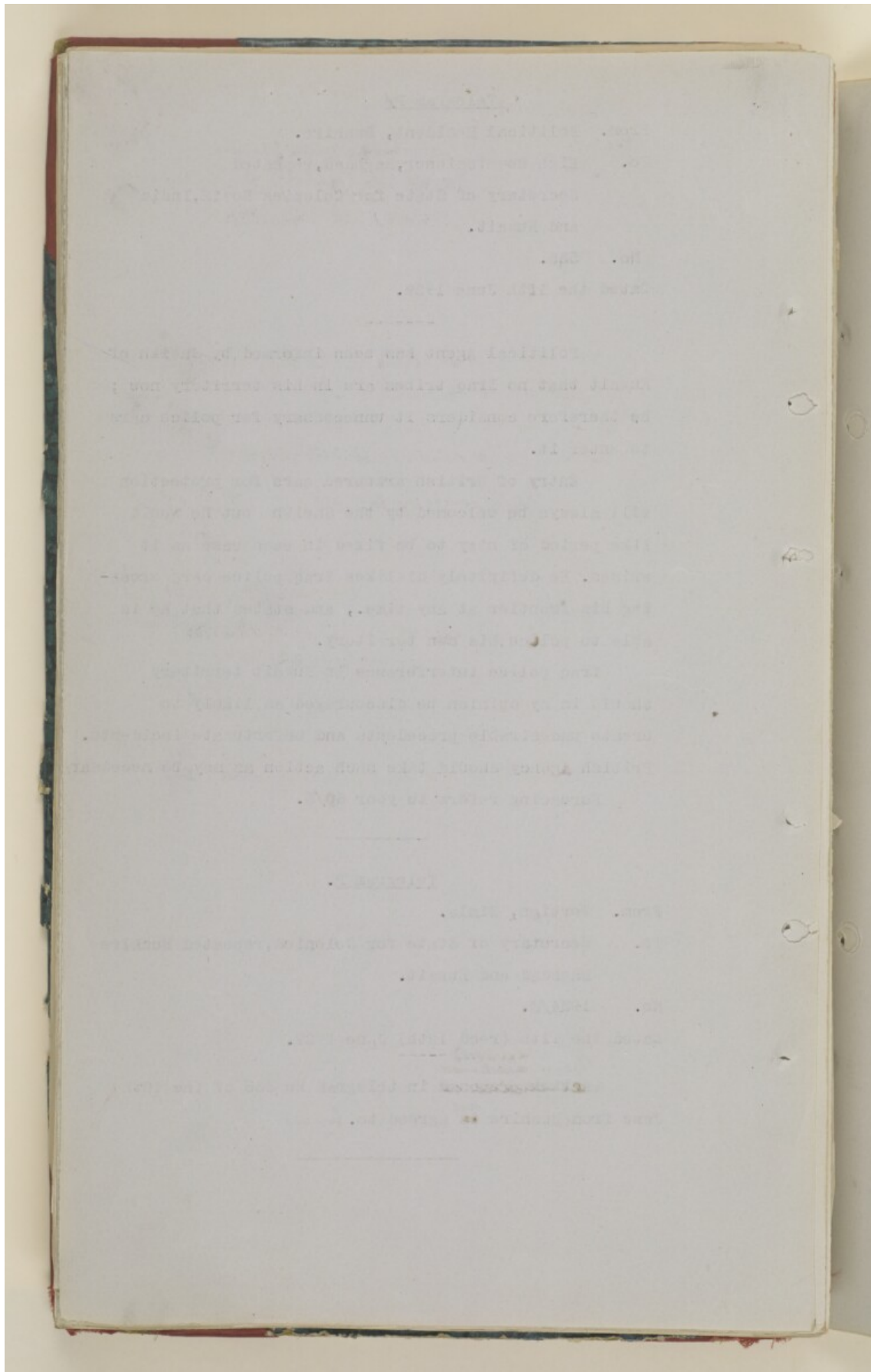
Iraq police interference in Kuwait territory should in my opinion be discouraged as likely to create undesirable precedents and unfortunate incidents. British Agency should take such action as may be necessary. Foregoing refers to your 69/S.

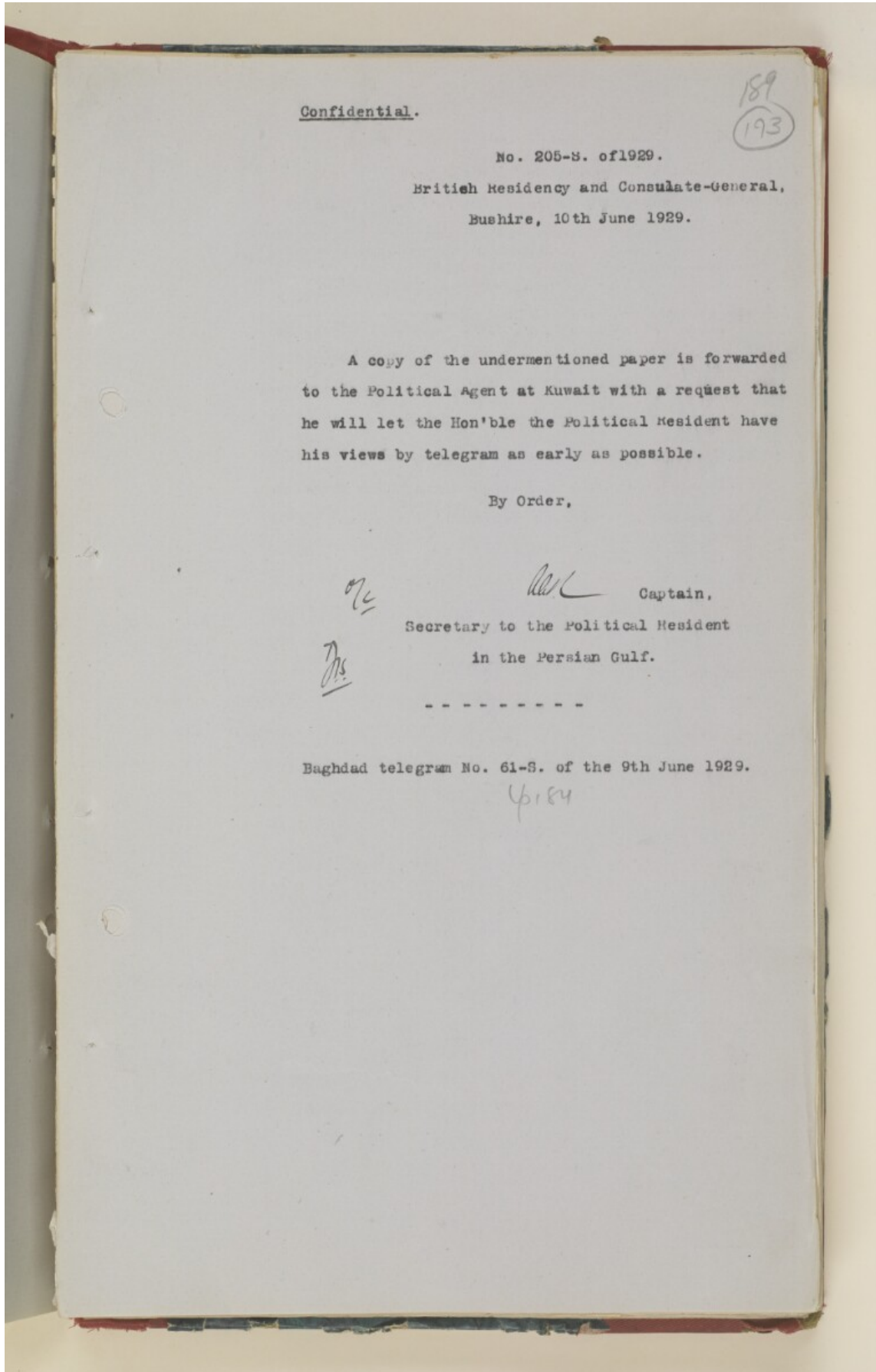
Telegram P.

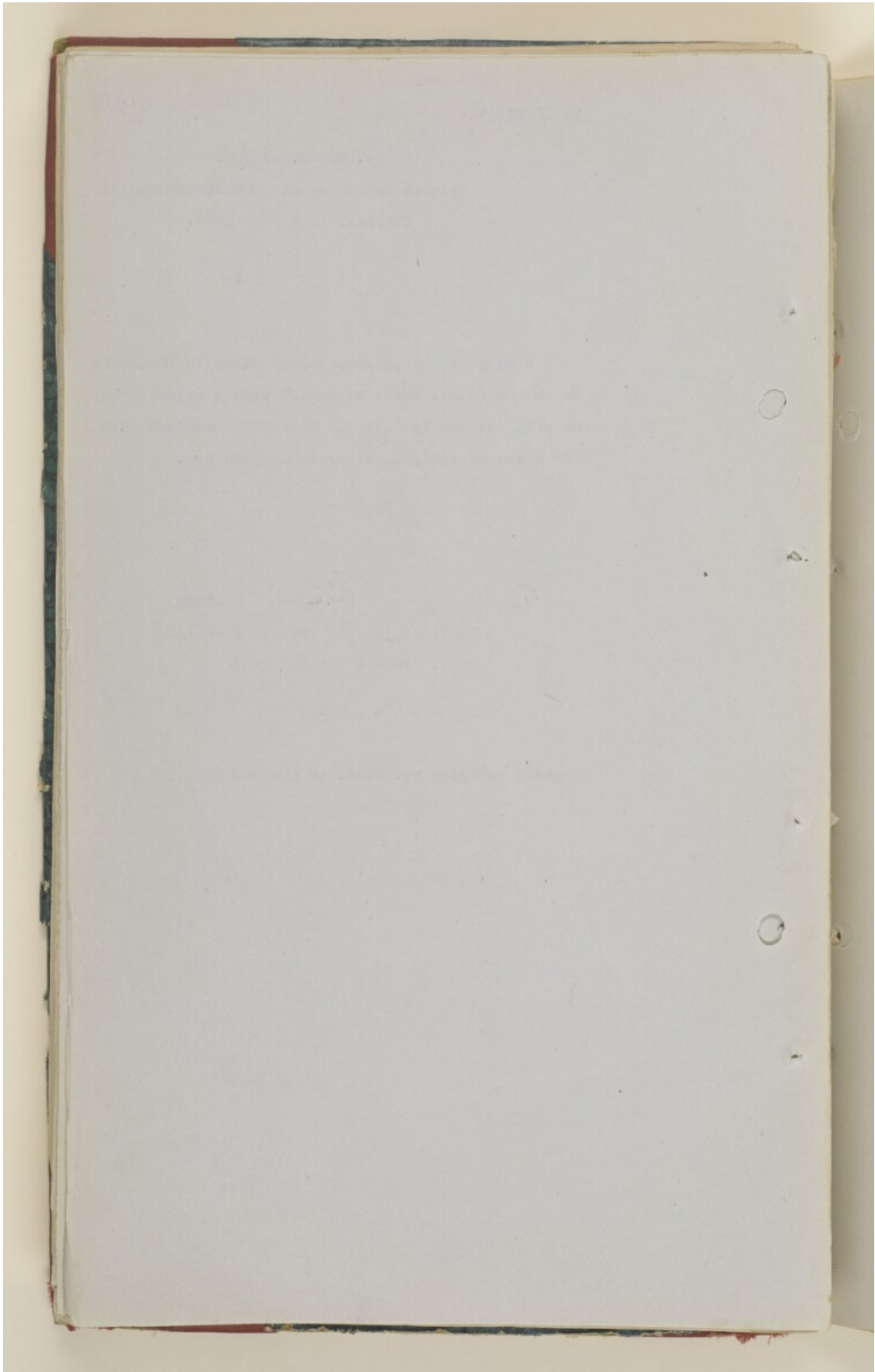
From. Foreign, Simla.  
To. Secretary of State for Colonies, repeated Bushire  
Baghdad and Kuwait.  
No. 1934/S.  
Dated the 11th (recd 12th) June 1929.

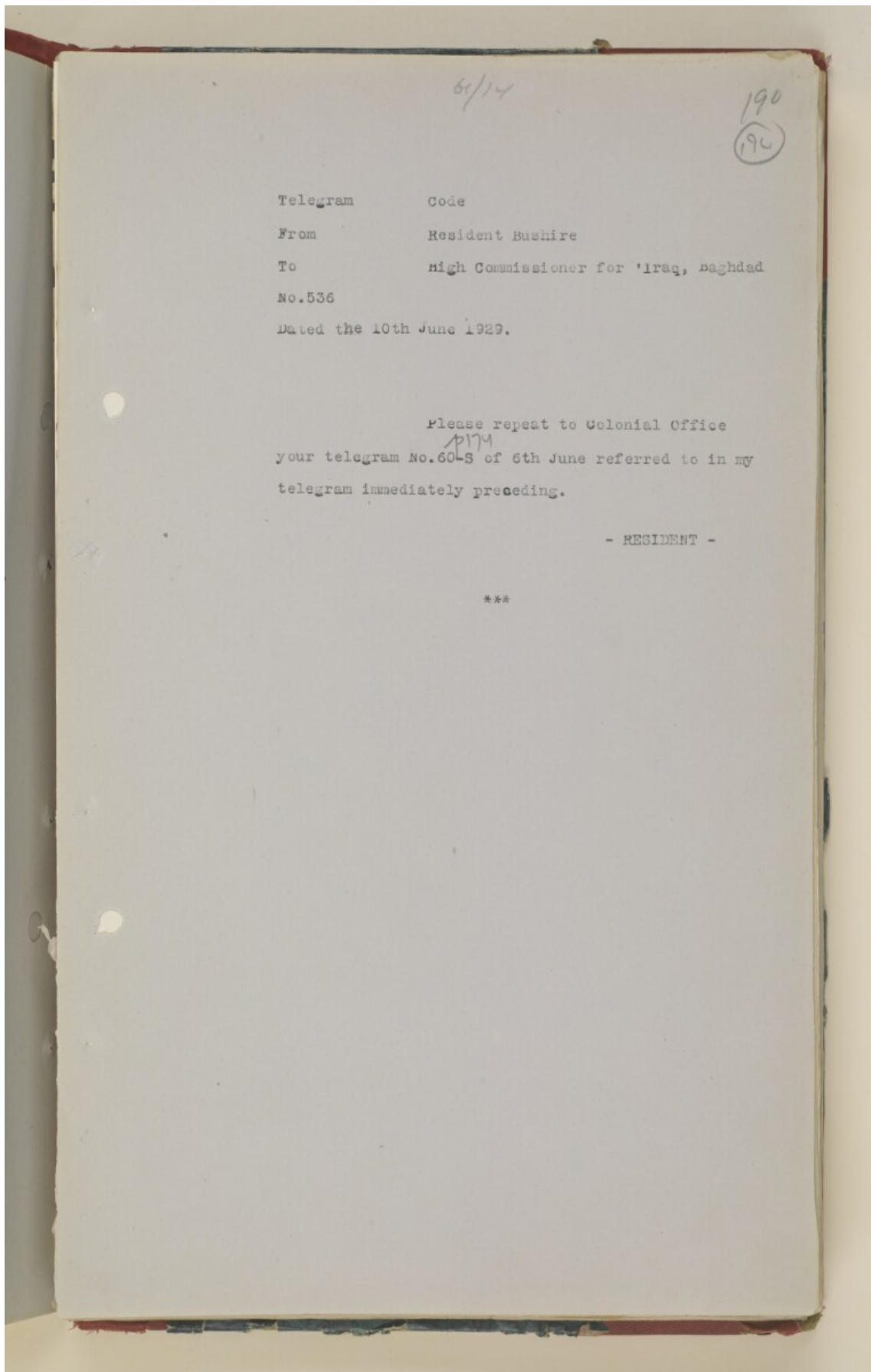
~~action proposed~~ <sup>expressed</sup> in telegram No 535 of the 10th June from Bushire <sup>are</sup> agreed to. <sup>by us</sup>



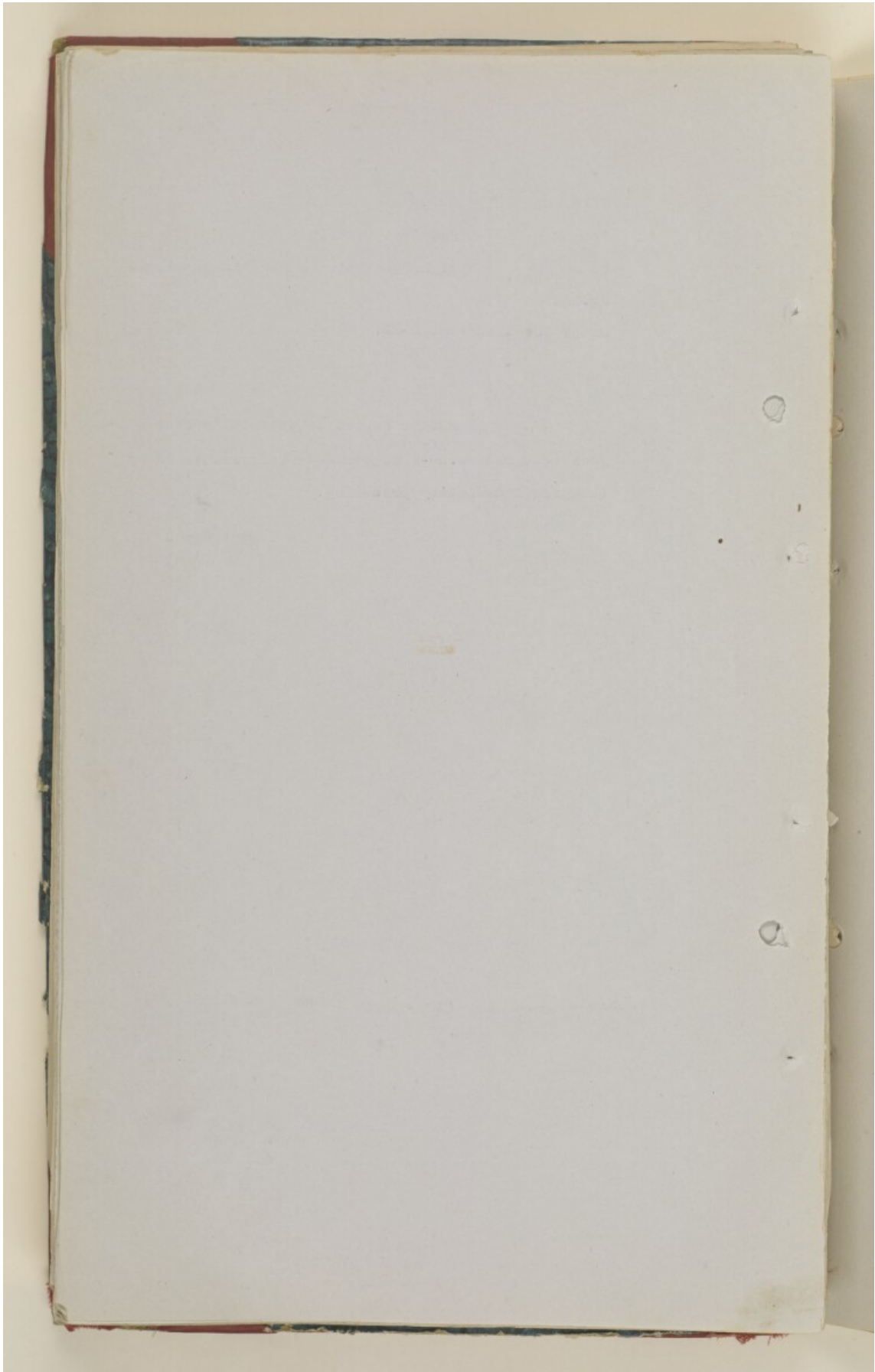














Telegram Pp

61/14.

(195)  
191

From. Political Agent, Kuwait.

To. Political Resident, Bushire.

No 381.

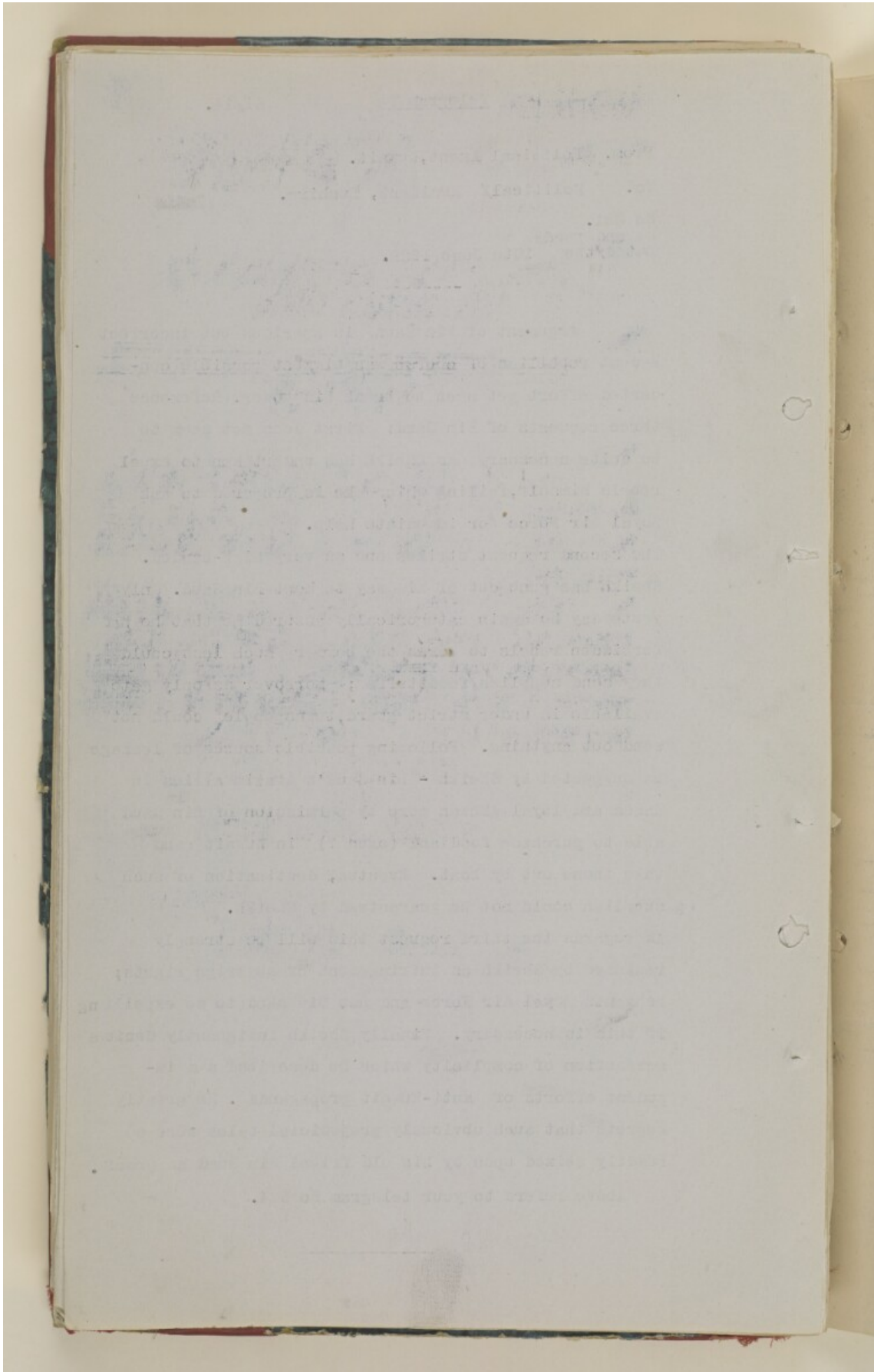
and recd  
Dated/the 10th June 1929.

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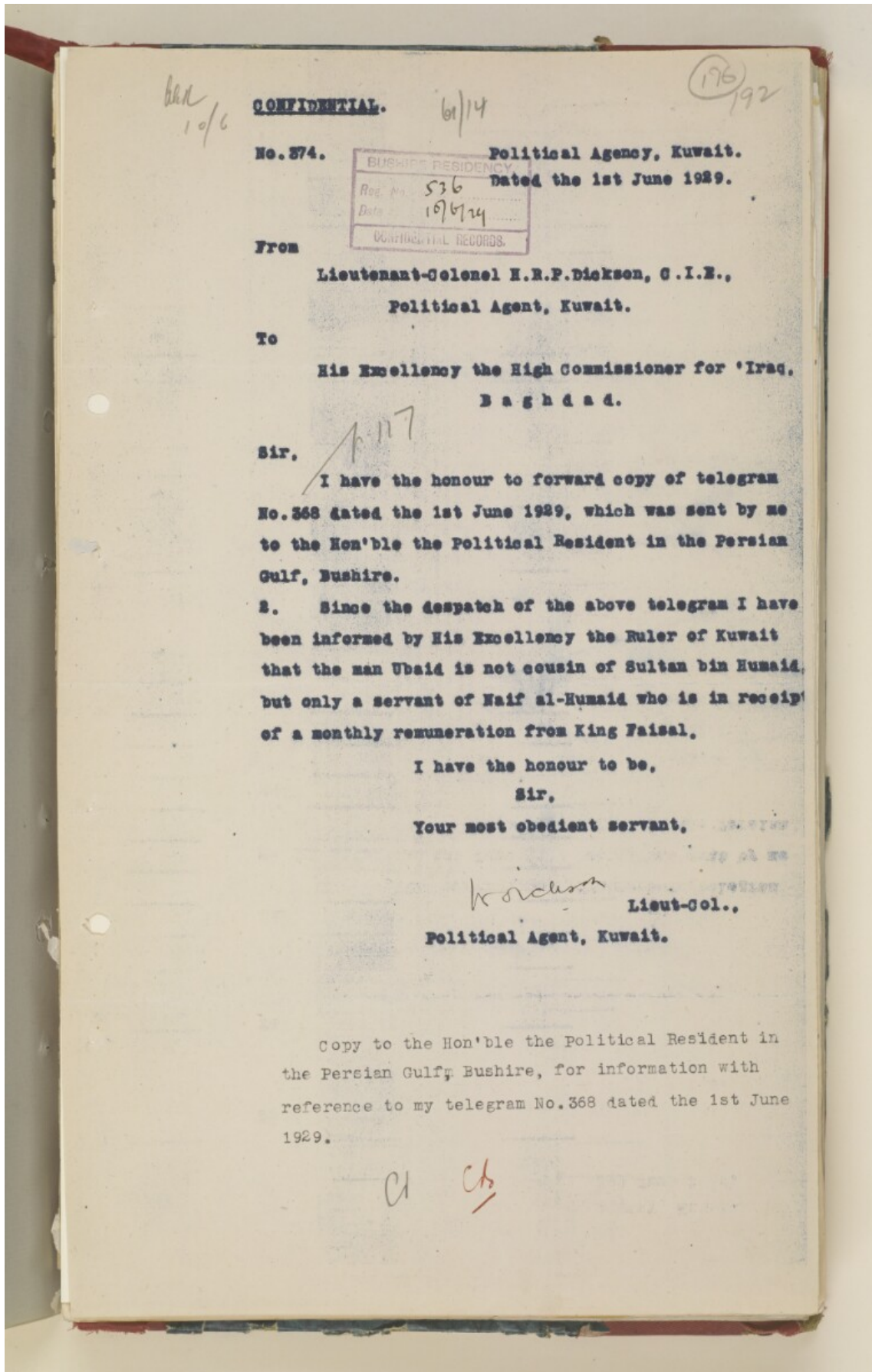
Argument of Bin Saud is specious but incorrect. Recent rebellion of course was biggest possible concerted effort yet seen to break his power. Reference three requests of Bin Saud: First does not seem to be quite necessary as Sheikh has undertaken to expel rebels himself, failing which he is prepared to ask Royal Air Force for immediate help. The second request strikes one as very high-handed. Sheikh has gone out of his way to meet Bin Saud. Only yesterday he again categorically assured me that he had forbidden rebels to <sup>cross</sup> ~~cross~~ the border much less could they send supplies/foodstuffs; moreover as only gate available is under strict guard, townspeople could not send out anything. Following possible source of leakage is suggested by Sheikh - Bin Saud's Awazim allies in Hassa and loyal Akhwan were by permission of Bin Saud able to purchase food and (oxen ?) in Kuwait and take these out by boat. Eventual destination of such supplies could not be guaranteed by Sheikh. As regards the third request this will be strongly resisted by Sheikh as infringement of sovereign rights; he wants Royal Air Force and not Bin Saud to do expelling if this is necessary. Finally Sheikh indignantly denies accusation of complicity which he described as impudent efforts of anti-Kuwait propaganda. He greatly regrets that such obviously prejudicial tales were so readily seized upon by his old friend Bin Saud as proof.

Above refers to your telegram No 524.

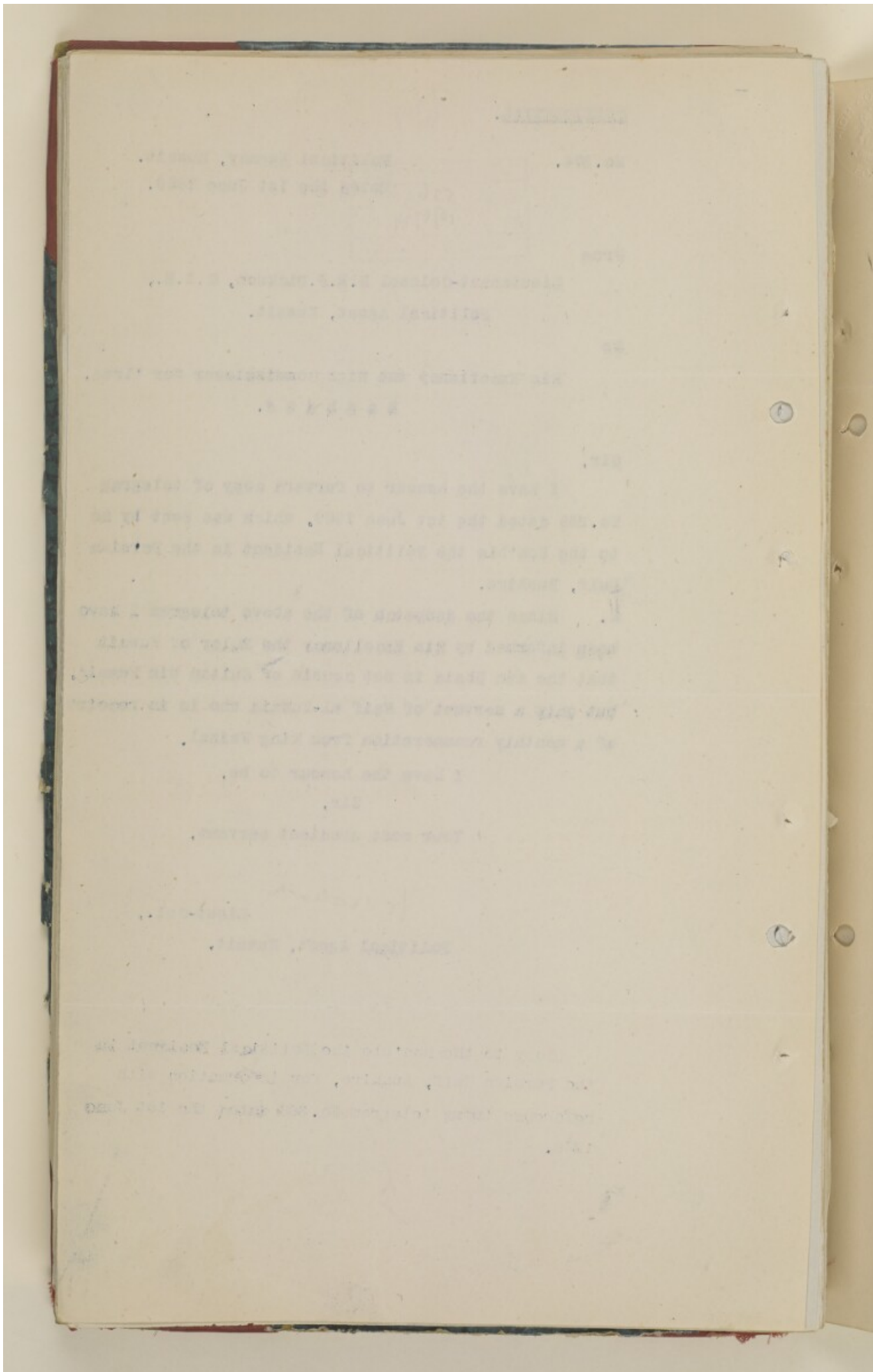
4/179

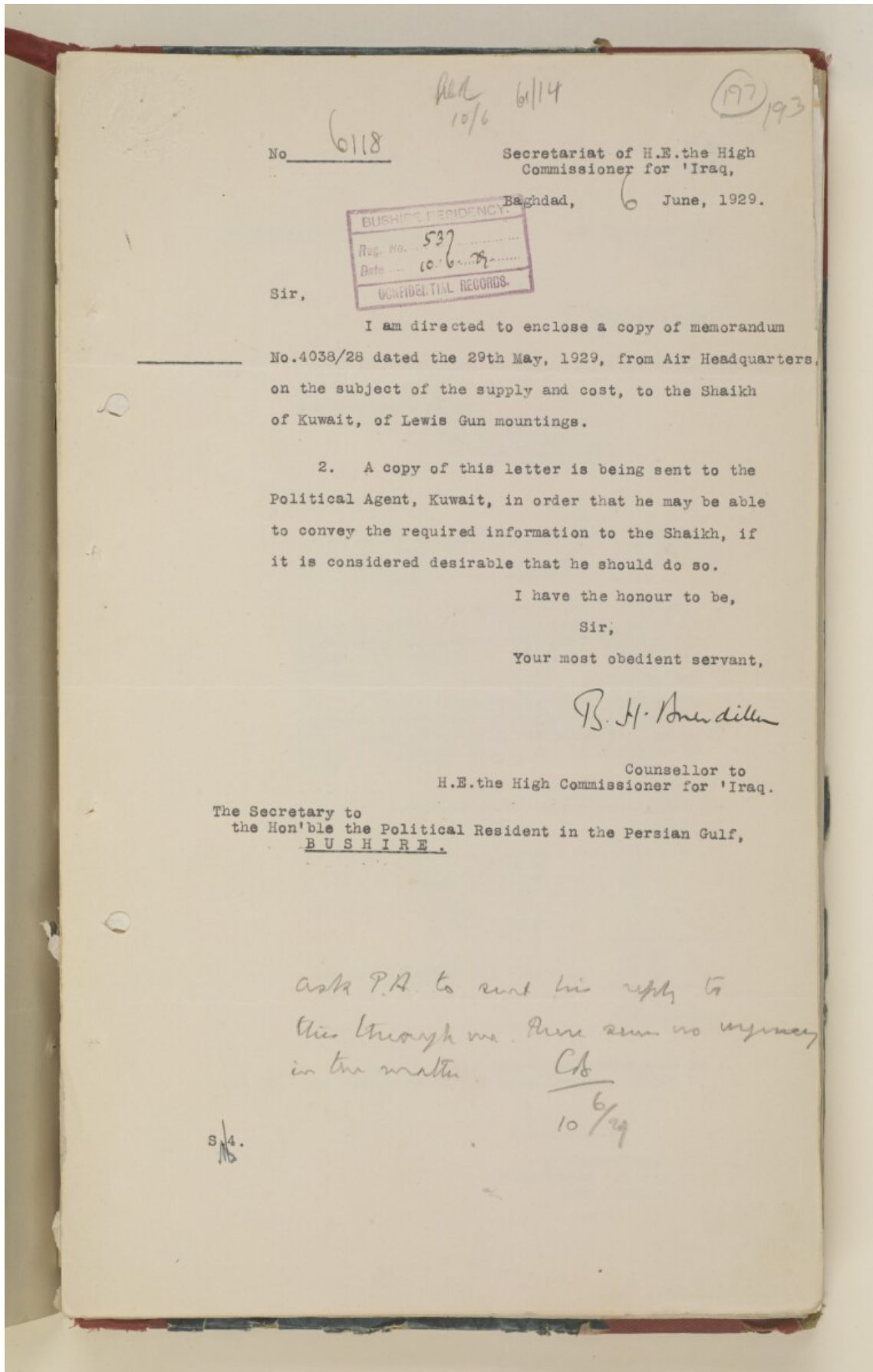


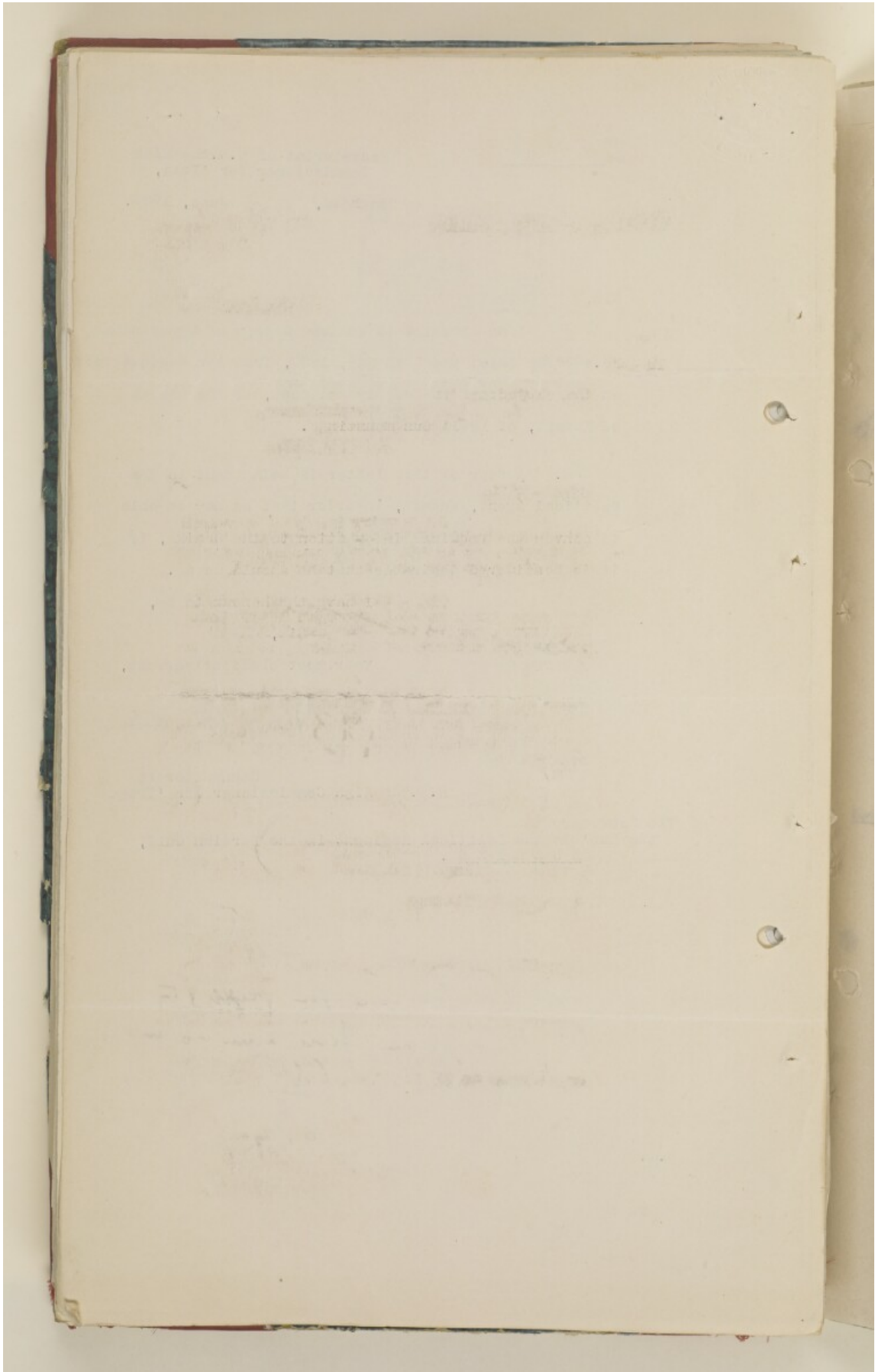












Reference :- No. 4038/28.

Air Headquarters,  
Iraq Command,  
Hinaldi.

29th. May, 1929.

To :-

The Secretary to  
H. E. the High Commissioner,  
The Residency,  
Bahdad West.

Memorandum.

An enquiry has been received from the Shaikh of KUWAIT through the S.S.O., Nasiriyah, as to the supply and cost of Lewis Gun Mountings for two converted Fords.

The attention of the U.S.O. has been drawn to the irregularity of this procedure, and he has been instructed to refer such matters to Political, Kuwait, in future.

I am to say that, should His Excellency consider it desirable to pursue this matter, two Lewis Gun Mountings, as used on R. A. F. armed Fords, can be supplied as follows :-

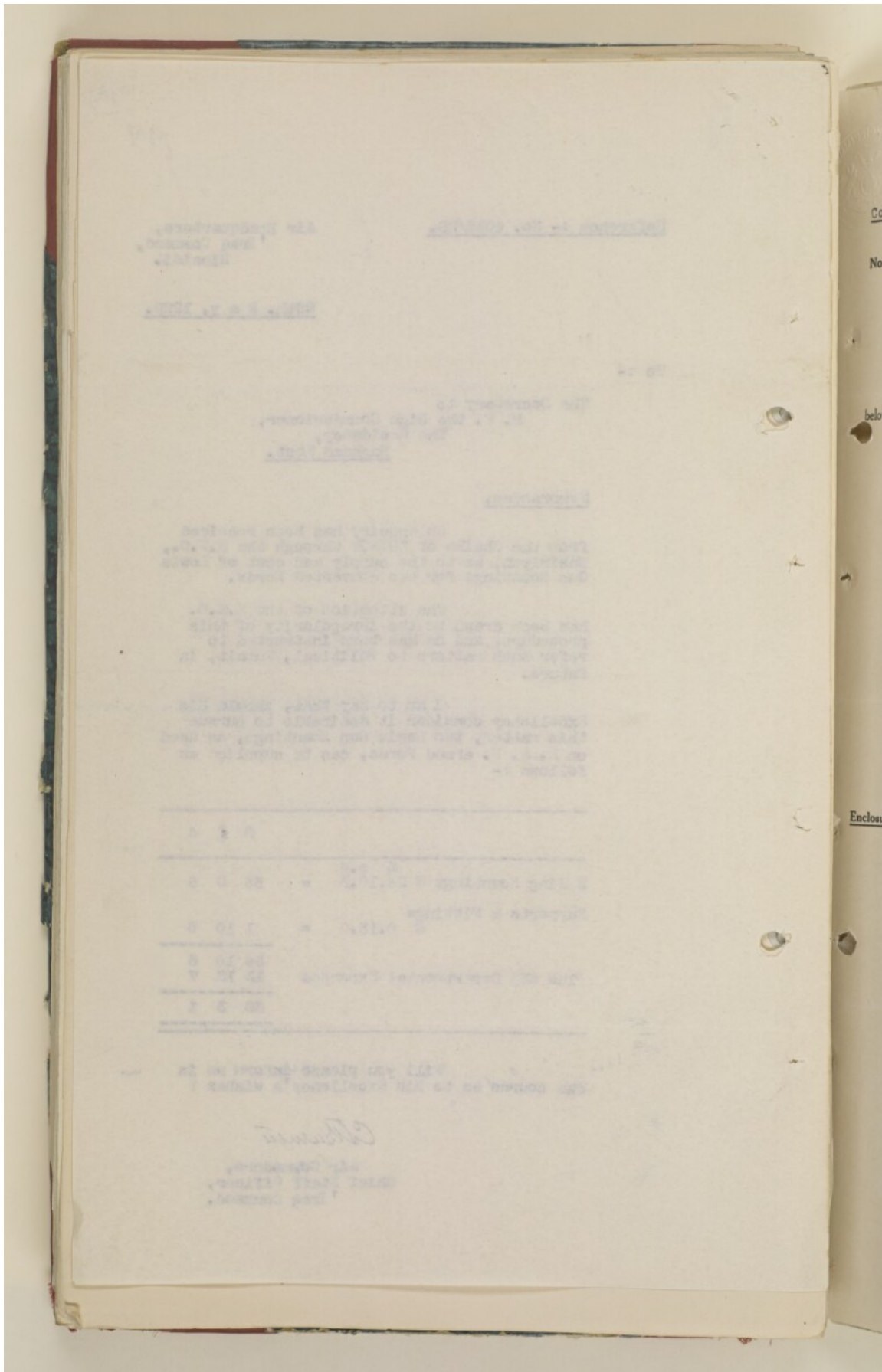
|                                 |       |         |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------|
|                                 | E s d |         |
| 2 Ring Mountings @ 26.10.3      | =     | 53 0 6  |
| Supports & Fittings<br>@ 0.15.0 | =     | 1 10 0  |
|                                 |       | <hr/>   |
|                                 |       | 54 10 6 |
| Plus 25% Departmental Expenses  |       | 13 12 7 |
|                                 |       | <hr/>   |
|                                 |       | 68 3 1  |

Will you please inform me in due course as to His Excellency's wishes?

Сквер

Air Commodore,  
Chief Staff Officer,  
Iraq Command.







SGP8... 621... 1081... 5,000... 18 9 28.

Confidential.

No. S.O. 1145

SECRETARIAT OF H.E. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR 'IRAQ

Baghdad, 3/ May, 1929.

By direction of His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq, a copy of correspondence as marked below is forwarded with compliments to :—

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

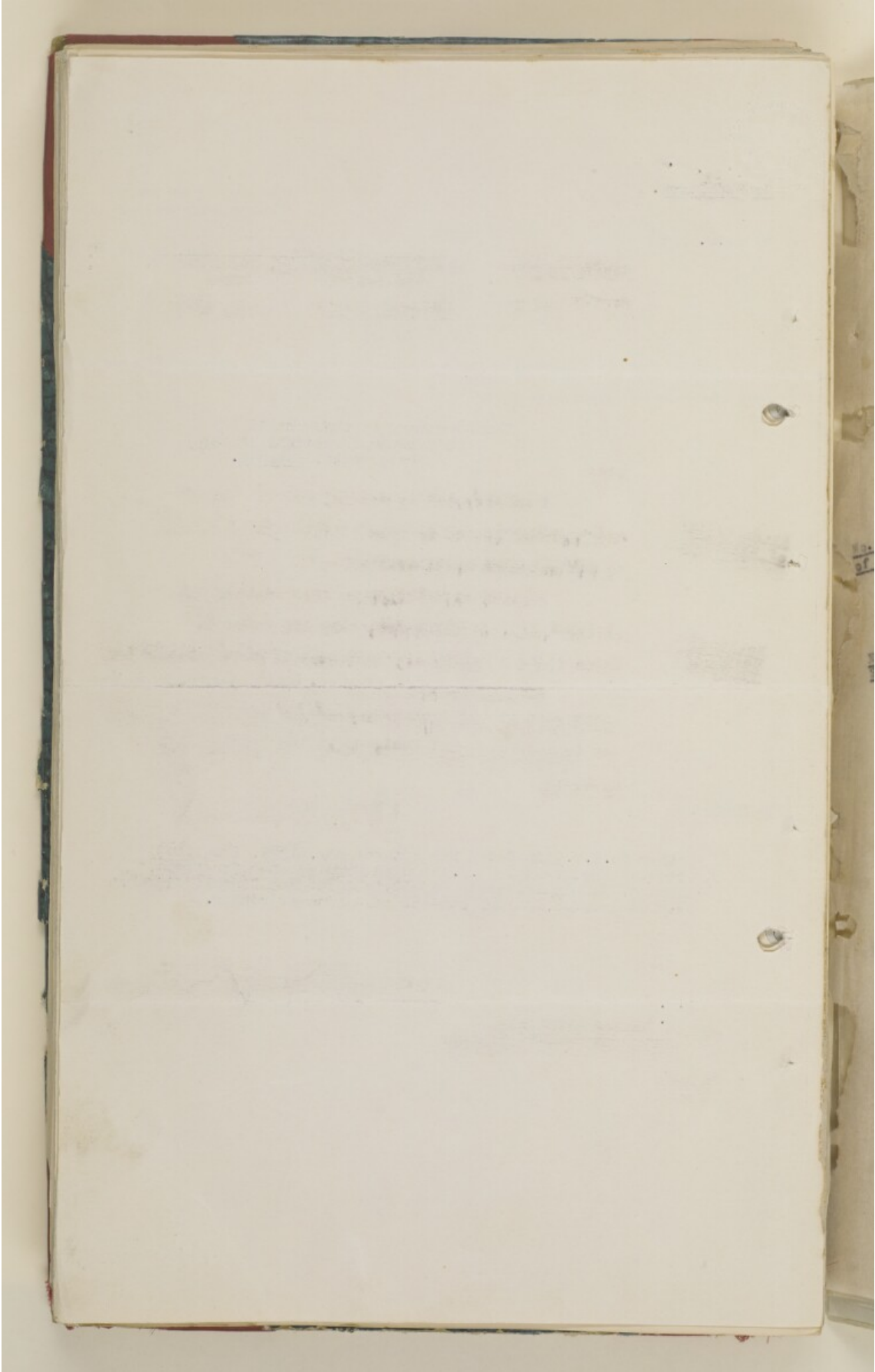
V. H. H.

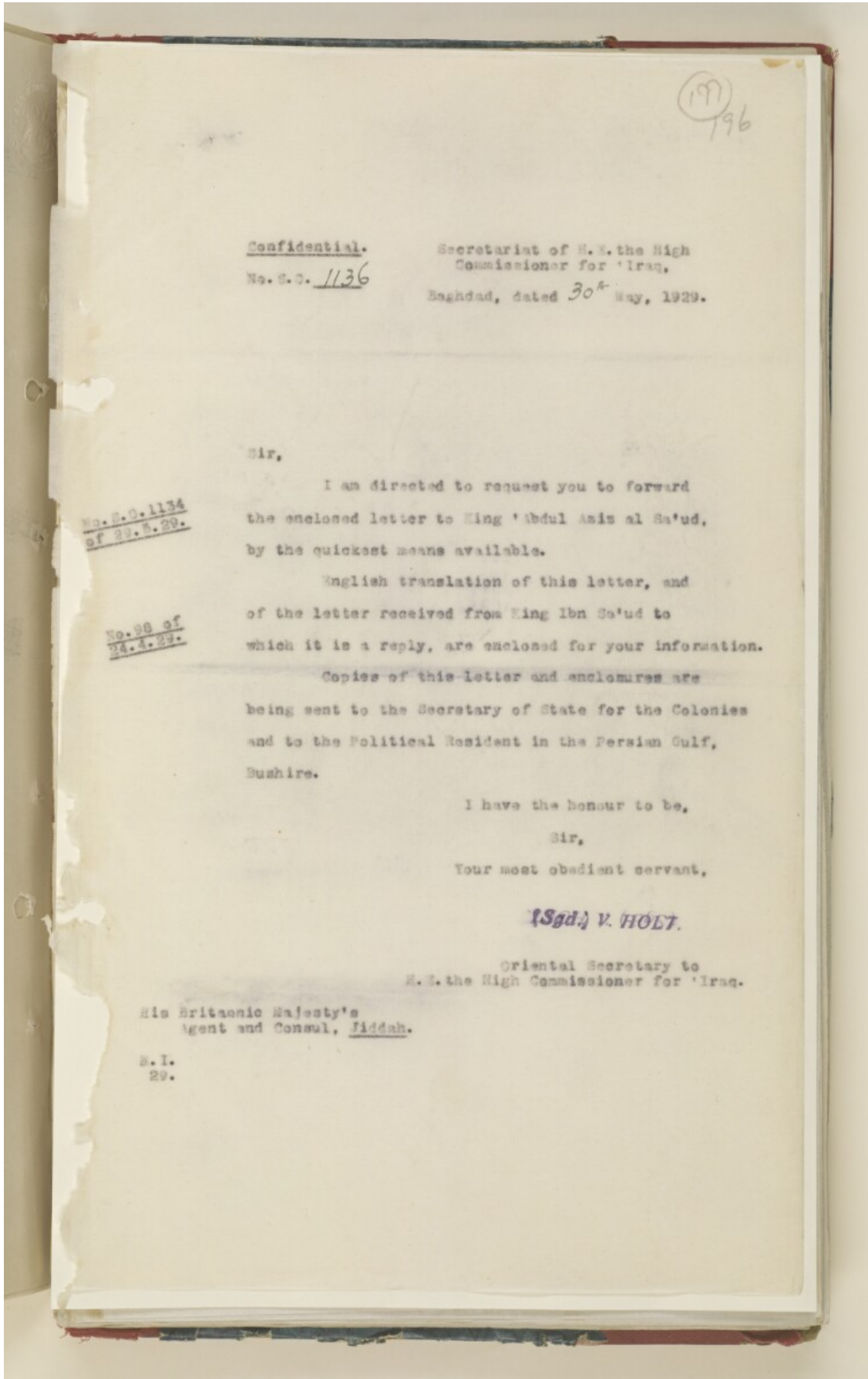
Oriental Secretary  
to H. E. The High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

Enclosures :—

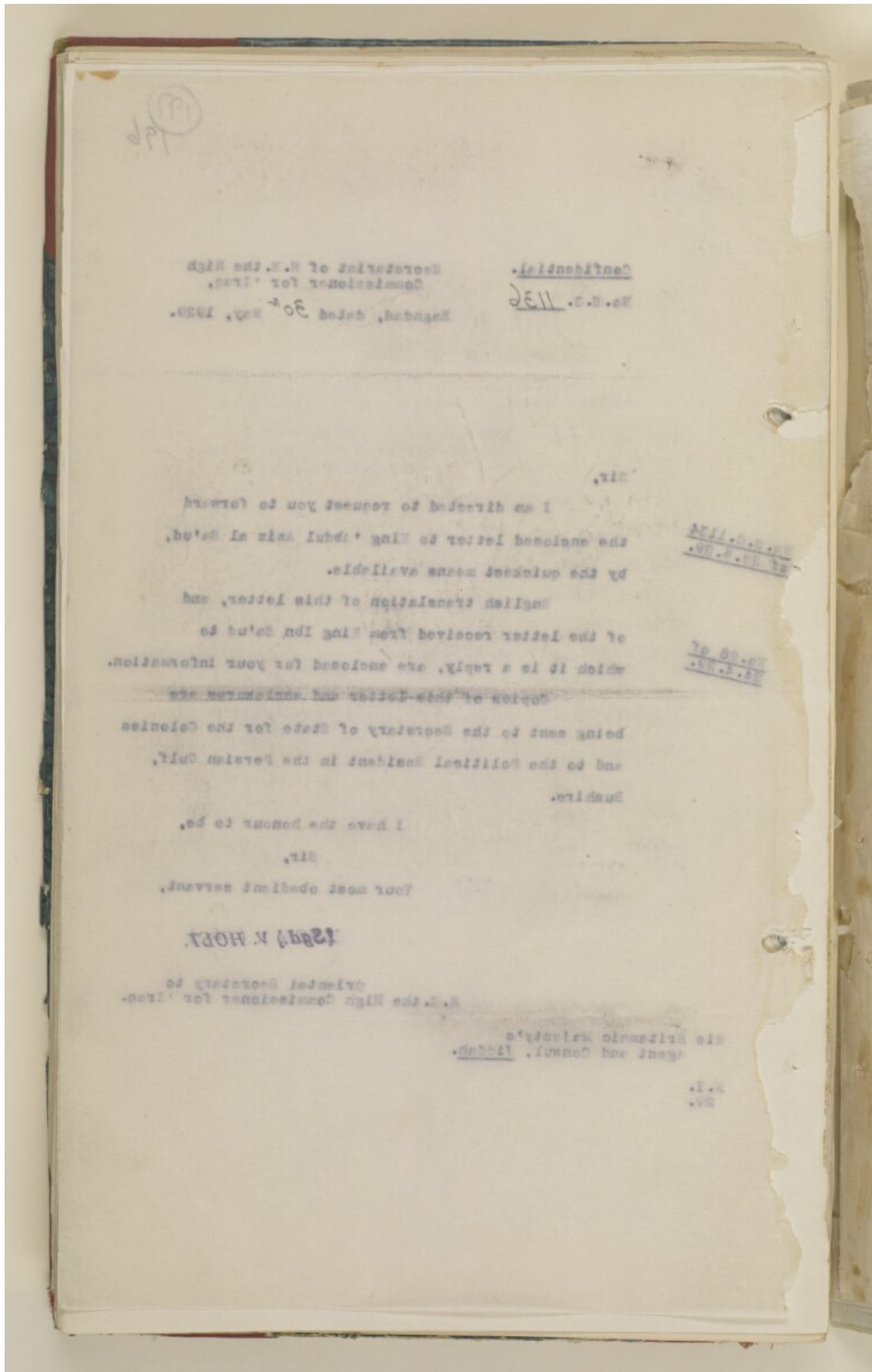
Letter No.S.O.1136 dated the 30th of May, 1929, from the Oriental Secretary to H.E.the High Commissioner for 'Iraq, Baghdad, to His Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul, Jiddah, with enclosures, on the subject of Akhwan prisoners.

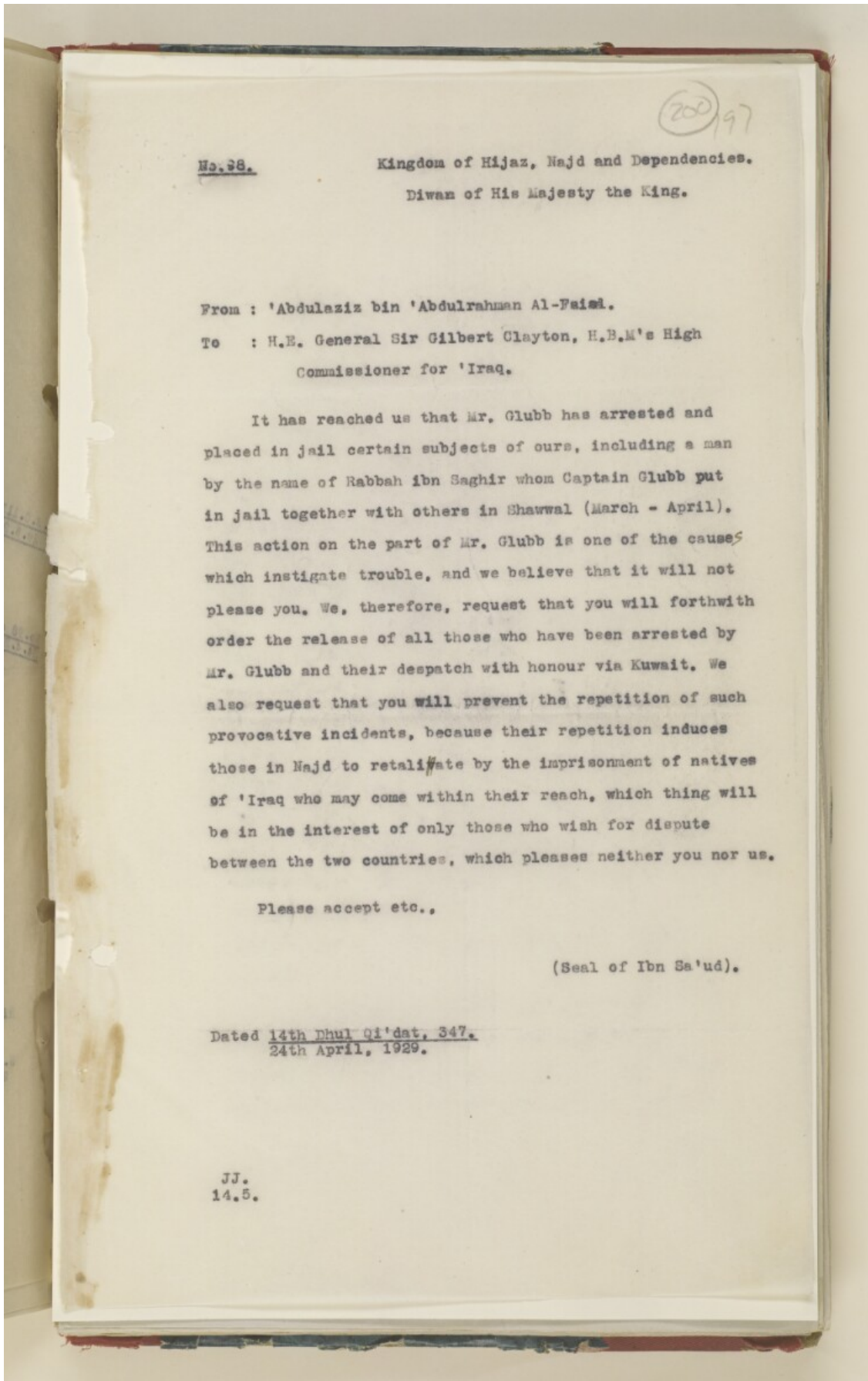
M.I.  
30.

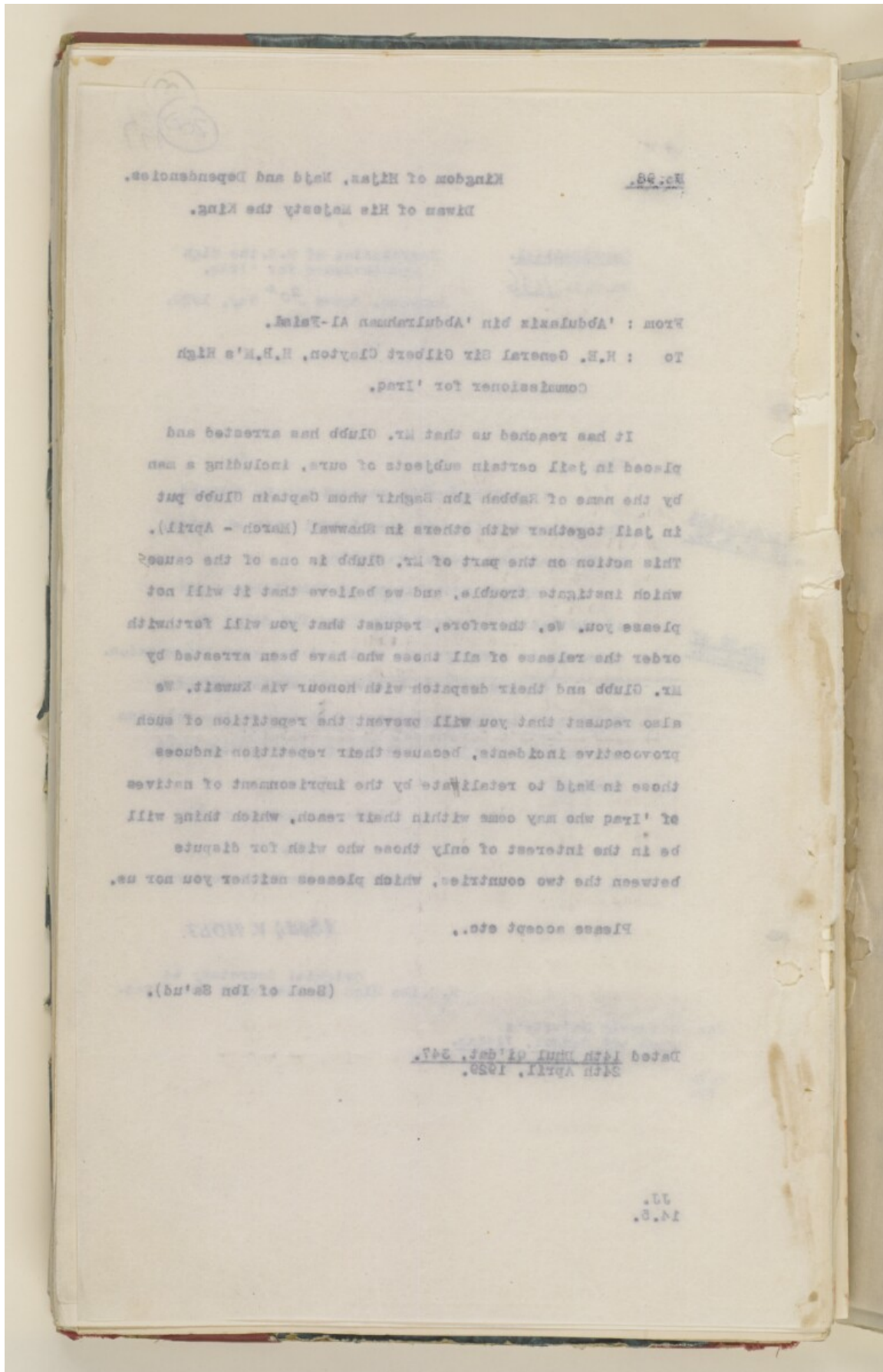




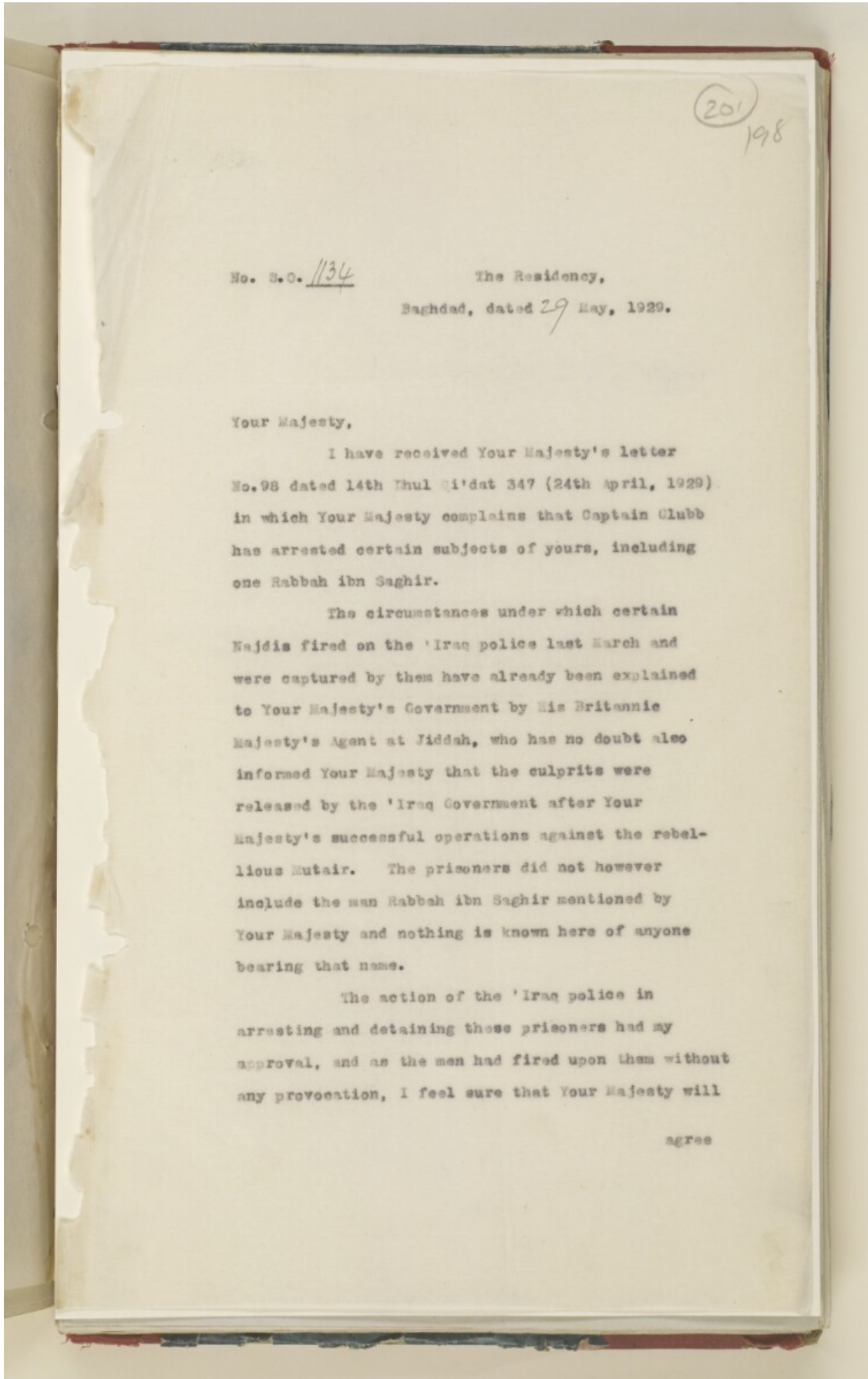




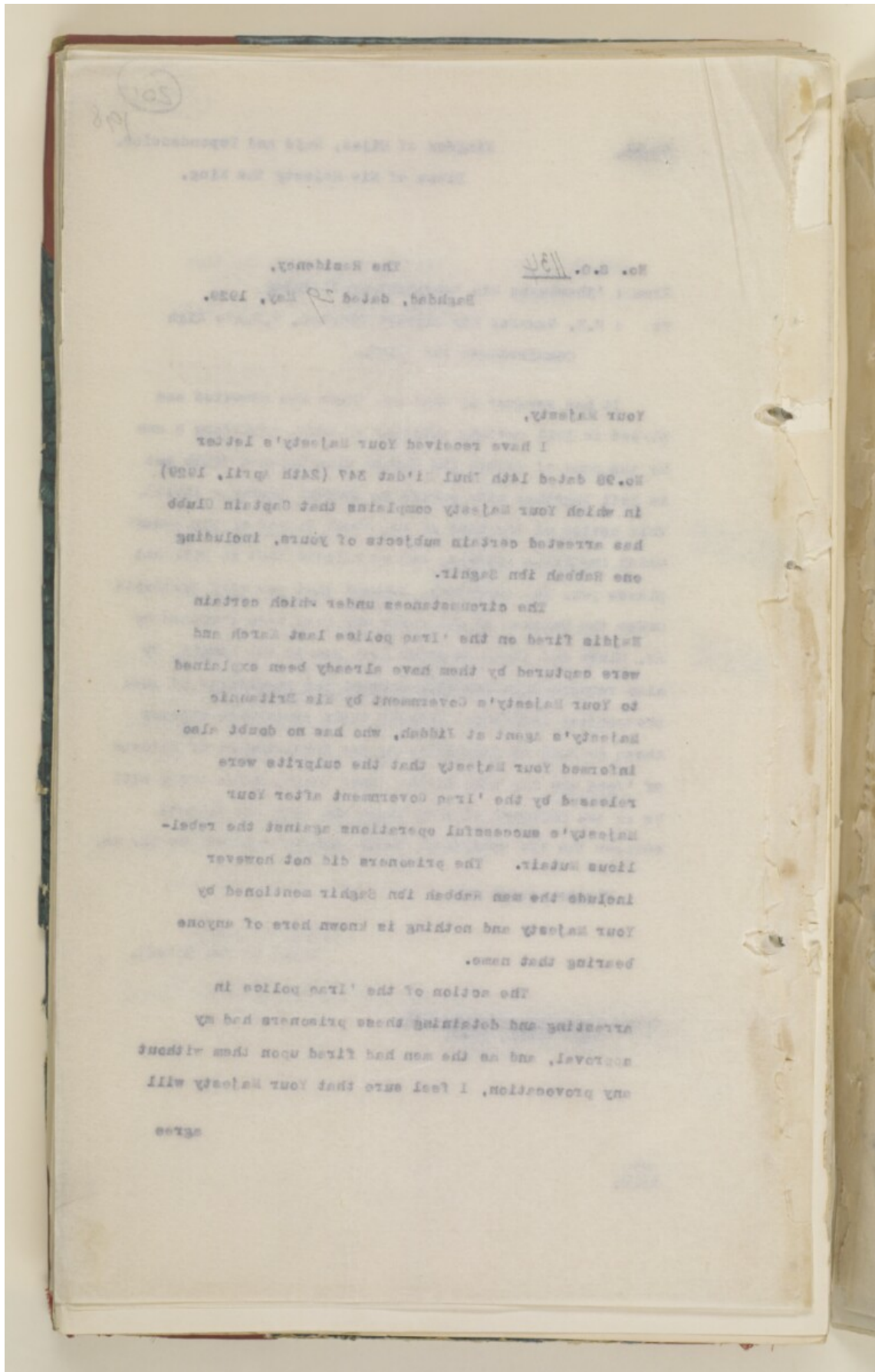


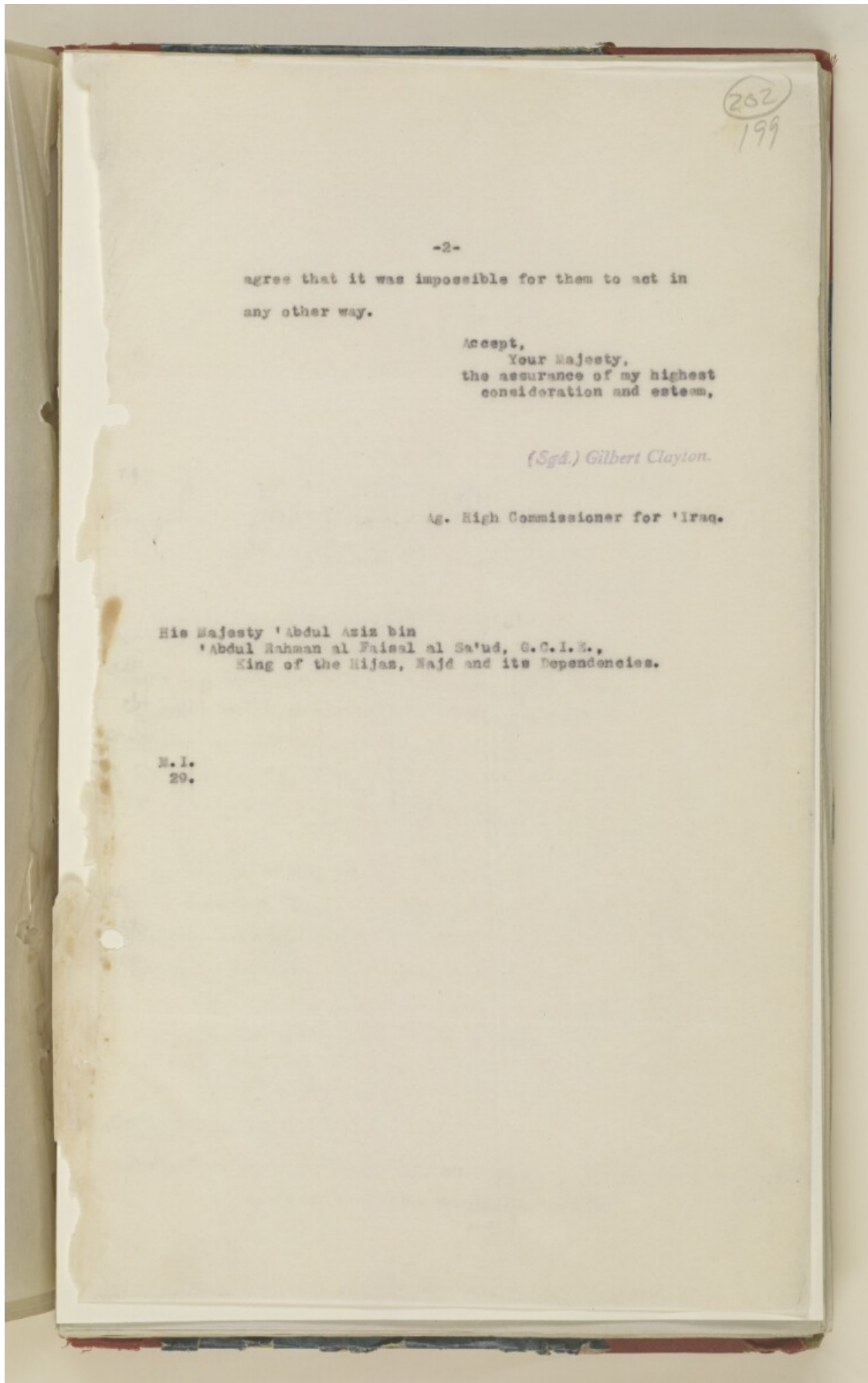


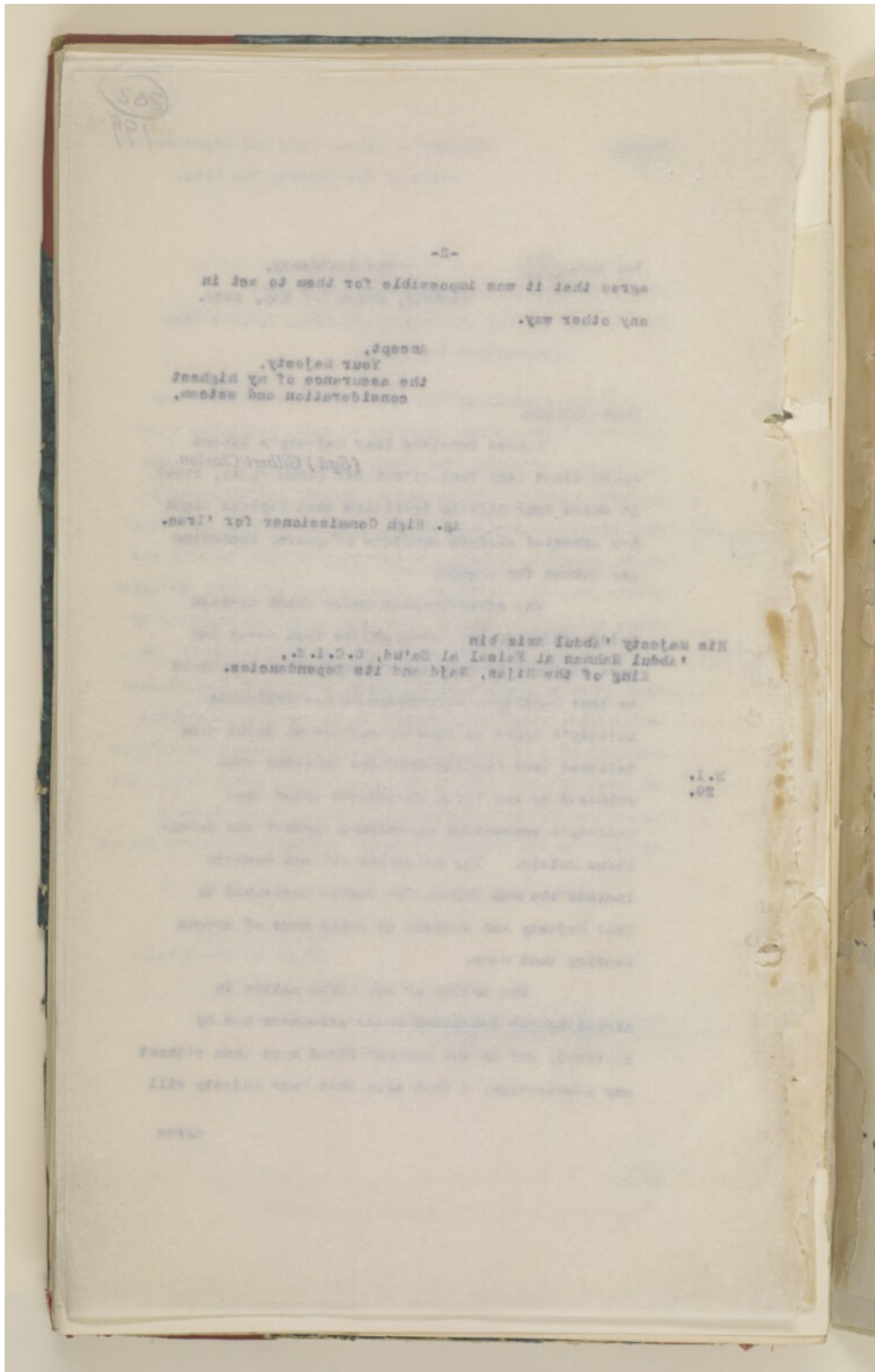










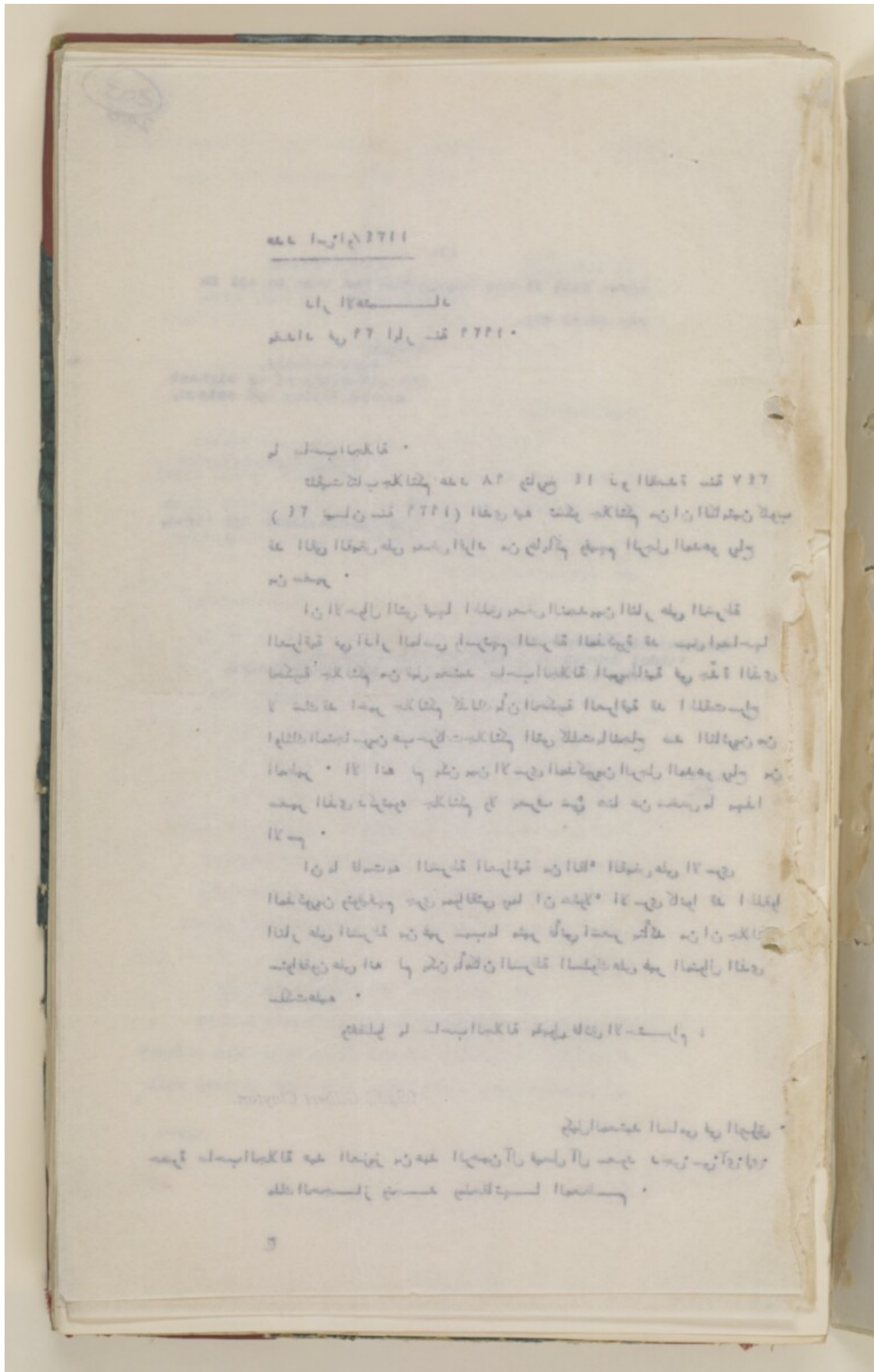


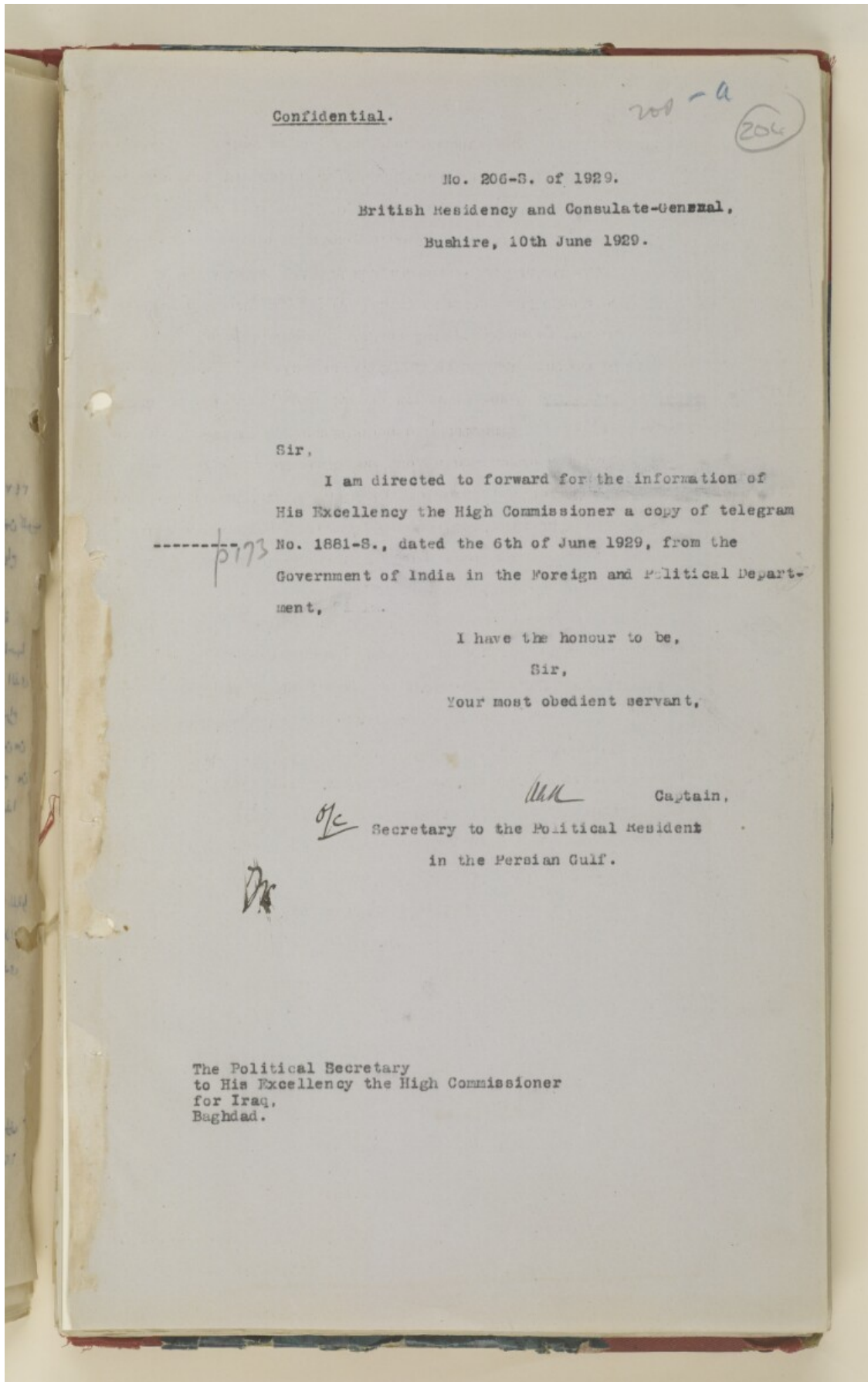




اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: [http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc\\_100023546210.0x000011](http://www.qdl.qa/العربية/archive/81055/vdc_100023546210.0x000011)







Confidential.

No. 206-S. of 1929.

British Residency and Consulate-General,

Bushire, 10th June 1929.

Sir,

I am directed to forward for the information of  
His Excellency the High Commissioner a copy of telegram  
No. 1881-S., dated the 6th of June 1929, from the  
Government of India in the Foreign and Political Depart-  
ment.

I have the honour to be,

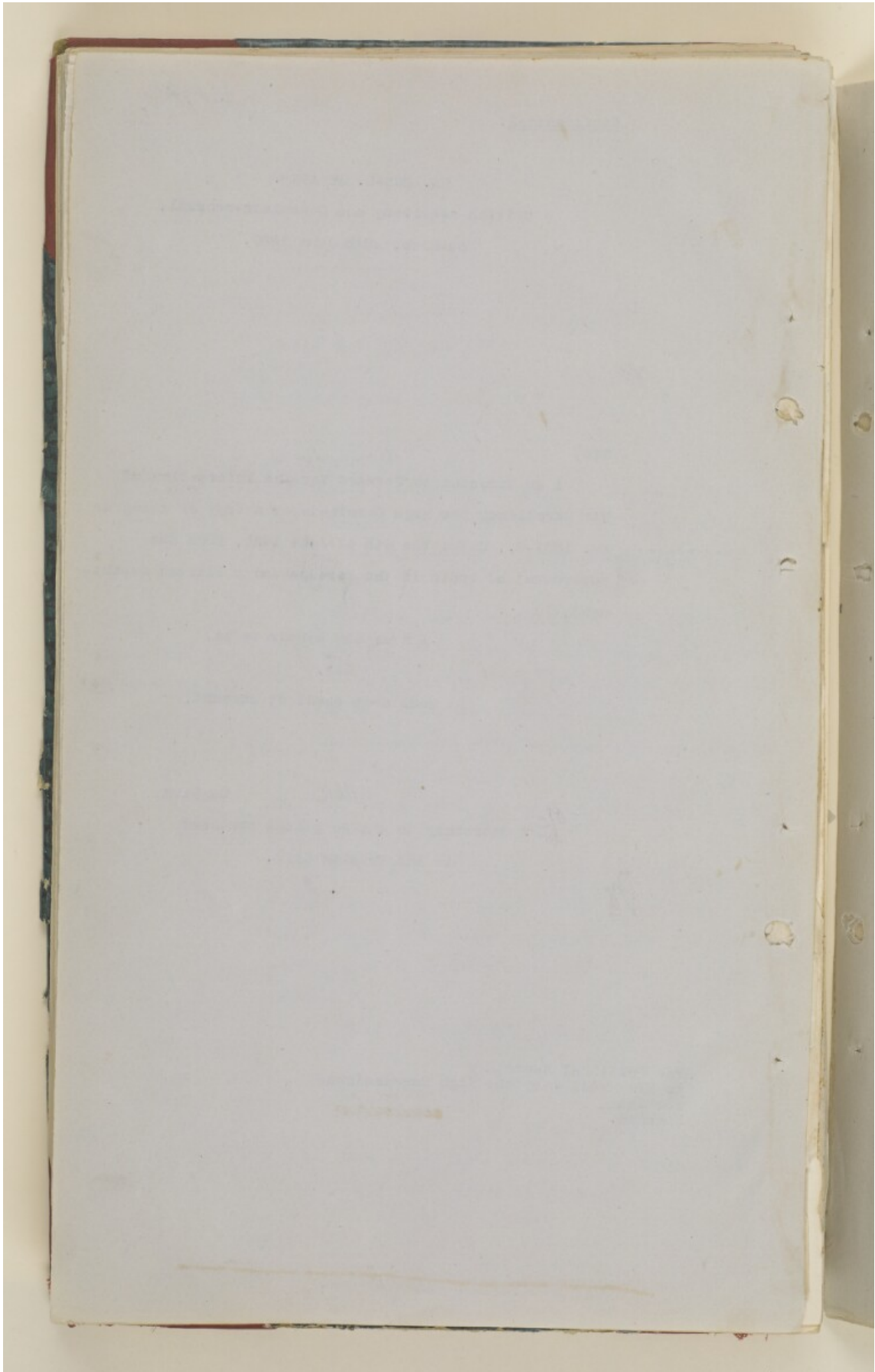
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

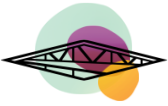
Captain,

Secretary to the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf.

The Political Secretary  
to His Excellency the High Commissioner  
for Iraq,  
Baghdad.







Telegram Pa

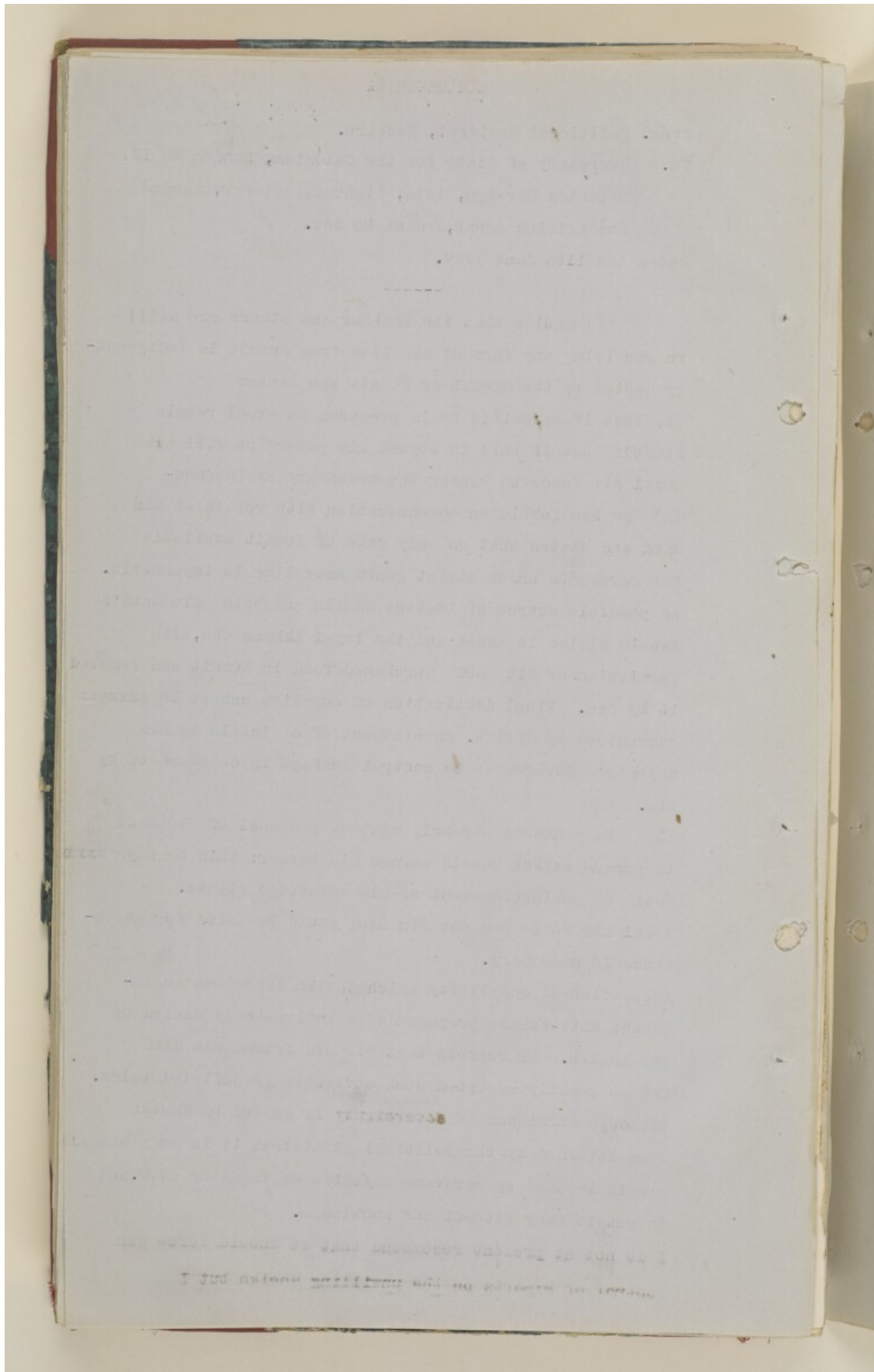
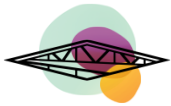
From. Political Resident, Bushire.

To. Secretary of State for the Colonies, London No 13  
Repeated Foreign, Simla, High Commissioner, Baghdad  
and British Agent, Jeddah No 539.

Dated the 11th June 1929.

-----  
Allegation that Ibn Mashhur and others are still  
~~in~~ receiving any form of supplies from Kuwait is indignant-  
ly denied by the Sheikh of Kuwait who states  
(1) that if possible he is prepared to expel rebels  
himself but if this is beyond his power he will ask  
Royal Air Force to render the necessary assistance-  
(2) He has forbidden communication with rebels of Bin  
Saud and states that as only gate of Kuwait available  
for egress is under strict guard smuggling is impossible.  
As possible source of leakage Sheikh suggests Bin Saud's  
Awazim allies in Hassa and the loyal Akhwan who, with  
permission of Bin Saud purchased food in Kuwait and removed  
it by sea. Final destination of supplies cannot be ~~guaranteed~~  
guaranteed by Sheikh. Appointment of officials by His  
Majesty's Government to control leakage is objected to by  
him.  
(3) He protests strongly against proposal of Bin Saud  
to pursue ~~rebels~~ rebels across his border: this he says ~~would~~  
would be an infringement of his sovereign rights.  
Royal Air Force and not Bin Saud would be asked for assis-  
tance if necessary.  
Accusation of complicity which Sheikh describes as im-  
pudent anti-Kuwait propaganda is indignantly denied by  
the Sheikh. He regrets that his old friend Bin Saud  
has so readily accepted such obviously prejudicial tales.  
Although existence of ~~smuggling~~ <sup>smuggling</sup> is denied by Sheikh  
I am informed by the Political Agent that it is very simple  
simple to load up caravans outside walls after dark and  
to get it away without our knowledge.  
I do not at present recommend that we should force our  
~~control of exports on the unwilling Sheikh but~~







206/202  
control of exports on the unwilling Sheikh but I am quietly directing Political Agent to examine question .

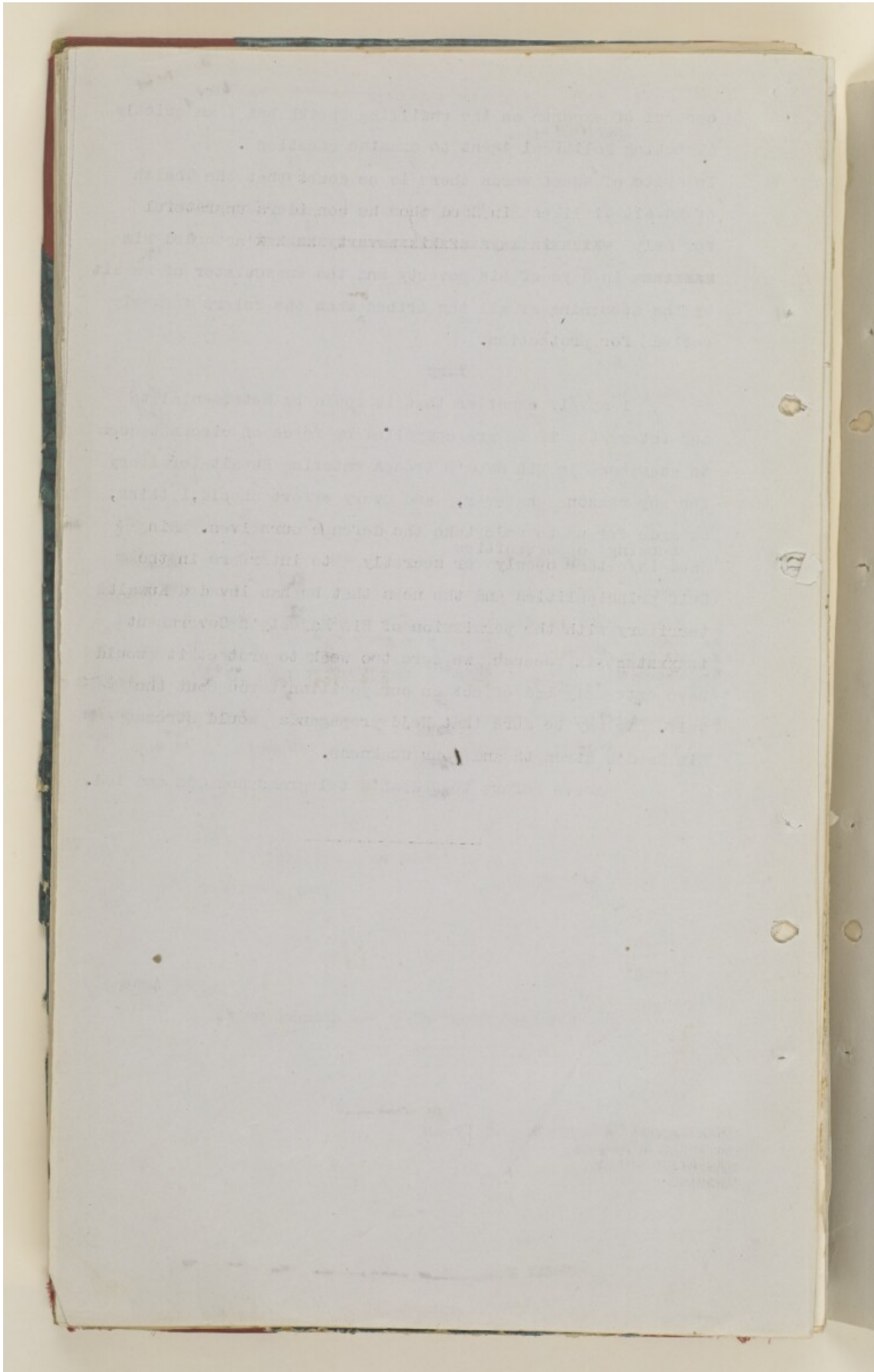
In spite of sweet words there is no doubt that the Sheikh of Kuwait dislikes Bin Saud whom he considers ungrateful for help ~~which he has given him in days of his poverty~~ accorded him ~~in days of his poverty~~ and the emasculator of Kuwait by the suborning of all the tribes <sup>or</sup> whom the rulers formerly relied for protection.

~~xxx~~

I myself consider that it would be detrimental to our interests if we are compelled by force of circumstances to acquiesce in Bin Saud's troops entering Kuwait territory for any reason whatever, and every effort should, I think, be made for us to undertake the defence ourselves. Bin <sup>seeking opportunities</sup> Saud is/either openly or secretly to interfere in the Gulf principalities and the news that he has invaded Kuwait territory with the permission of His Majesty's Government ~~is a great pity~~ because we were too weak to protect it would have extremely bad effect on our position throughout the Gulf. We may be sure that Nejd propaganda would stress Bin Saud's strength and our weakness.

Above refers to Jeddah's telegrams Nos 102 and 104.

2177 1178





Confidential.

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, 11th June 1929.

No. 27.

Sir,

Further to the correspondence ending with  
my despatch, No. 26 of the 4th June 1929, I have the

|                                             |             |               |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| -----                                       | h o n o u r | to            |
| 1. Kuwait telegram No. 375, dated 4-6-1929. | forward     | for           |
| 2. Kuwait " 376, " 4-6-1929.                | the         | information   |
| 3. Baghdad " 60-8, " 6-6-1929.              | of          | His Majesty's |
| 4. Bahrain " 556, " 6-6-1929.               | Government  | copies        |
| 5. " 574, " 7-6-1929.                       | -----       | -----         |

of the telegrams noted in the margin.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

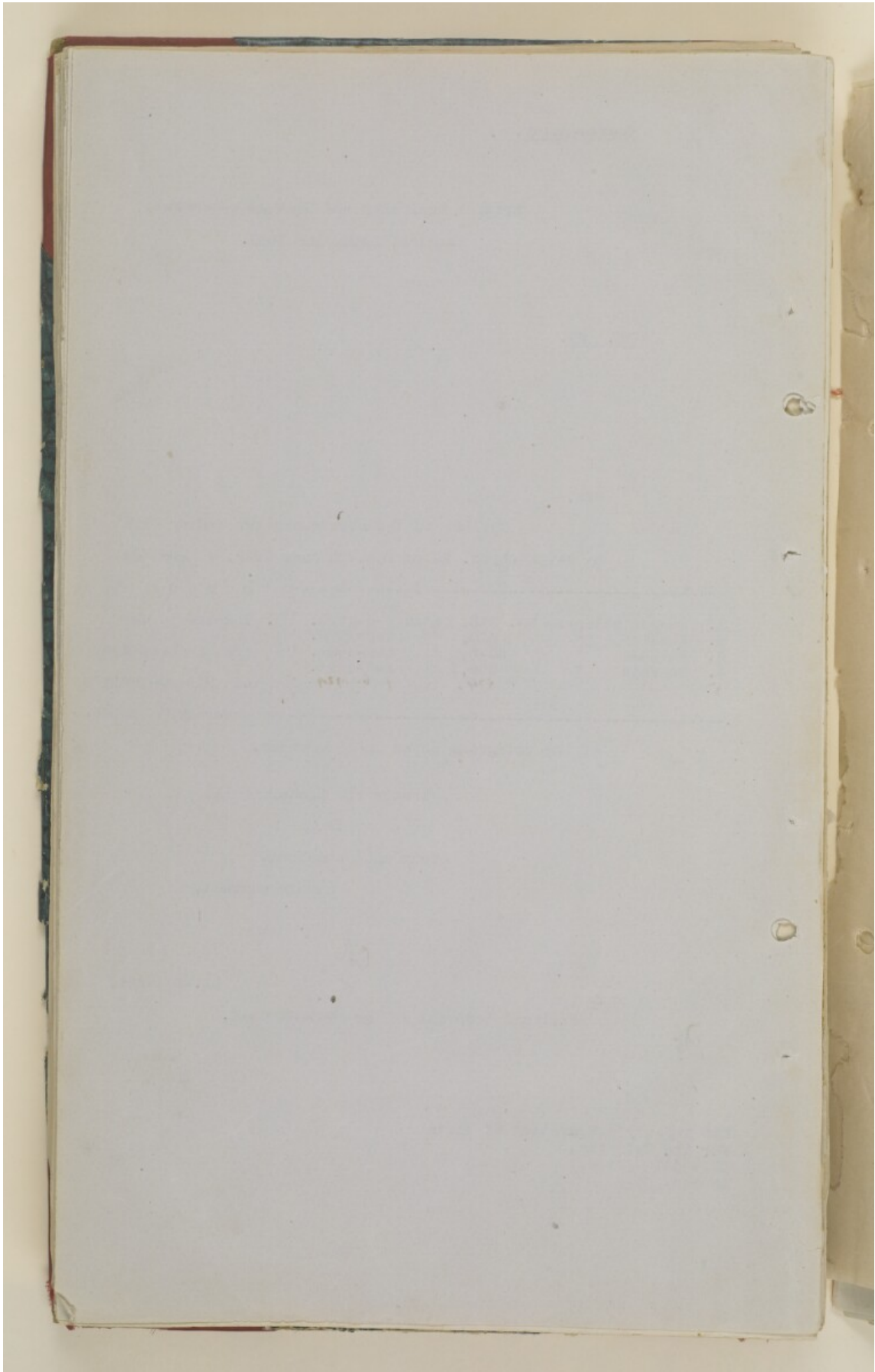
humble servant,

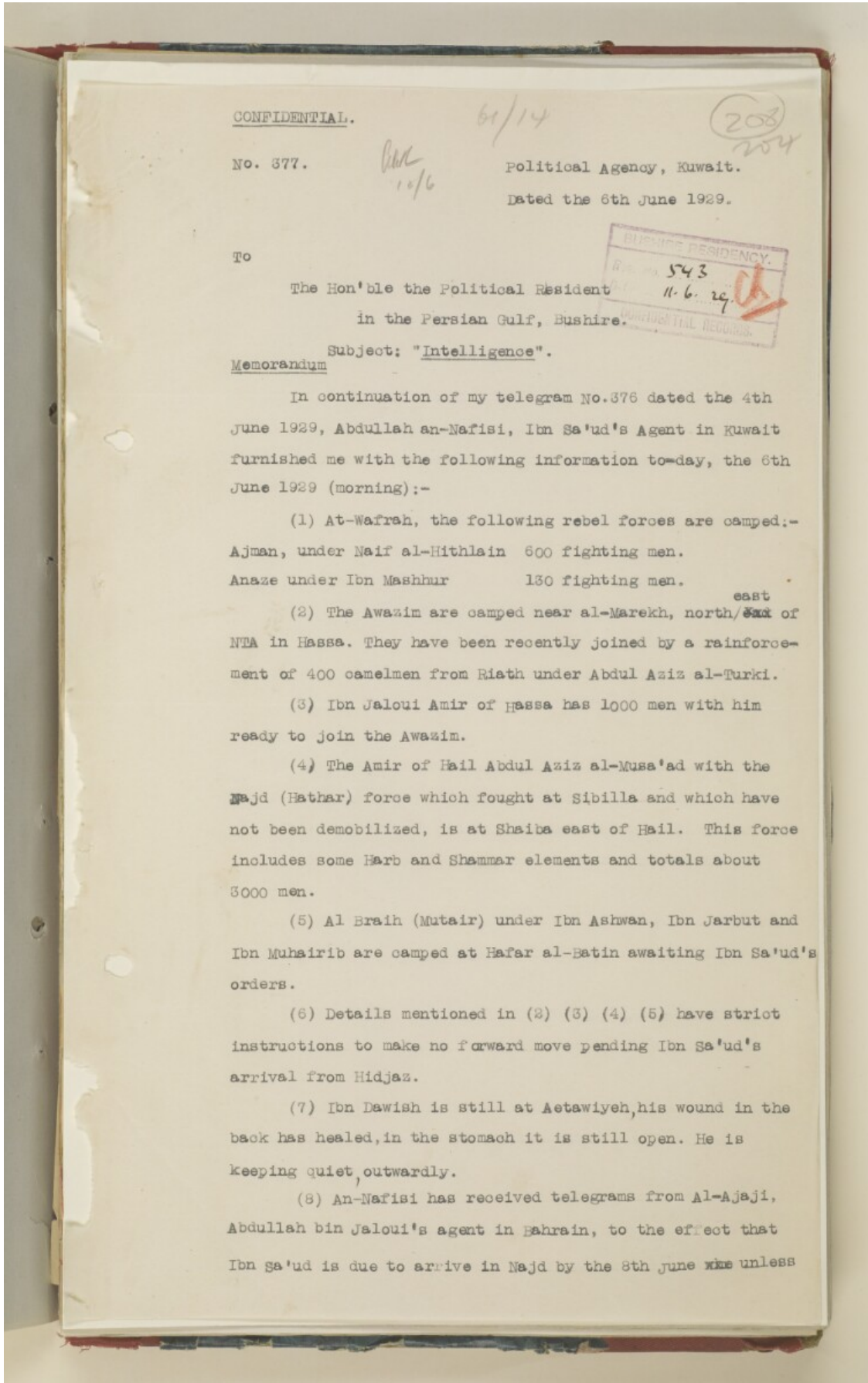
Lt.-Colonel,

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

His Majesty's Secretary of State  
for the Colonies,  
Colonial Office,  
London.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 377.

Political Agency, Kuwait.

Dated the 6th June 1929.

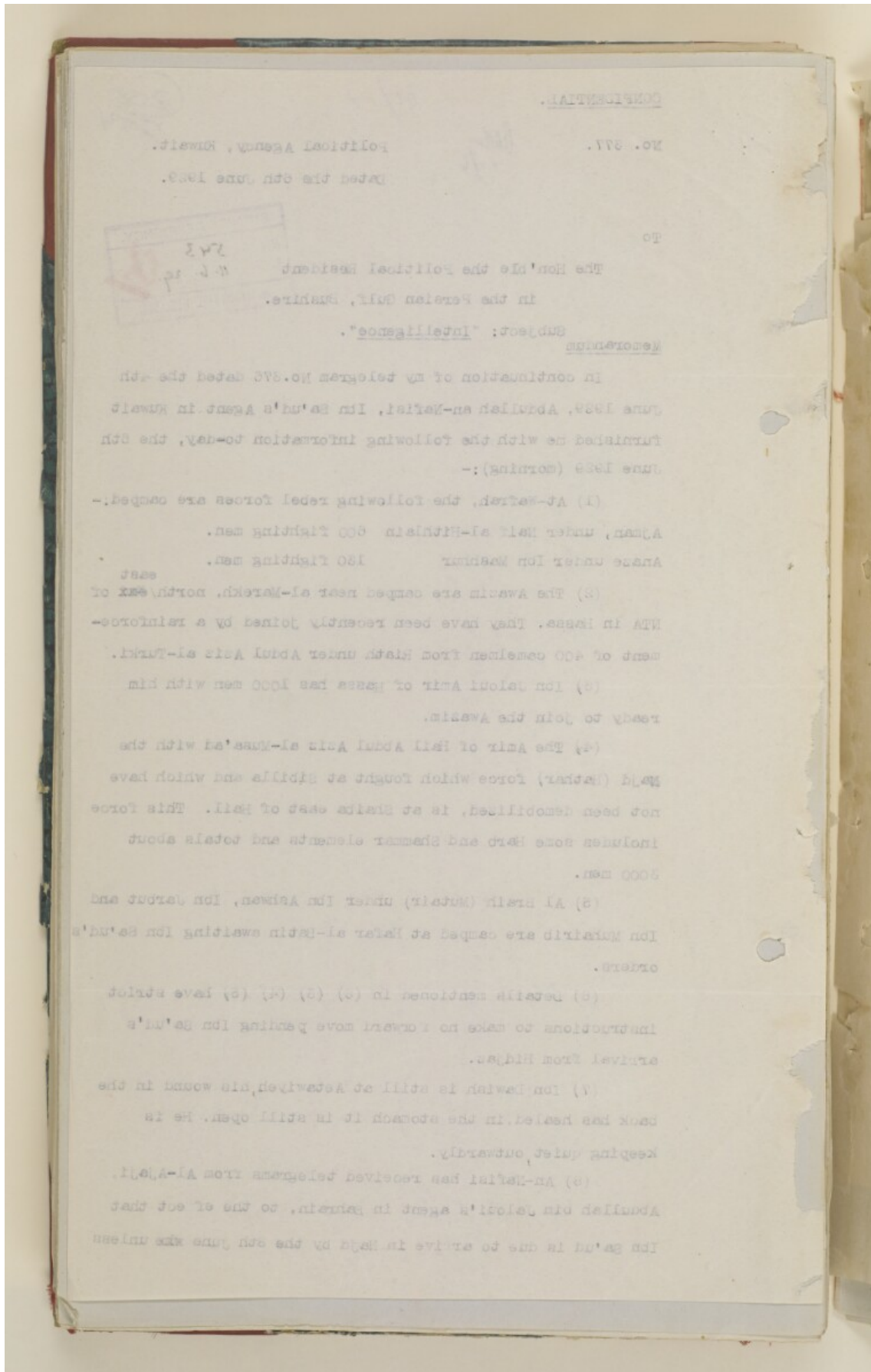
To

The Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

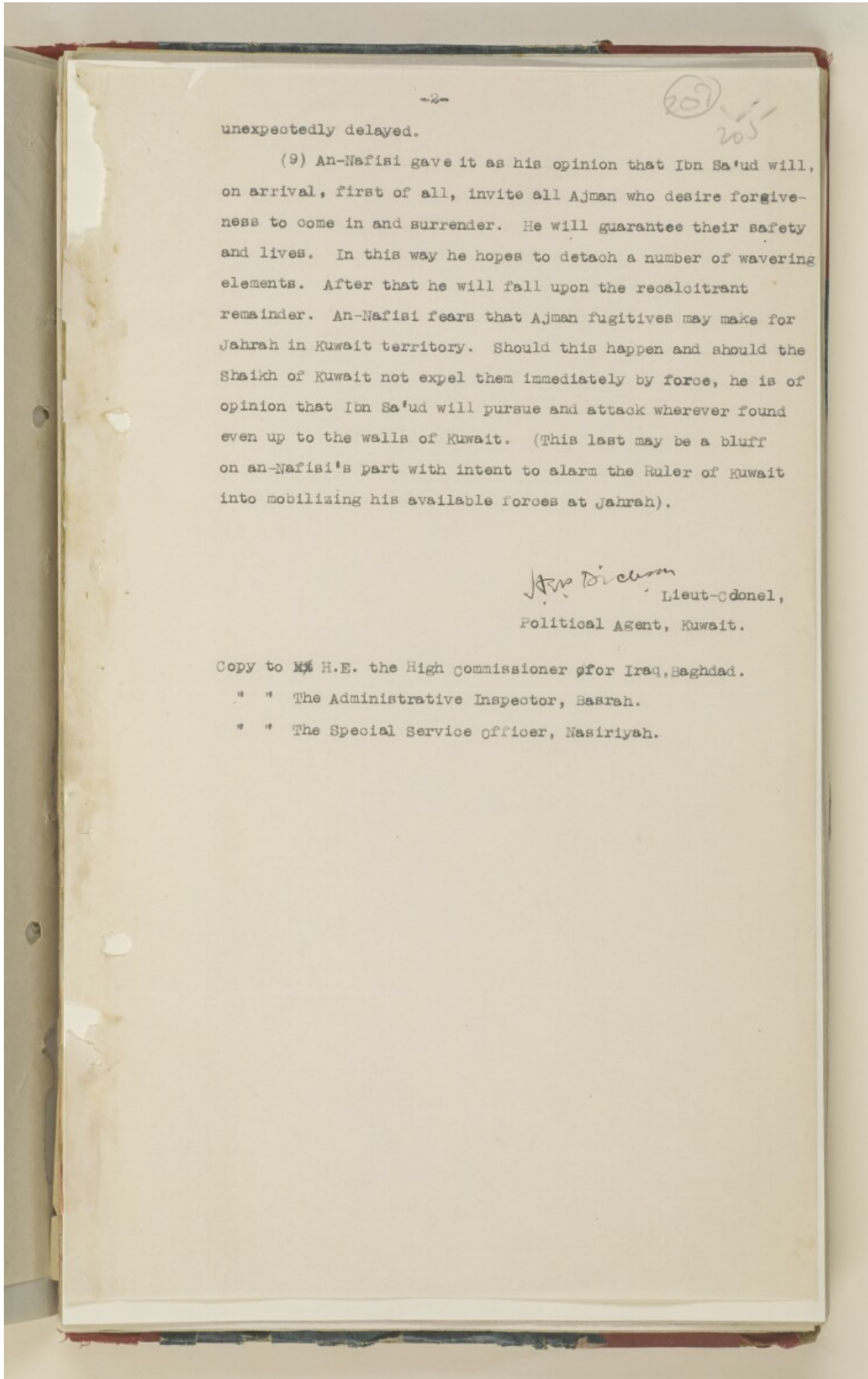
Subject: "Intelligence".  
Memorandum

In continuation of my telegram No. 376 dated the 4th June 1929, Abdullah an-Nafisi, Ibn Sa'ud's Agent in Kuwait furnished me with the following information to-day, the 6th June 1929 (morning):-

- (1) At-Wafrah, the following rebel forces are camped:-  
Ajman, under Naif al-Hithlain 600 fighting men.  
Anaze under Ibn Mashhur 130 fighting men.
- (2) The Awazim are camped near al-Marekh, north/east of NTA in Hassa. They have been recently joined by a reinforcement of 400 camelmen from Riath under Abdul Aziz al-Turki.
- (3) Ibn Jaloui Amir of Hassa has 1000 men with him ready to join the Awazim.
- (4) The Amir of Hail Abdul Aziz al-Musa'ad with the Najd (Hathar) force which fought at Sibilla and which have not been demobilized, is at Shaiba east of Hail. This force includes some Harb and Shammar elements and totals about 3000 men.
- (5) Al Braih (Mutair) under Ibn Ashwan, Ibn Jarbut and Ibn Muhairib are camped at Hafar al-Batin awaiting Ibn Sa'ud's orders.
- (6) Details mentioned in (2) (3) (4) (5) have strict instructions to make no forward move pending Ibn Sa'ud's arrival from Hijaz.
- (7) Ibn Dawish is still at Aetawiyeh, his wound in the back has healed, in the stomach it is still open. He is keeping quiet, outwardly.
- (8) An-Nafisi has received telegrams from Al-Ajaji, Abdullah bin Jaloui's agent in Bahrain, to the effect that Ibn Sa'ud is due to arrive in Najd by the 8th June unless







unexpectedly delayed.

(9) An-Nafisi gave it as his opinion that Ibn Sa'ud will, on arrival, first of all, invite all Ajman who desire forgiveness to come in and surrender. He will guarantee their safety and lives. In this way he hopes to detach a number of wavering elements. After that he will fall upon the recalcitrant remainder. An-Nafisi fears that Ajman fugitives may make for Jahrah in Kuwait territory. Should this happen and should the Shaikh of Kuwait not expel them immediately by force, he is of opinion that Ibn Sa'ud will pursue and attack wherever found even up to the walls of Kuwait. (This last may be a bluff on an-Nafisi's part with intent to alarm the Ruler of Kuwait into mobilizing his available forces at Jahrah).

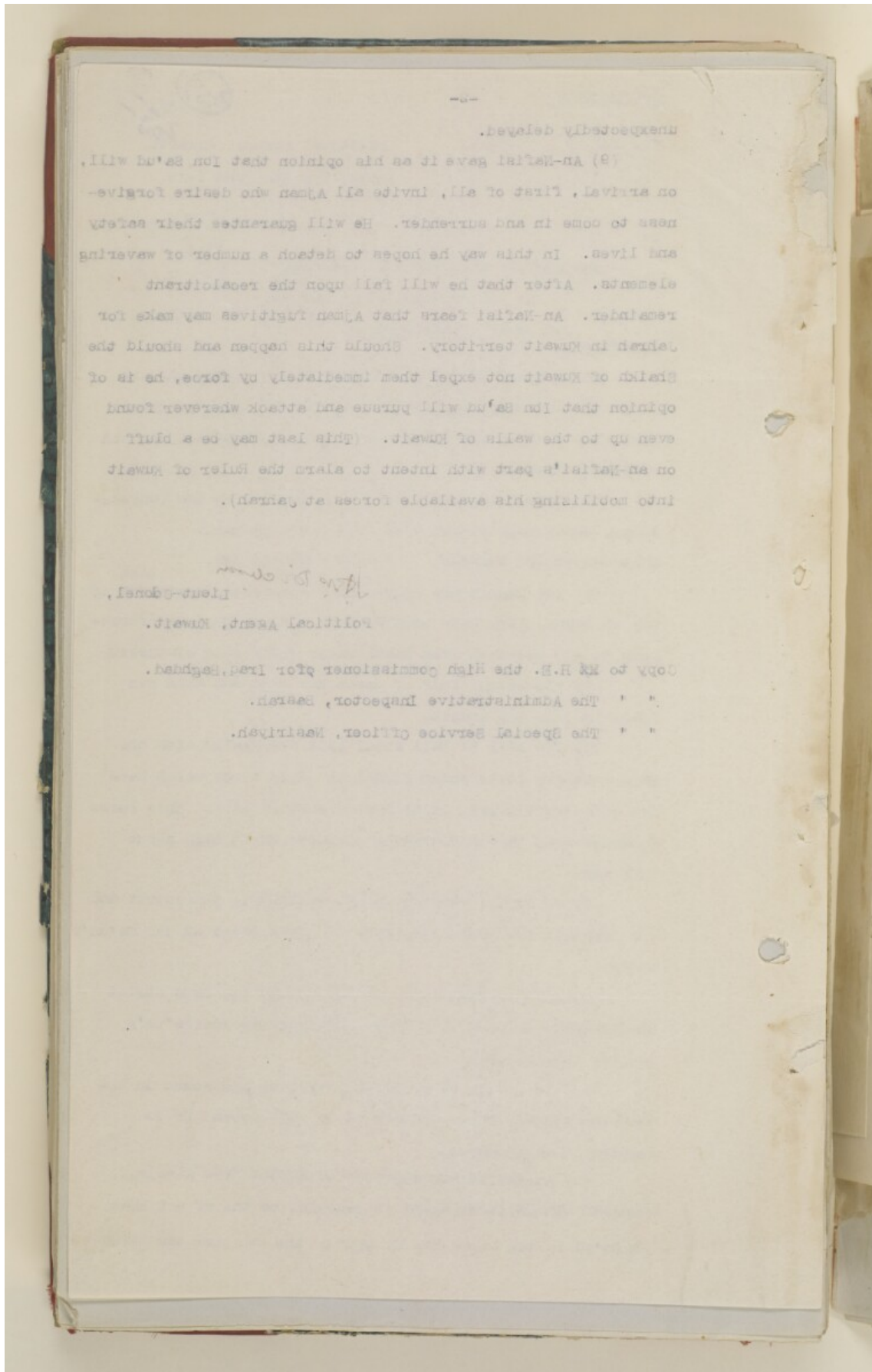
*J. D. D. D.*  
Lieut-Colonel,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

Copy to H.E. the High Commissioner for Iraq, Baghdad.

" " The Administrative Inspector, Basrah.

" " The Special Service officer, Nasiriyah.







61/24

(210) 206  
POLITICAL AGENCY.  
KOWEIT.

ROUSHIRE RESIDENCY.  
Reg. No. 541  
Date 11.6.24  
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

Kuwait.  
3.6.29.

My dear Branett

I have not had time to write before, what with my stupid attack of fever, the round of calls & dinners I have been forced to make. Since I got up from bed, & finally the Kiyo birthday Celebrations.

2 Since my arrival I have been trying  
to get hold of the General at work hours  
of the place learn what is going on  
behind the scenes - I have refrained  
from sending telegrams etc in consequence.

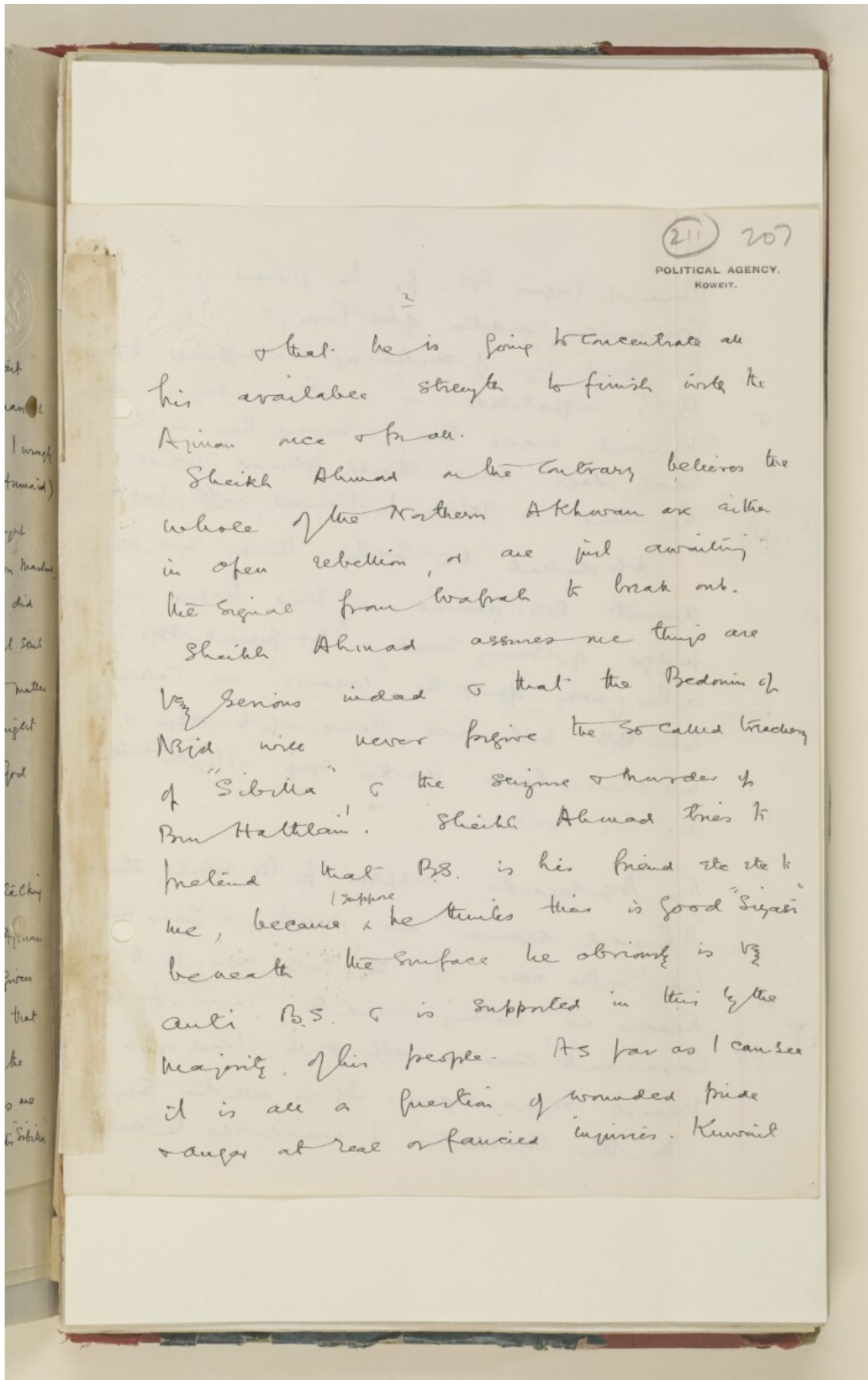
3 are important piece information  
I discovered a ~~sp~~ day or two ago - it was



that Ubaid the servant of Naif  
al Humaid employed by Faisal  
in the Balat had been through Kuwait  
& had visited Ibn Maslam & the Ajman  
bafrah (in my telegram 368 of 18 June I wrote  
said Ubaid was cousin of Sultan al Humaid)  
my informant said that Ubaid brought  
secret letters to Naif al Hathlain & Ibn Maslam,  
this may or may not have been so. I did  
not repeat my telegram to Baghdad, but sent  
it in, or rather a copy by post, as the matter  
was of rather a delicate nature, & might  
be taken as reflecting on Faisal - God  
forbid I should do this!!!

4/ The world here is at present lacking  
about the coming fight between the Ajman  
rebels & B.S. Various opinions are given  
& received. K.B. Abdul Halil thinks that  
B.S. is preparing a night surprise for the  
Ajman & their Akhwan allies & assumes  
that B.S. never demobilized his forces after Sibilin





that he is going to concentrate all his available strength to finish with the Arabian race & force.

Sheikh Ahmad on the contrary believes the whole of the Northern Akhwan are either in open rebellion, or are just awaiting the signal from Wabrah to break out.

Sheikh Ahmad assumes we think things are very serious indeed & that the Bedouin of the North will never forgive the so-called treachery of "Sibilla" & the seizure & murder of Bin Hattlain. Sheikh Ahmad tries to pretend that B.S. is his friend etc etc to me, because <sup>I suppose</sup> he thinks this is good "Siyasi" beneath the surface he obviously is very anti B.S. & is supported in this by the majority of his people. As far as I can see it is all a question of wounded pride & anger at real or fancied injuries. Kuwait





Cannot forgive P.S. for the present  
Economic condition of the Town, &  
the bad days of Mubarak are difficult to forget.  
P.S.'s ingratitude is another unforgivable offence.  
"Kunrath made him, & saved him in his  
early days" said Sheikh Ahmad "what has  
he done in return for Kunrath, nothing but harm".

Abdullah bin Salim thinks we should  
await P.S.'s arrival in Rijal before we  
judge of coming events. "At present P.S. is  
always off & the "waris" are calling,  
let P.S. but once come up to Rijal &  
we shall hear another song altogether" these  
are his words.

5/ As regards supplies for the rebels, Sheikh  
Ahmad assures me nothing is going out,  
but 'surtout nous' if the ruler wants to  
deceive us nothing would be easier <sup>than</sup> for a  
Caravan to come in after dark, load up &  
vanish before dawn. It is all too easy.

In this connection I would like to remind



212 208  
POLITICAL AGENCY.  
KOWEIT.

3

I am almost entirely at the mercy of Sheikh Ahmad, <sup>or some prejudiced Kuwaiti,</sup> for news. I have no money to use or getting my own information. This I think should be remedied. Before I left Basra I put up a note asking that Rs 800/- be given me from your SS. allotment. I do not know what you have decided. Anyway I should be most grateful if you could assist me in this matter. If you cannot afford to spare Rs 800/- could you spare Rs 600/-? More used me to try & get some money for intelligence purposes before he left. They were his last words <sup>almost.</sup>

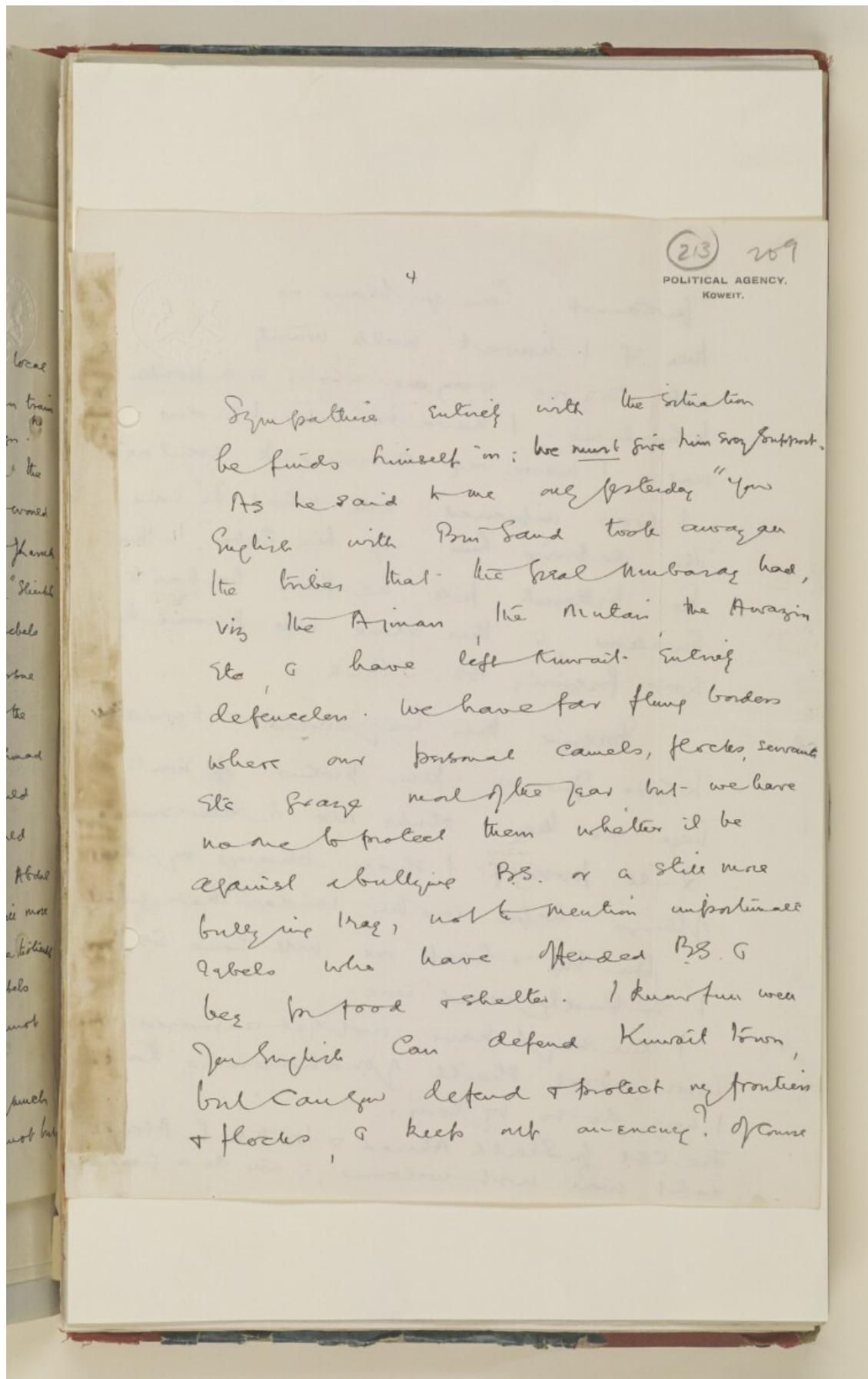
6 This morning Abdul Latif came to see me & told me B.S.'s agent in Basra had wired Abdullah al Nabisi that B.S. was due in Najd between 3rd & 6th June & was coming to attack the Ajman & Ibn Hashur Concentrations between Wafrah & Mta



with all the forces at his disposal.  
Abdullah al Nafisi had been  
given a credit of Rs 3000/- to purchase local  
supplies, also final preparations were en train  
in Nairi & Hassen for a decisive campaign.  
Abdul Latif expressed the certainty that the  
rebels would be heavily defeated & would  
flee to Kuwait, deriving probably to Hamud.  
What will happen then? he said. "Should  
Ahmad have no forces to keep the rebels  
at bay? B.S. will not hesitate to pursue  
& finish his enemies <sup>up to the</sup> walls of Kuwait if necessary. Should Ahmad  
hinted the same thing to me but I could  
see he had hopes that the Ajman would  
possibly inflict a defeat on B.S. Abdul  
Latif is of course pro Bin Saud, but still more  
pro Kuwait. Abdul Latif hints that should  
Ahmad is encouraging the "Wafrah" rebels  
by secret supplies of money & arms. I cannot  
believe this.

Personally I like Sheikh Ahmad very much  
from what I have seen of him, & I cannot but







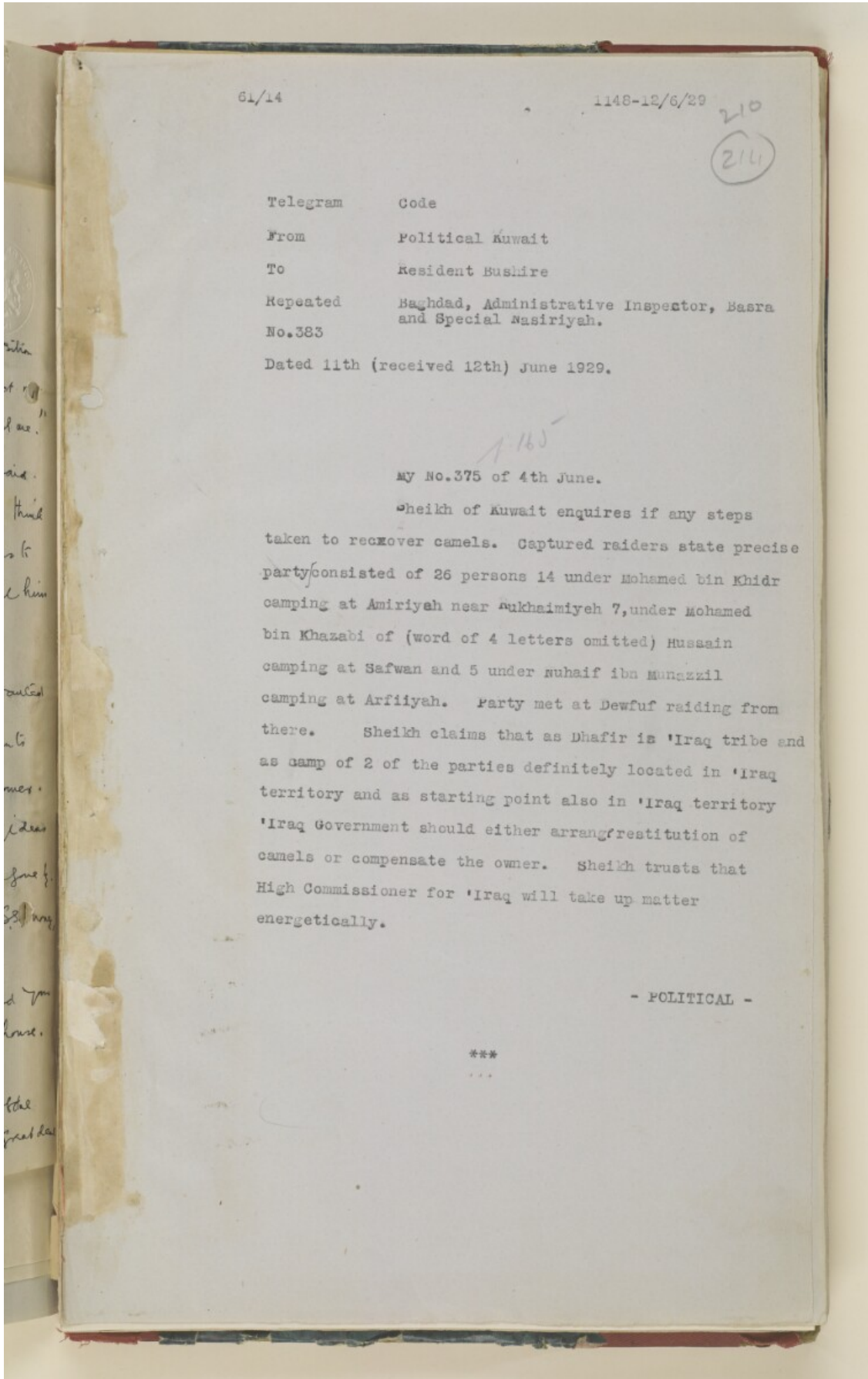


You cannot. Can you blame me  
then if I have to walk warily  
with everyone saying who is in a position  
to hurt me. I have no tribes to protect  
now. I have only cunning to assist me."

I was impressed with what he said.  
This depriving him of his tribes, I think  
the bitterest pill he feels he has to  
swallow, & this alone will prevent him  
ever forgiving B.S. I think.

Forgive this long screed. I wanted  
to give you a few pictures of events  
here as they strike me a newcomer.  
Quite possibly I shall change my ideas  
of things before another 10 days have gone by.  
Do try & help me with some S.S. money,  
I so badly want some.

I am sorry I have not yet answered you  
wire about Sheikh Mohammedi's house.  
I will do so very soon.  
The C.S. for Sheikh Ahmad & the K.B. for Abdul  
Latif were most welcome, & will do a grand deal



61/14

1148-12/6/29

210  
214

Telegram Code  
From Political Kuwait  
To Resident Bushire  
Repeated Baghdad, Administrative Inspector, Basra  
No.383 and Special Masiriyah.

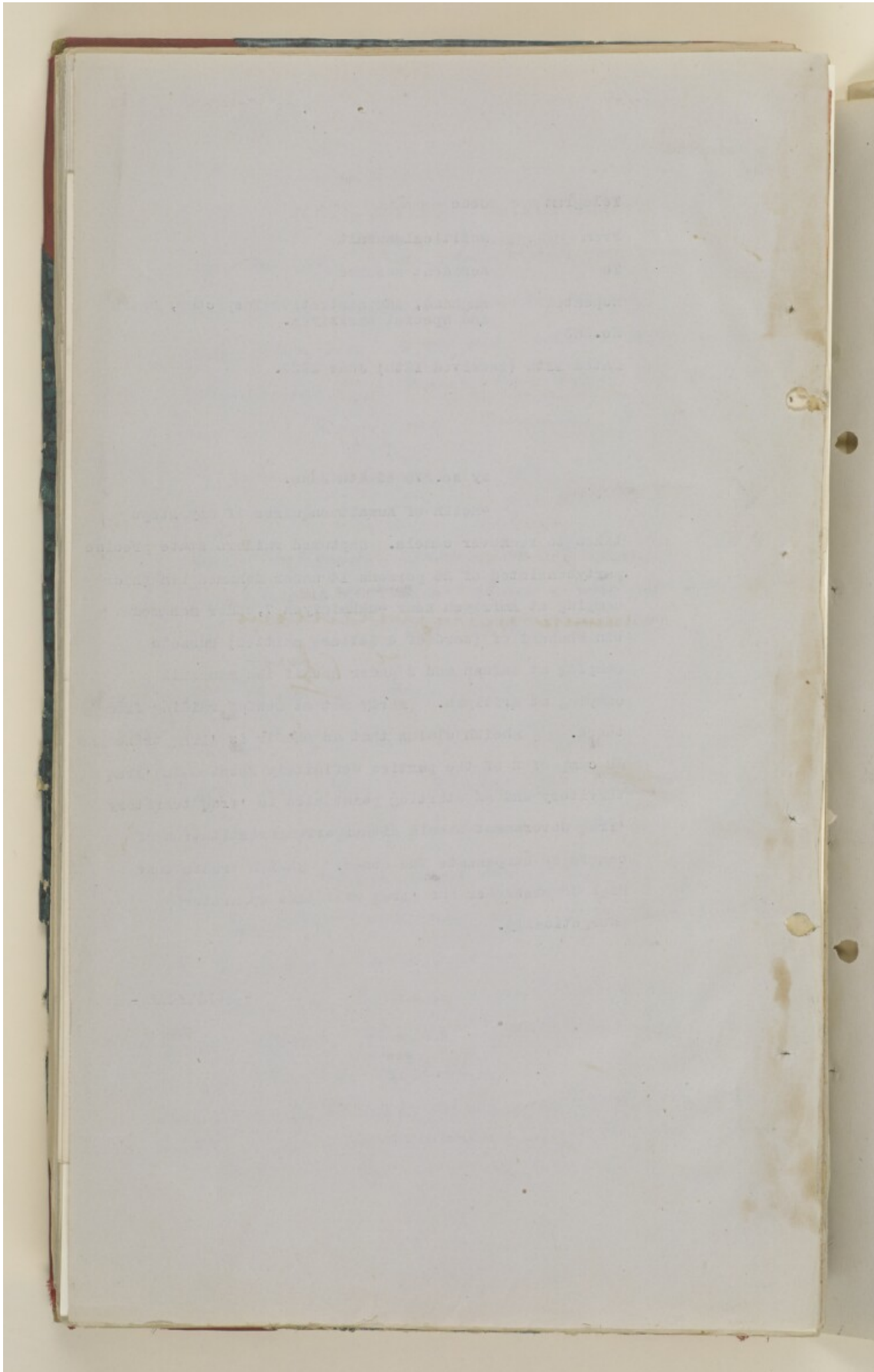
Dated 11th (received 12th) June 1929.

My No.375 of 4th June.

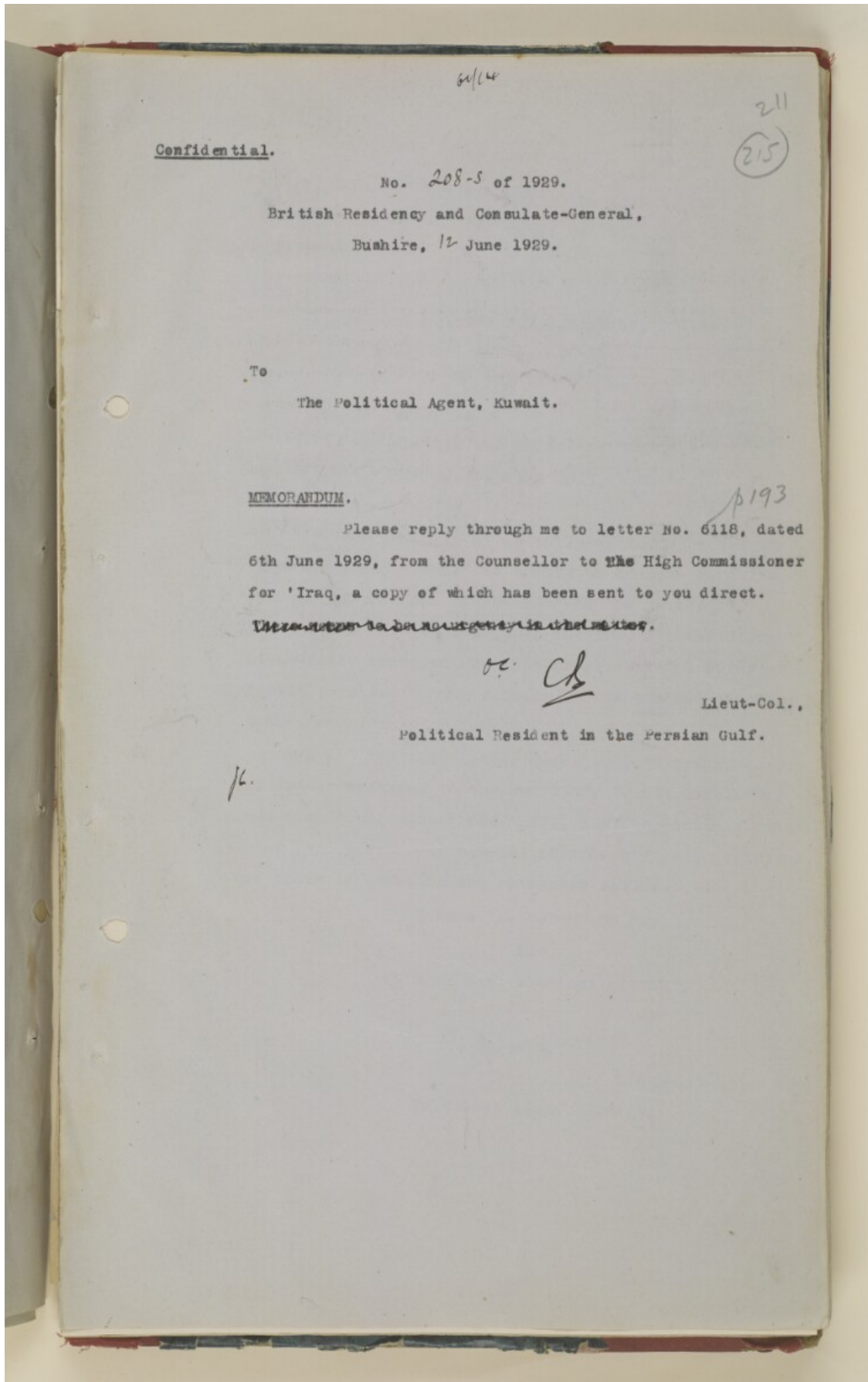
Sheikh of Kuwait enquires if any steps taken to recover camels. Captured raiders state precise party consisted of 26 persons 14 under Mohamed bin Khidr camping at Amiriyah near Sukhaimiyeh 7, under Mohamed bin Khazabi of (word of 4 letters omitted) Hussain camping at Safwan and 5 under nuhaif ibn Munazzil camping at Arfiyah. Party met at Dewfuf raiding from there. Sheikh claims that as Dhafir is 'Iraq tribe and as camp of 2 of the parties definitely located in 'Iraq territory and as starting point also in 'Iraq territory 'Iraq Government should either arrange restitution of camels or compensate the owner. Sheikh trusts that High Commissioner for 'Iraq will take up matter energetically.

- POLITICAL -

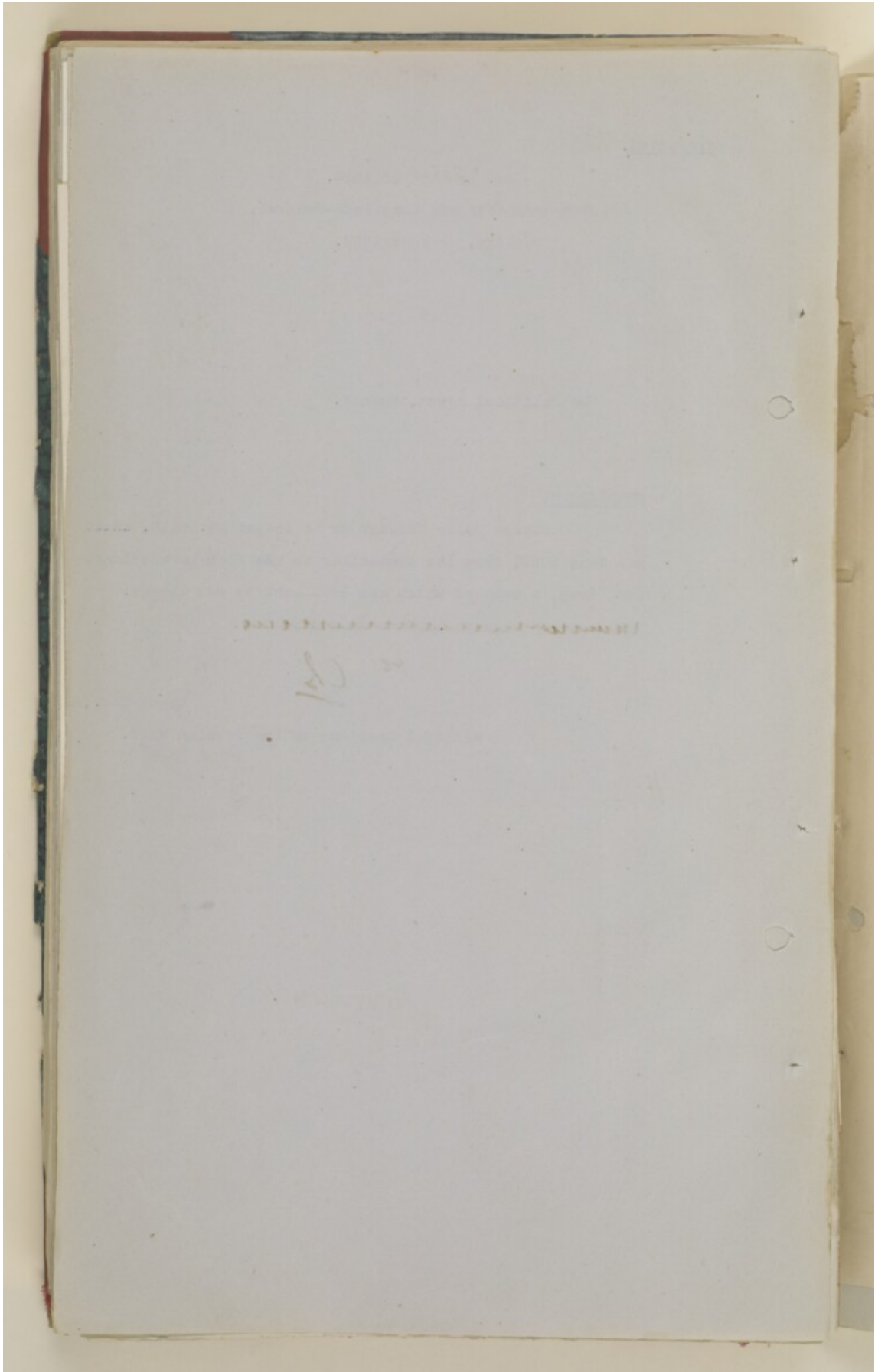
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6/14 216 212

No. 720

Political Agency, Kuwait.  
Dated the 6th June 1929.

From  
Lieutenant-Colonel H.R.P. Dickson, C.I.E.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

To  
The Secretary to  
the Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Sir,

In continuation of my telegram No. 375 dated the 4th June 1929, I have the honour to enclose herewith, for the information of the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire, a translation of a letter received from His Excellency the Ruler of Kuwait relative to the robbery of one hundred camels from the subjects of Kuwait.

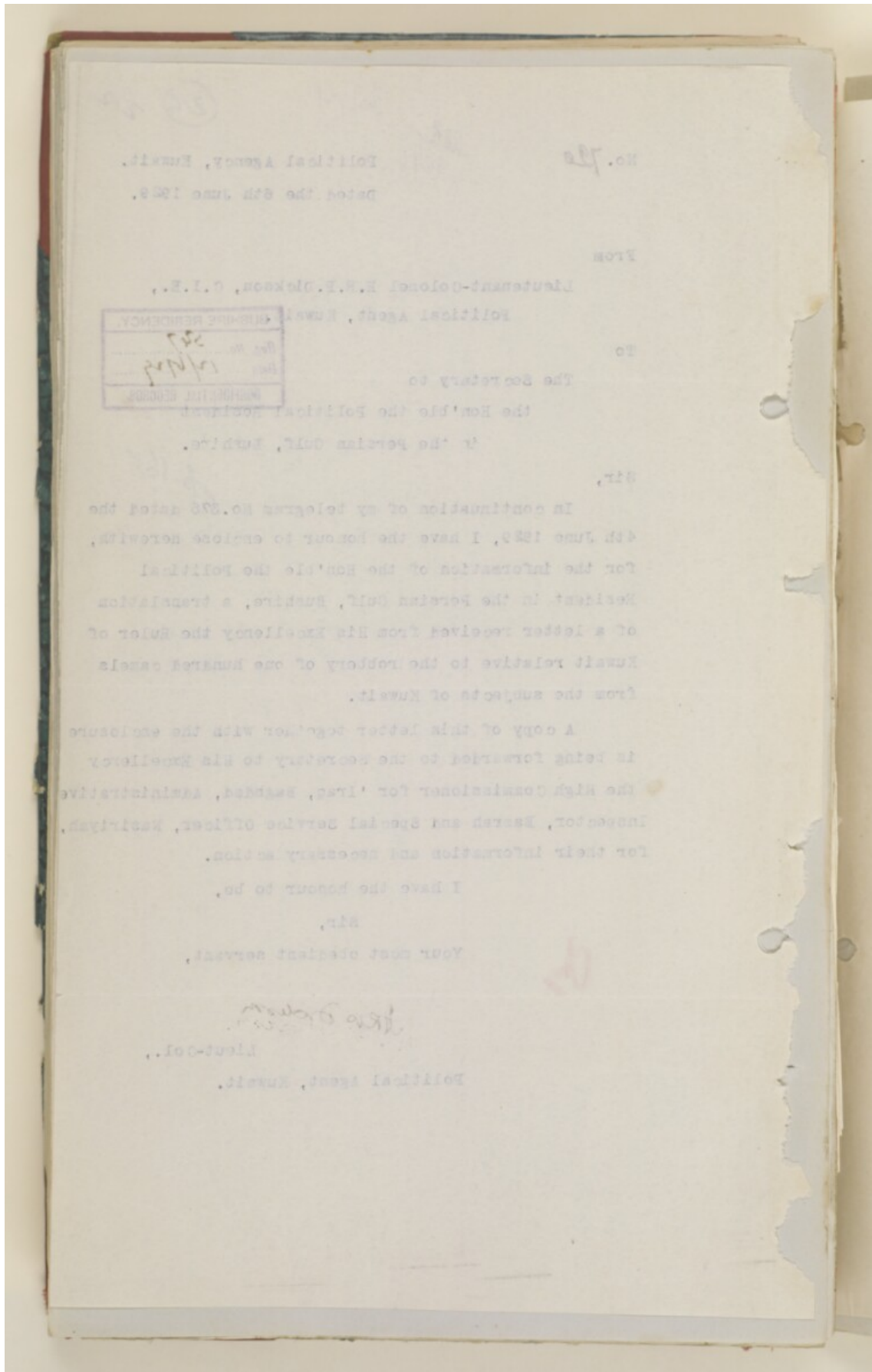
A copy of this letter together with the enclosure is being forwarded to the Secretary to His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq, Baghdad, Administrative Inspector, Basrah and Special Service Officer, Nasiriyah, for their information and necessary action.

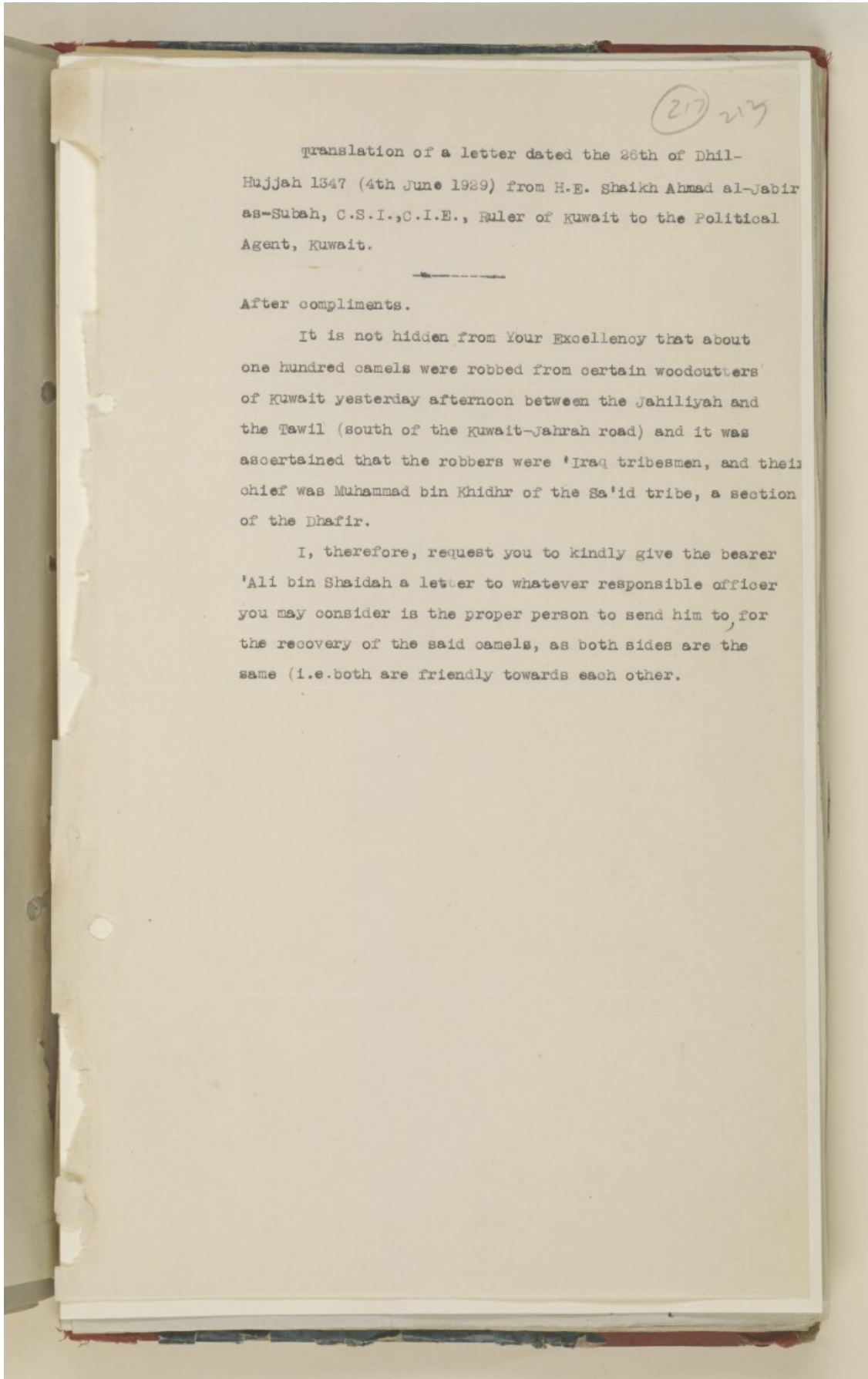
I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

*H.R.P. Dickson*  
Lieut-Col.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.  
Reg. No. 547  
Date 12/6/29  
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

p. 165





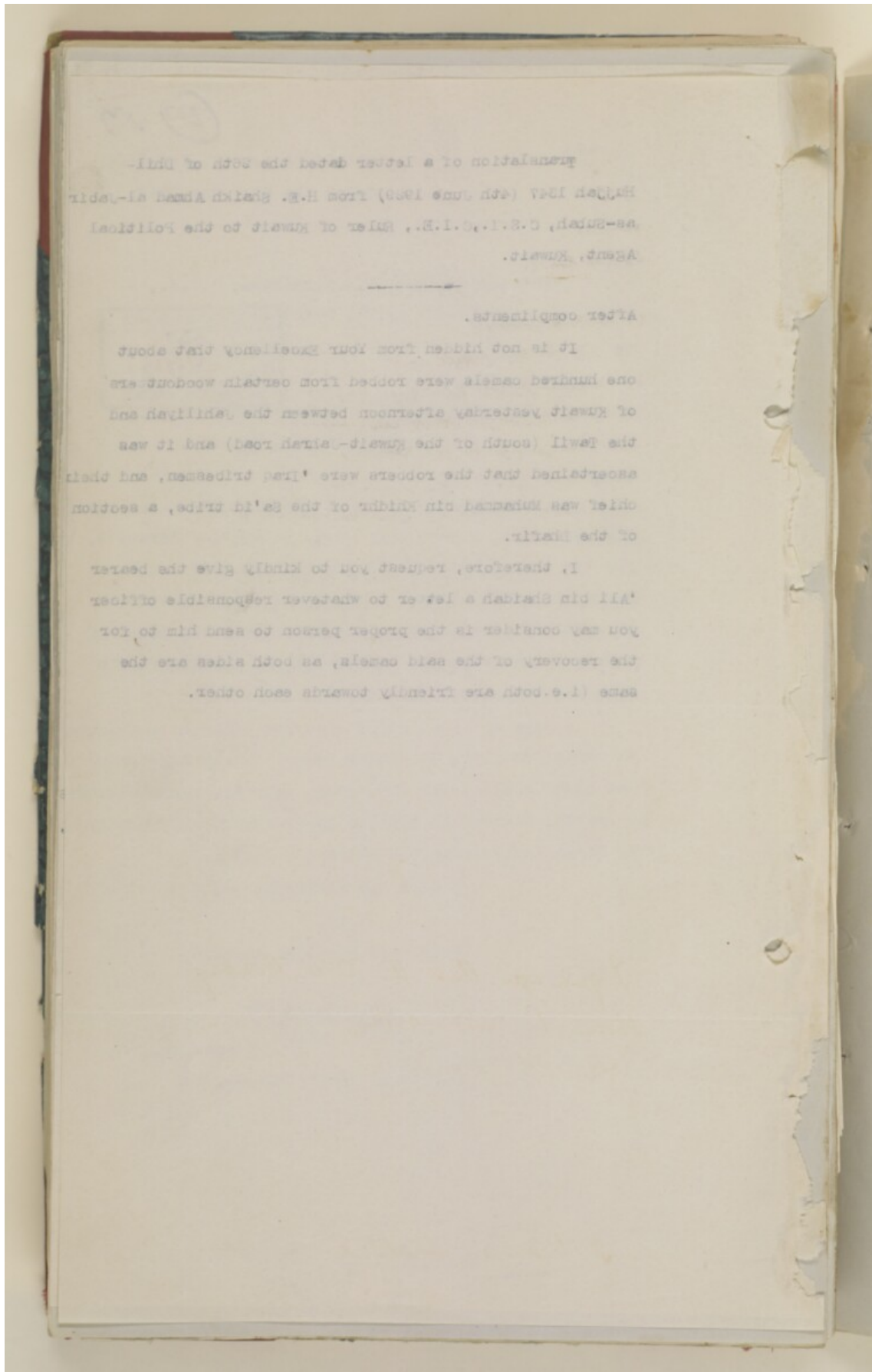
(217) ٢١٧  
translation of a letter dated the 26th of Dhil-Hijjah 1347 (4th June 1929) from H.E. Shaikh Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, C.S.I., C.I.E., Ruler of Kuwait to the Political Agent, Kuwait.

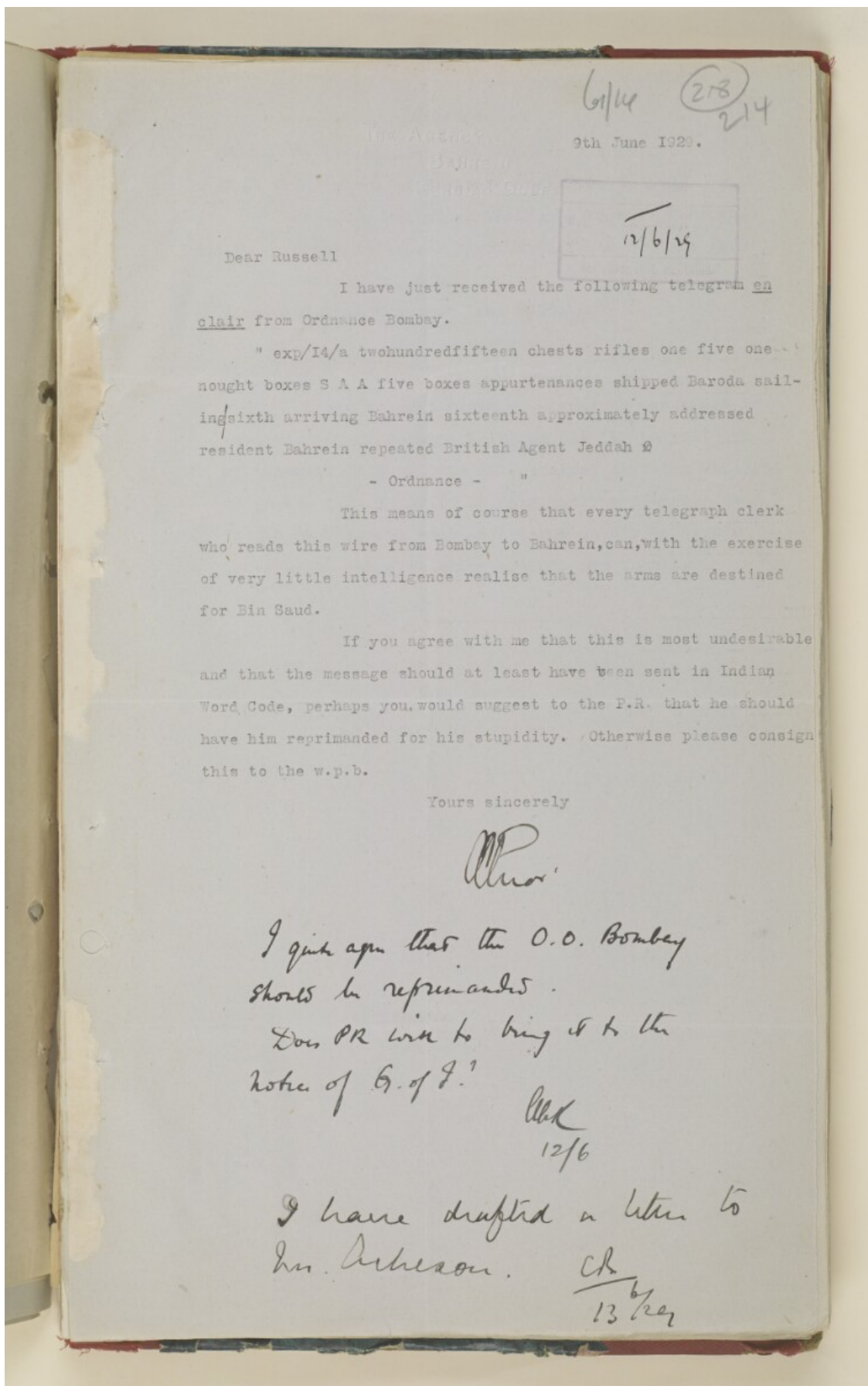
After compliments.

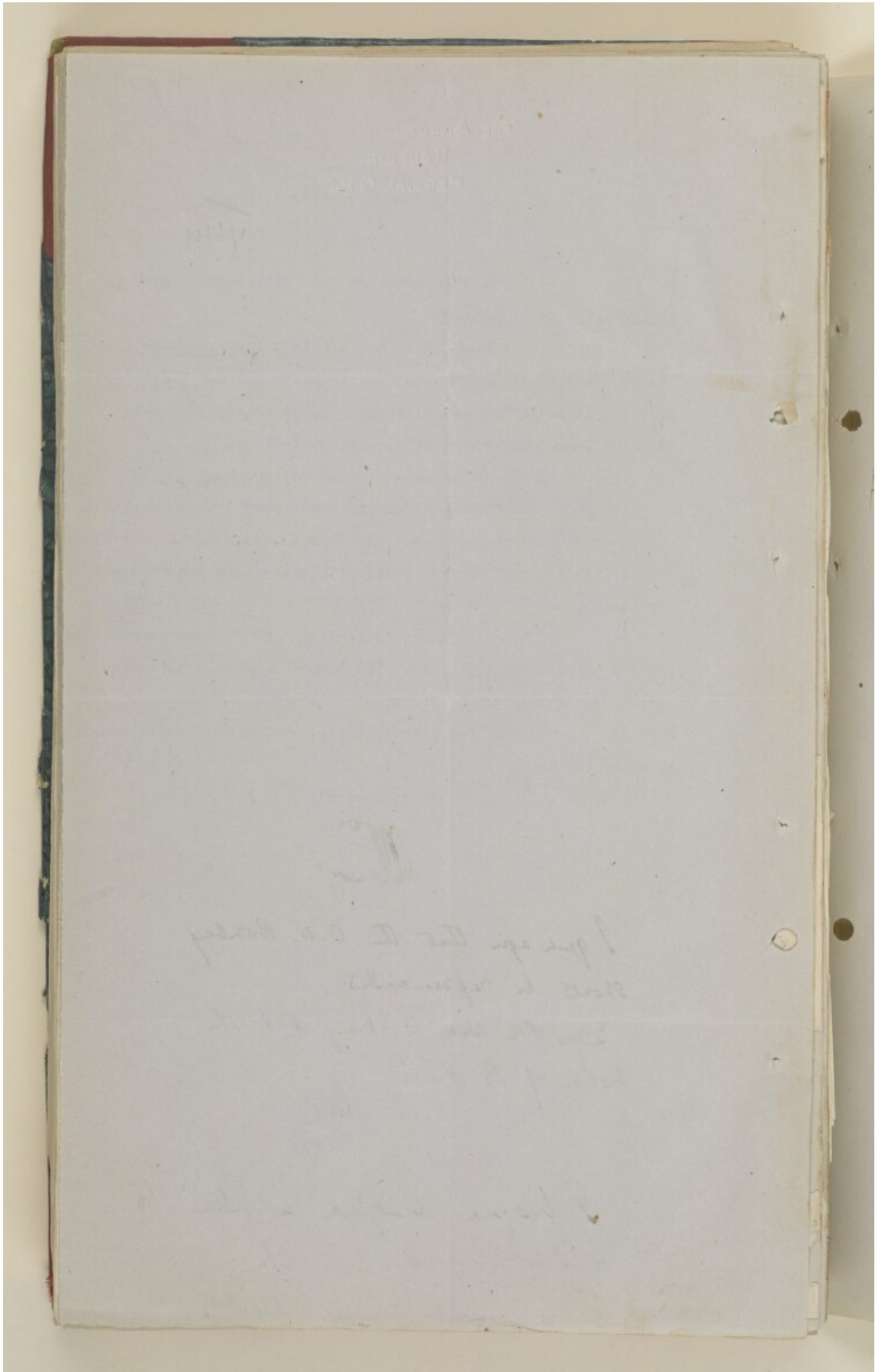
It is not hidden from Your Excellency that about one hundred camels were robbed from certain woodcutters of Kuwait yesterday afternoon between the Jahiliyah and the Tawil (south of the Kuwait-Jahrah road) and it was ascertained that the robbers were 'Iraq tribesmen, and their chief was Muhammad bin Khidhr of the Sa'id tribe, a section of the Dhafir.

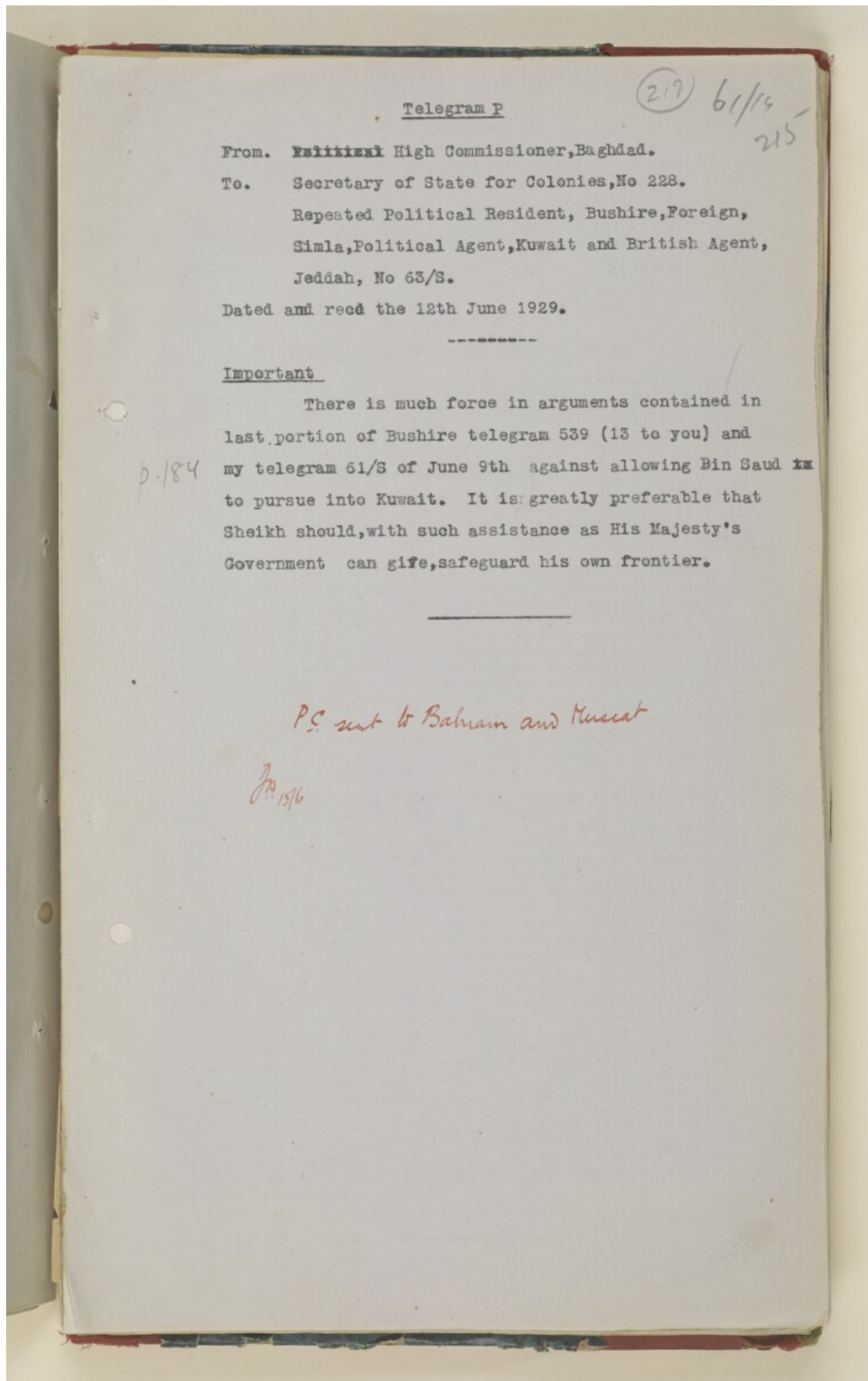
I, therefore, request you to kindly give the bearer 'Ali bin Shaidah a letter to whatever responsible officer you may consider is the proper person to send him to for the recovery of the said camels, as both sides are the same (i.e. both are friendly towards each other).



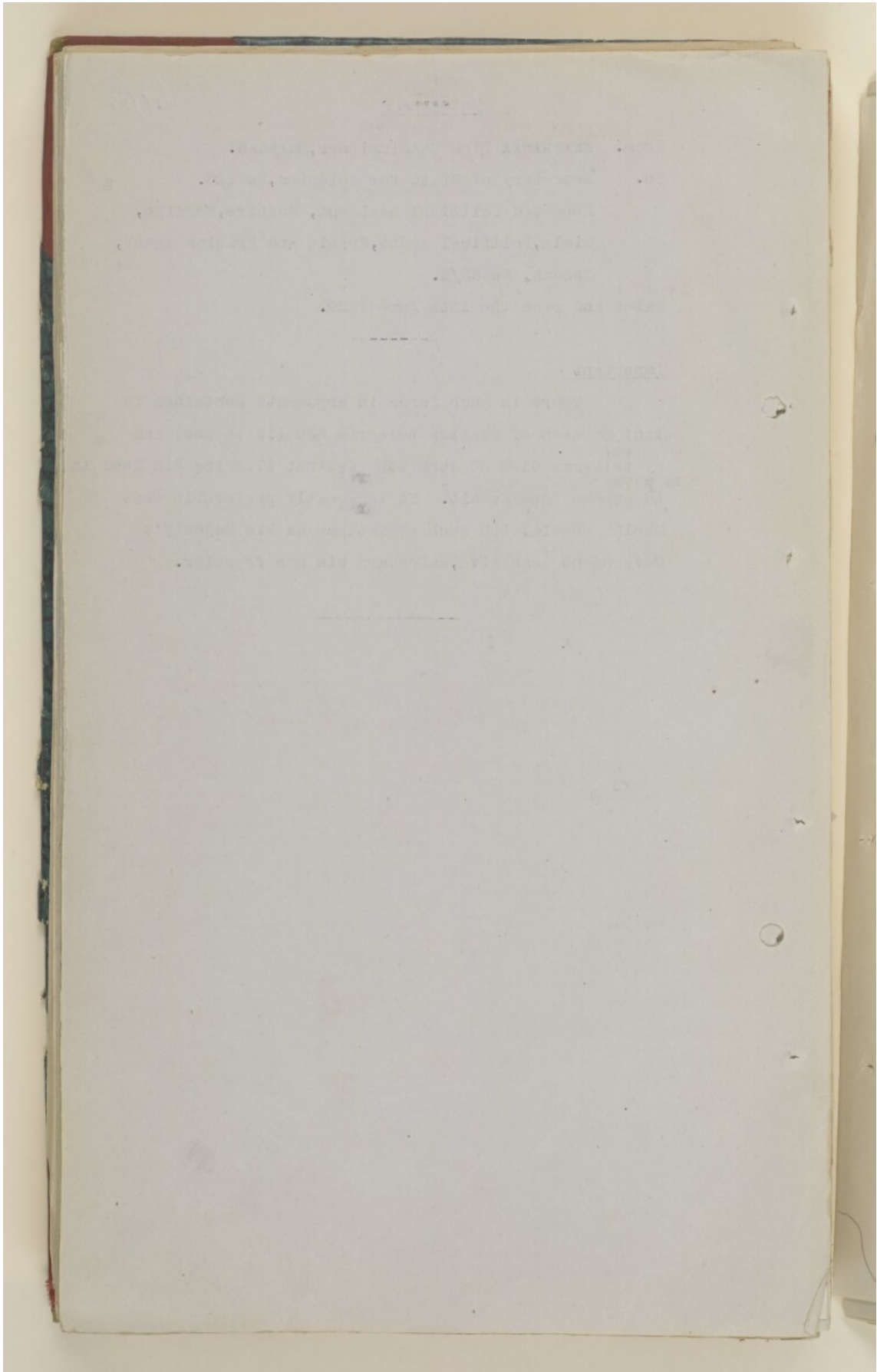














[This Document is the Property of His Britannic Majesty's Government.]

EASTERN (ARABIA).

July 3, 1929.

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECTION 2.

[E 3373/3/91]

No. 1.

*Mr. Jakins to Mr. A. Henderson.—(Received July 3.)*

(No. 138.)

HIS Majesty's acting agent and consul at Jeddah presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit to him a note to the Acting Hejaz Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting the interpretation of article 6 of the Bahra Agreement.

*Jeddah, June 9, 1929.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

*Mr. Jakins to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mecca.*

(After compliments.)

Your Excellency,

*Jeddah, June 9, 1929.*

WITH reference to the question of the interpretation placed by His Britannic Majesty's Government on article 6 of the Bahra Agreement, I am directed to confirm the statements made to your Excellency by Mr. Stonehewer-Bird on his return from leave in January last that the article in question contemplated raids and the pursuit of raiders across the frontier, and that it did not contemplate incursions on a vast scale amounting to armed attacks; that His Britannic Majesty's Government was not limiting the scope of article 6, but was providing against two eventualities which were not contemplated under that article:—

- (1.) An organised attack in force, which His Majesty was unwilling to prevent, *i.e.*, an aggression amounting in fact to an act of war; and
- (2.) An incursion which His Majesty was unable to prevent, *i.e.*, an aggression resulting in a revolt against His Majesty's authority;

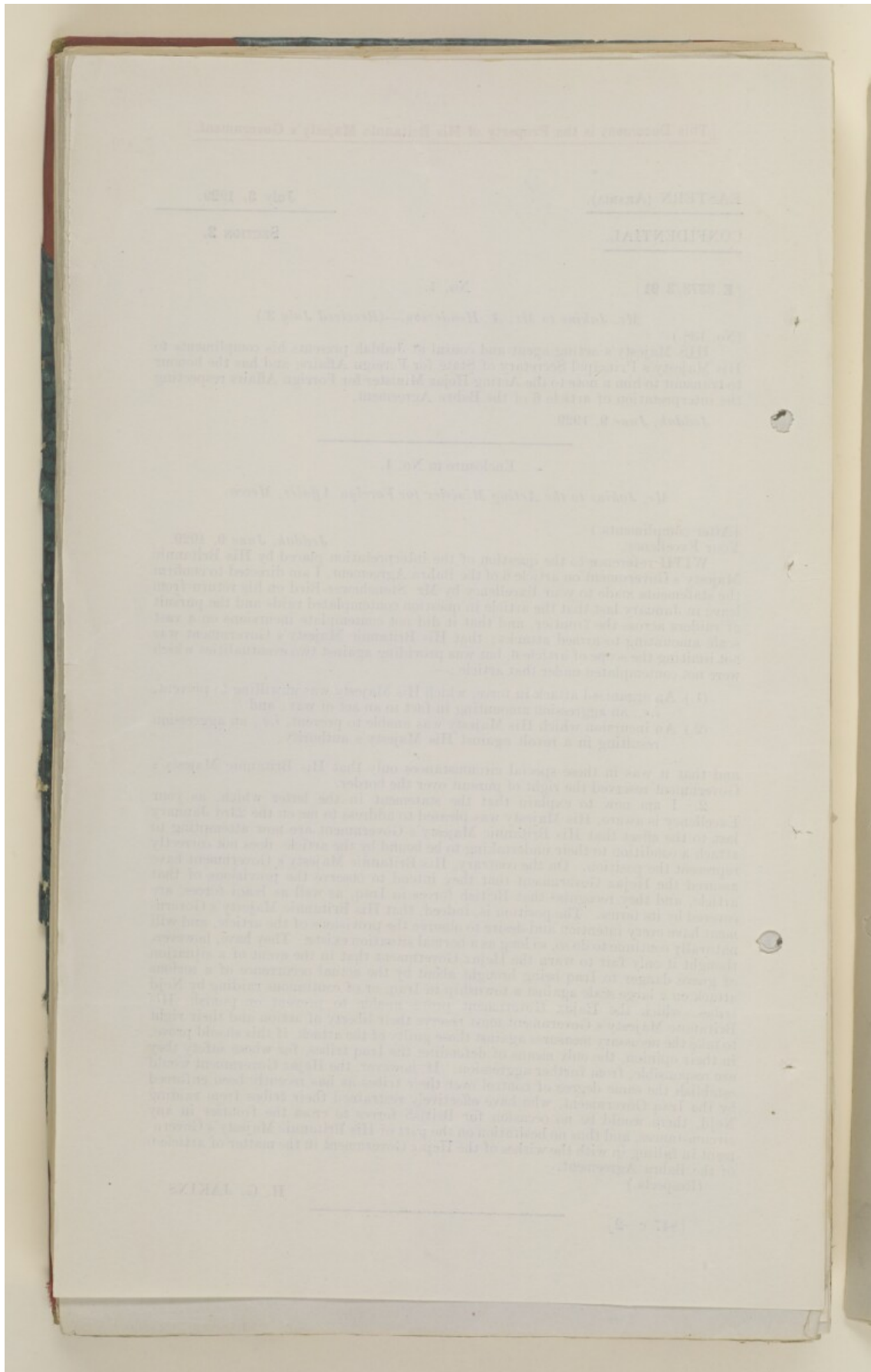
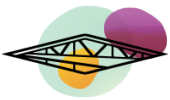
and that it was in these special circumstances only that His Britannic Majesty's Government reserved the right of pursuit over the border.

2. I am now to explain that the statement in the letter which, as your Excellency is aware, His Majesty was pleased to address to me on the 23rd January last to the effect that His Britannic Majesty's Government are now attempting to attach a condition to their undertaking to be bound by the article does not correctly represent the position. On the contrary, His Britannic Majesty's Government have assured the Hejaz Government that they intend to observe the provisions of that article, and they recognise that British forces in Iraq, as well as Iraqi forces, are covered by its terms. The position is, indeed, that His Britannic Majesty's Government have every intention and desire to observe the provisions of the article, and will naturally continue to do so, so long as a normal situation exists. They have, however, thought it only fair to warn the Hejaz Government that in the event of a situation of grave danger to Iraq being brought about by the actual occurrence of a serious attack on a large scale against a township in Iraq, or of continuous raiding by Nejd tribes, which the Hejaz Government prove unable to prevent or punish, His Britannic Majesty's Government must reserve their liberty of action and their right to take the necessary measures against those guilty of the attack, if this should prove, in their opinion, the only means of defending the Iraq tribes, for whose safety they are responsible, from further aggression. If, however, the Hejaz Government would establish the same degree of control over their tribes as has recently been enforced by the Iraq Government, who have effectively restrained their tribes from raiding Nejd, there would be no occasion for British forces to cross the frontier in any circumstances, and thus no hesitation on the part of His Britannic Majesty's Government in falling in with the wishes of the Hejaz Government in the matter of article 6 of the Bahra Agreement.

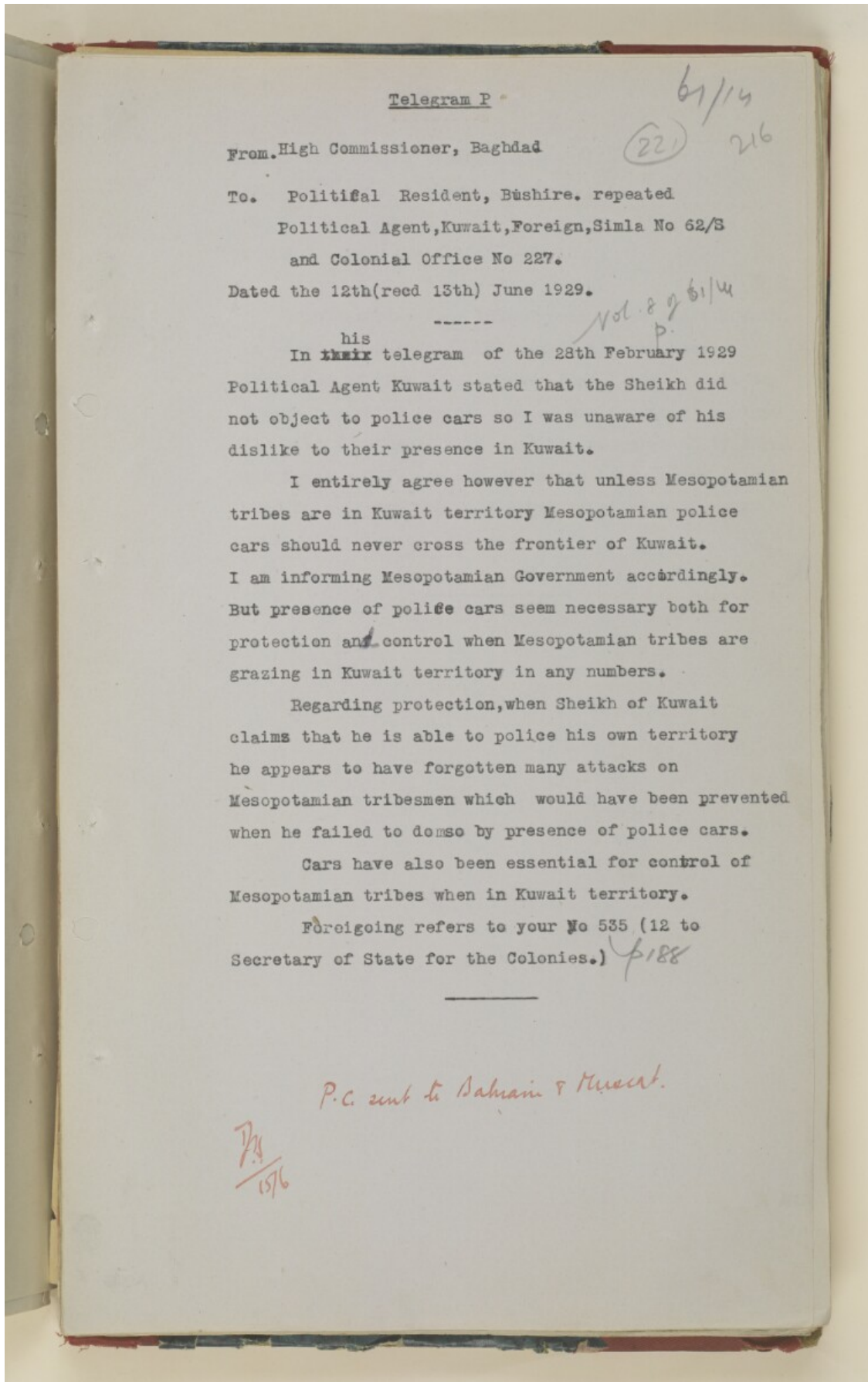
(Respects.)

H. G. JAKINS.

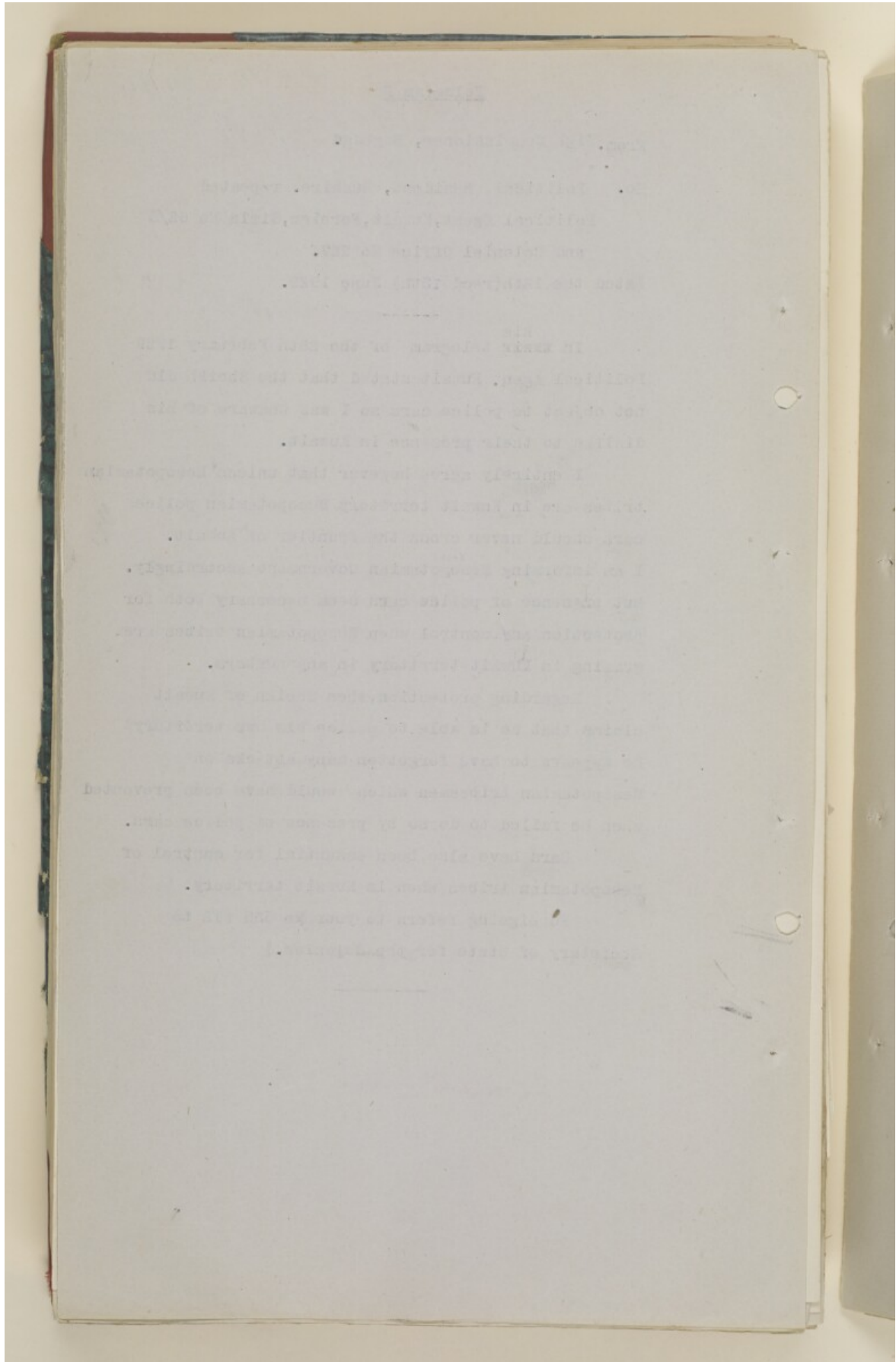
[847 c-2]

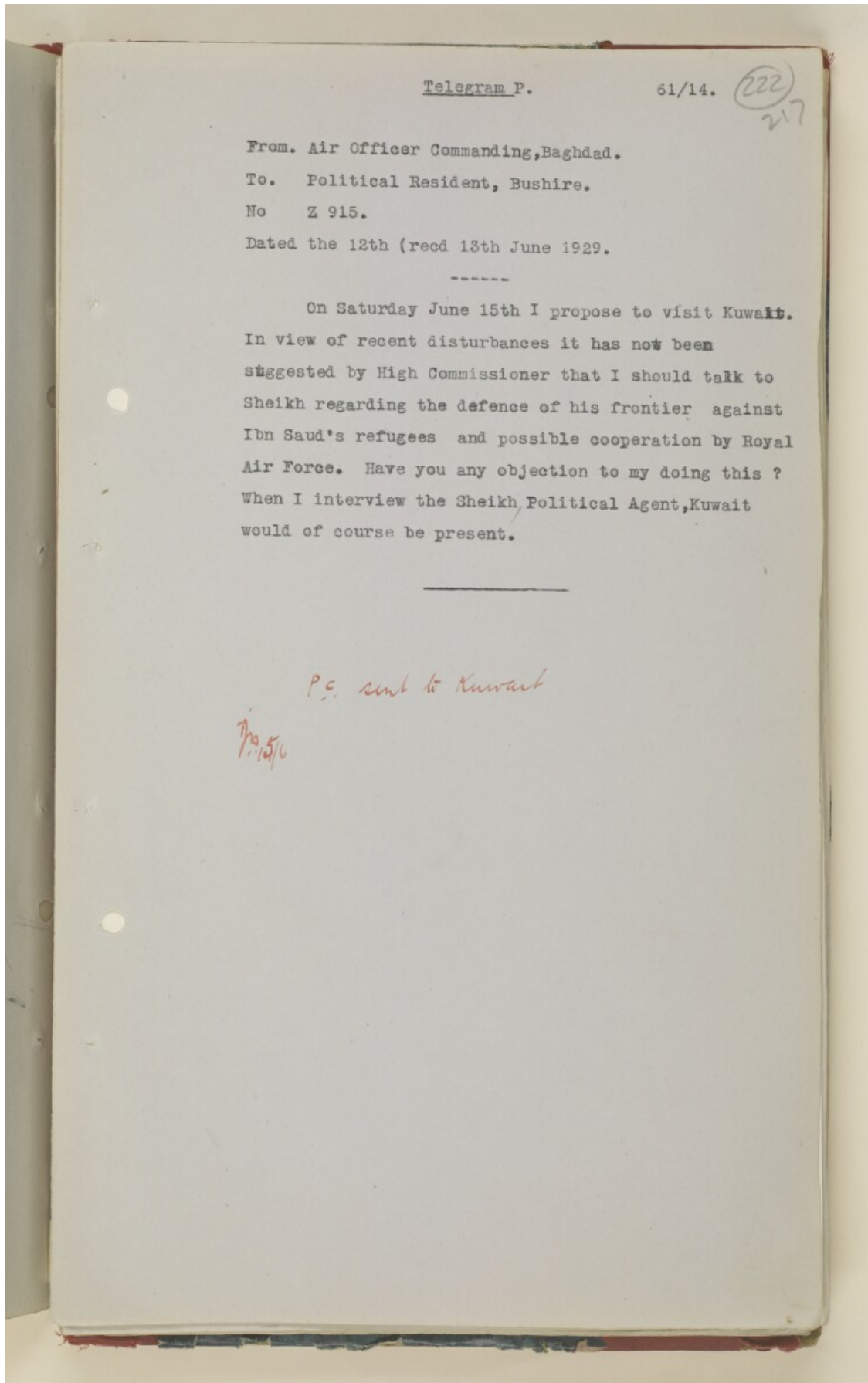
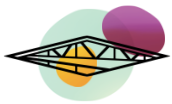


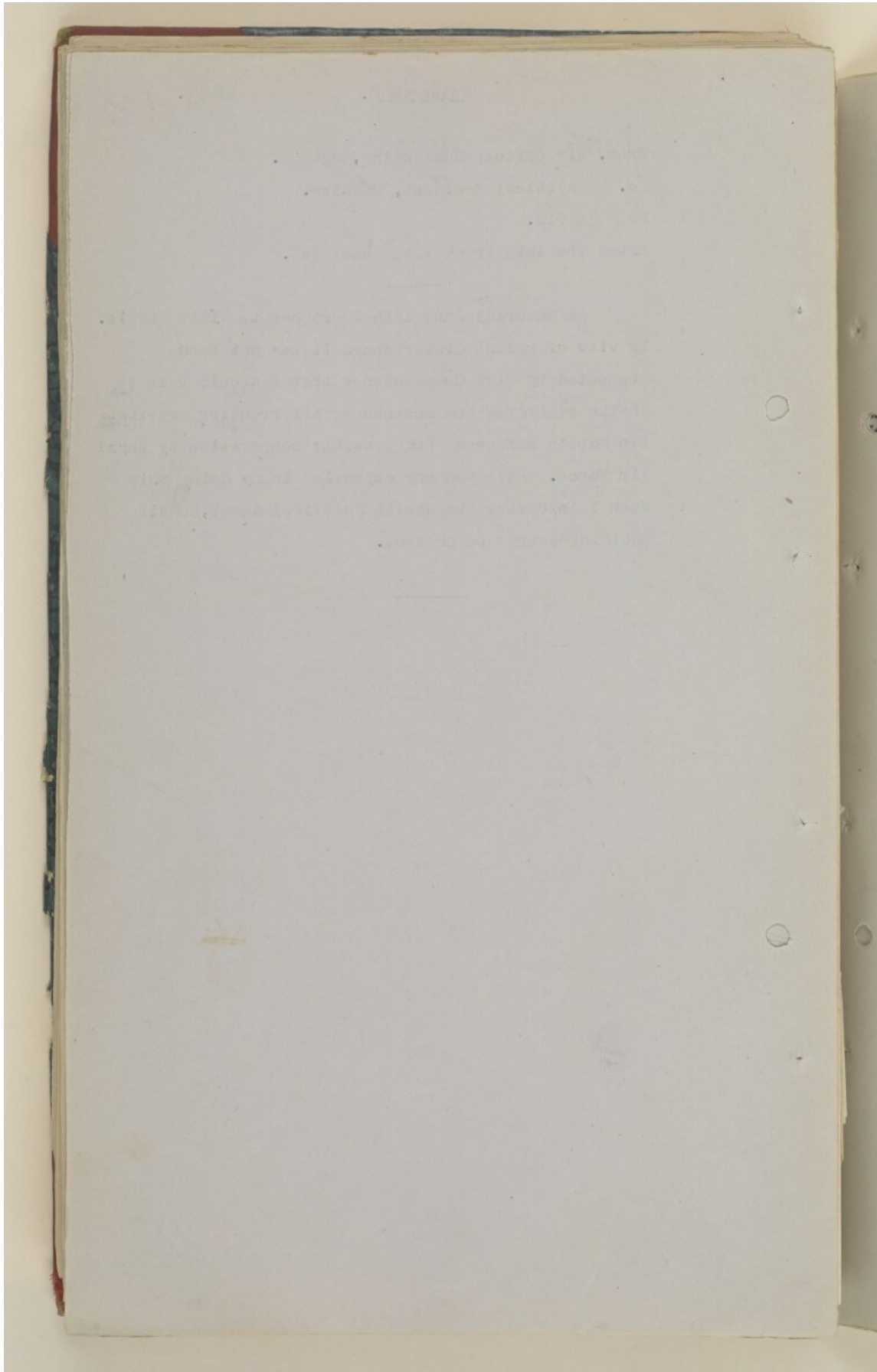














Telegram P.

From. Political Resident, Bushire.

To. Aviation, Baghdad.

No. 558.

Dated the 13th June 1929.

61/14  
218  
(223)

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Your suggestion is welcomed but I should very much like to be present myself at interview. Could visit be postponed till about June 18th to enable me to reach Kuwait on slow mail or alternatively arrange that flying boat should carry me over. If so, permission for flying boat to visit Bushire should be applied for direct to Minister at Tehran giving date. I have telegraphed to Minister preparing him for your message.

Above refers to your Z ~~558~~ 9/5

p 217

Telegram En clair

From. Aviation Baghdad.

To Political Resident Bushire.

No TW/1.

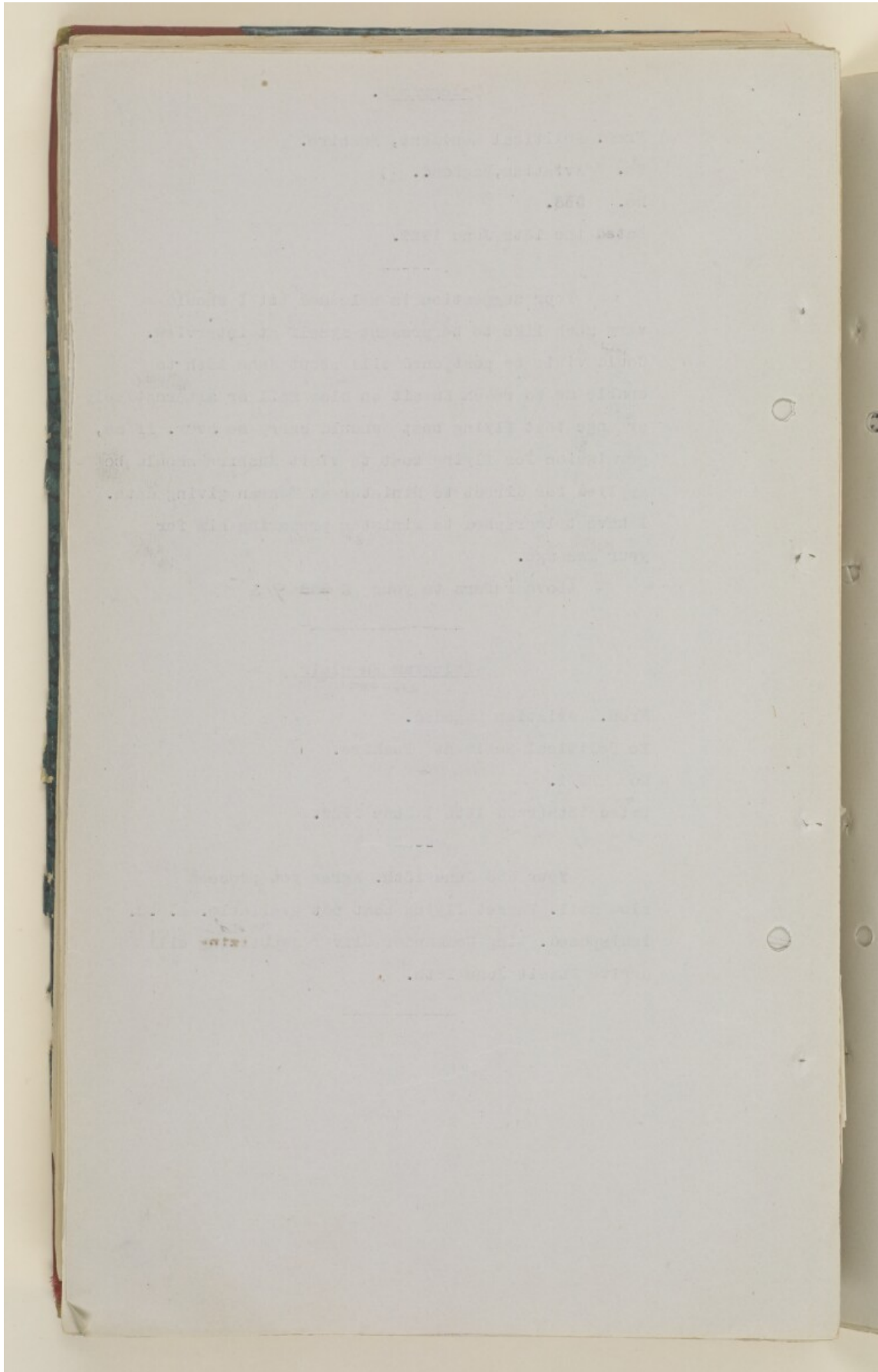
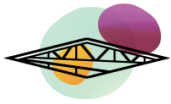
Dated 13th (recd 14th ) June 1929.

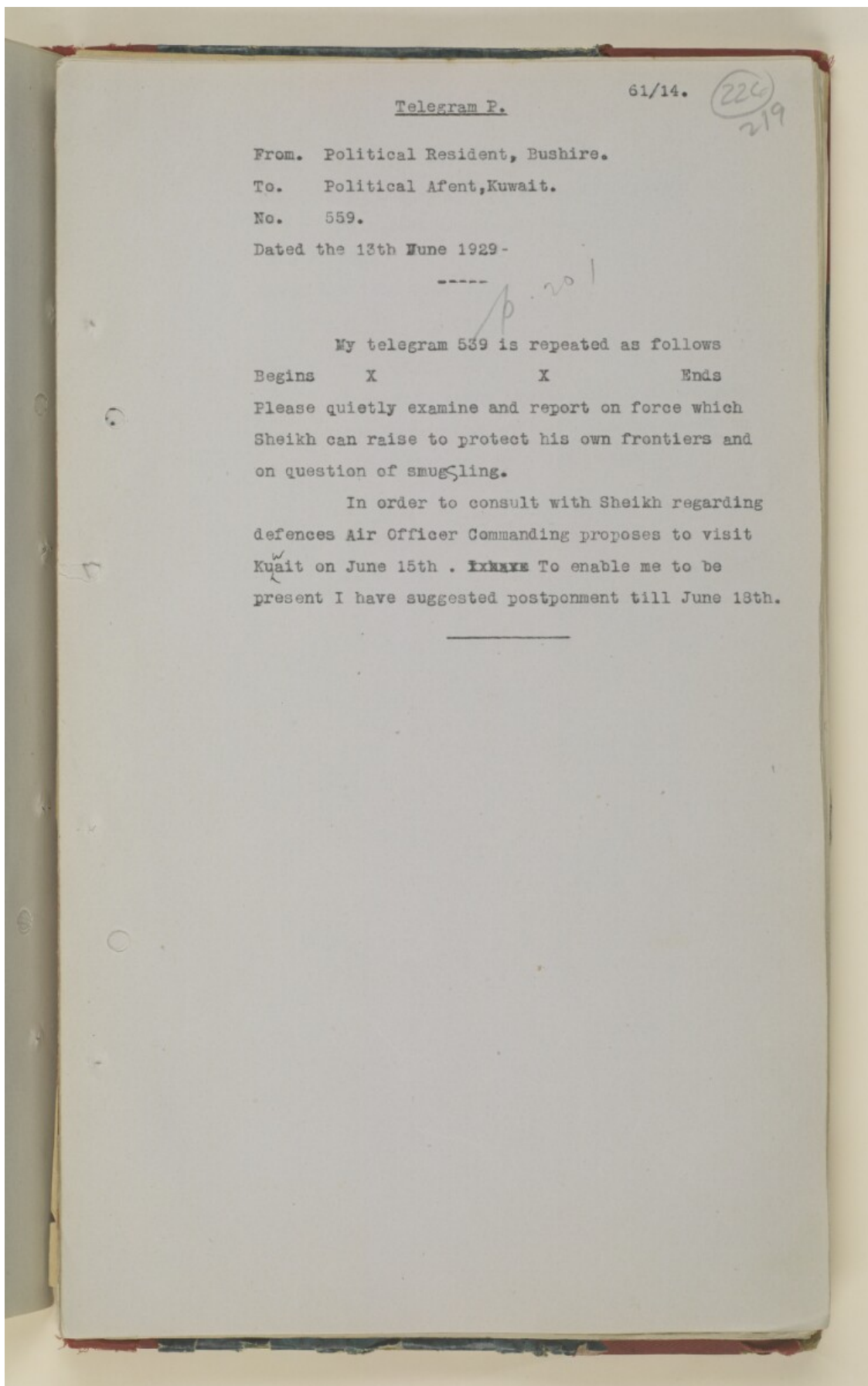
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Your 558 June 13th. Agree you proceed slow mail. Regret flying boat not available. A.O.C. indisposed. Wing Commander Oliver deputizing will arrive Kuwait June 18th.

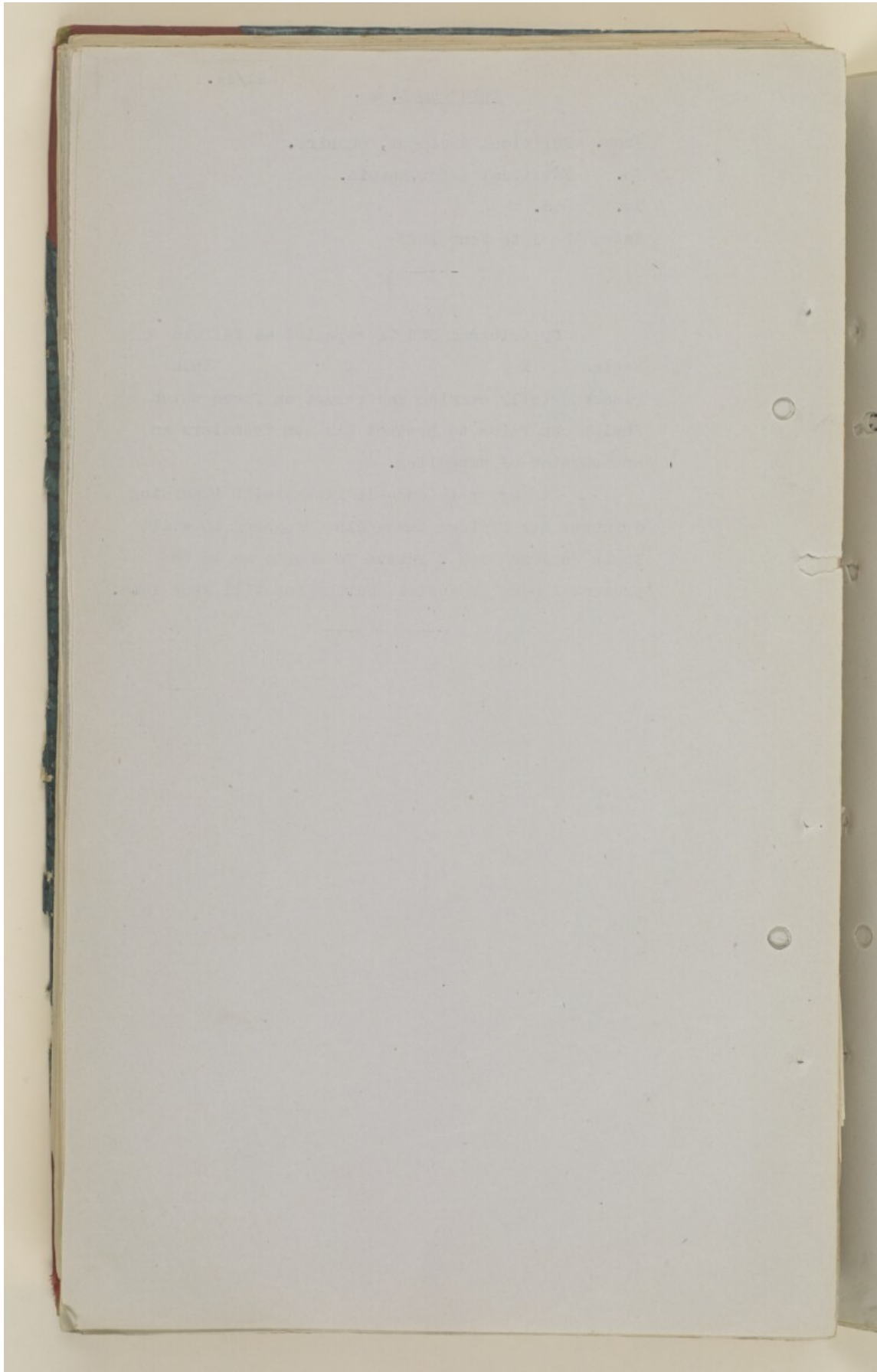
P.C sent to Kuwait.

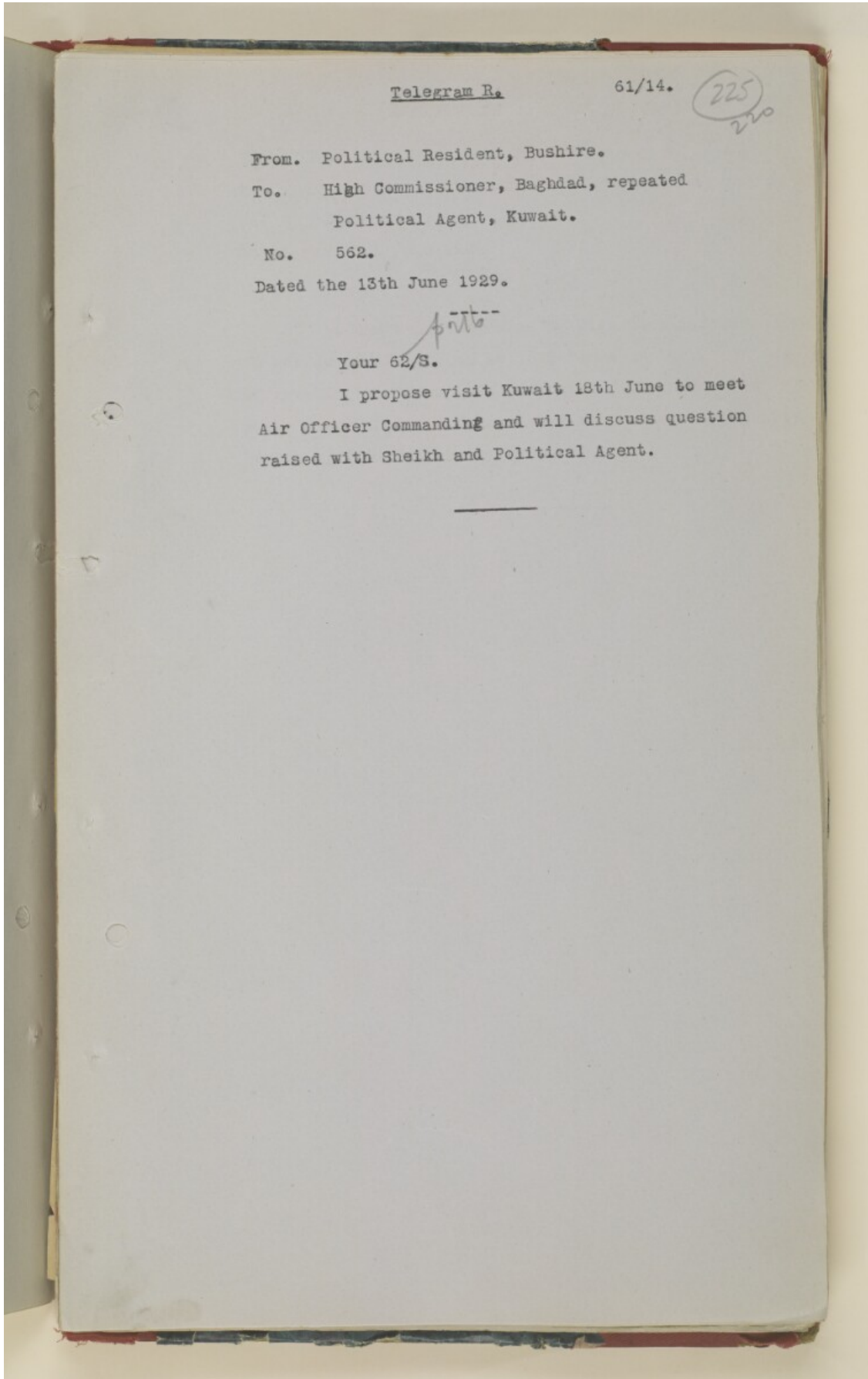
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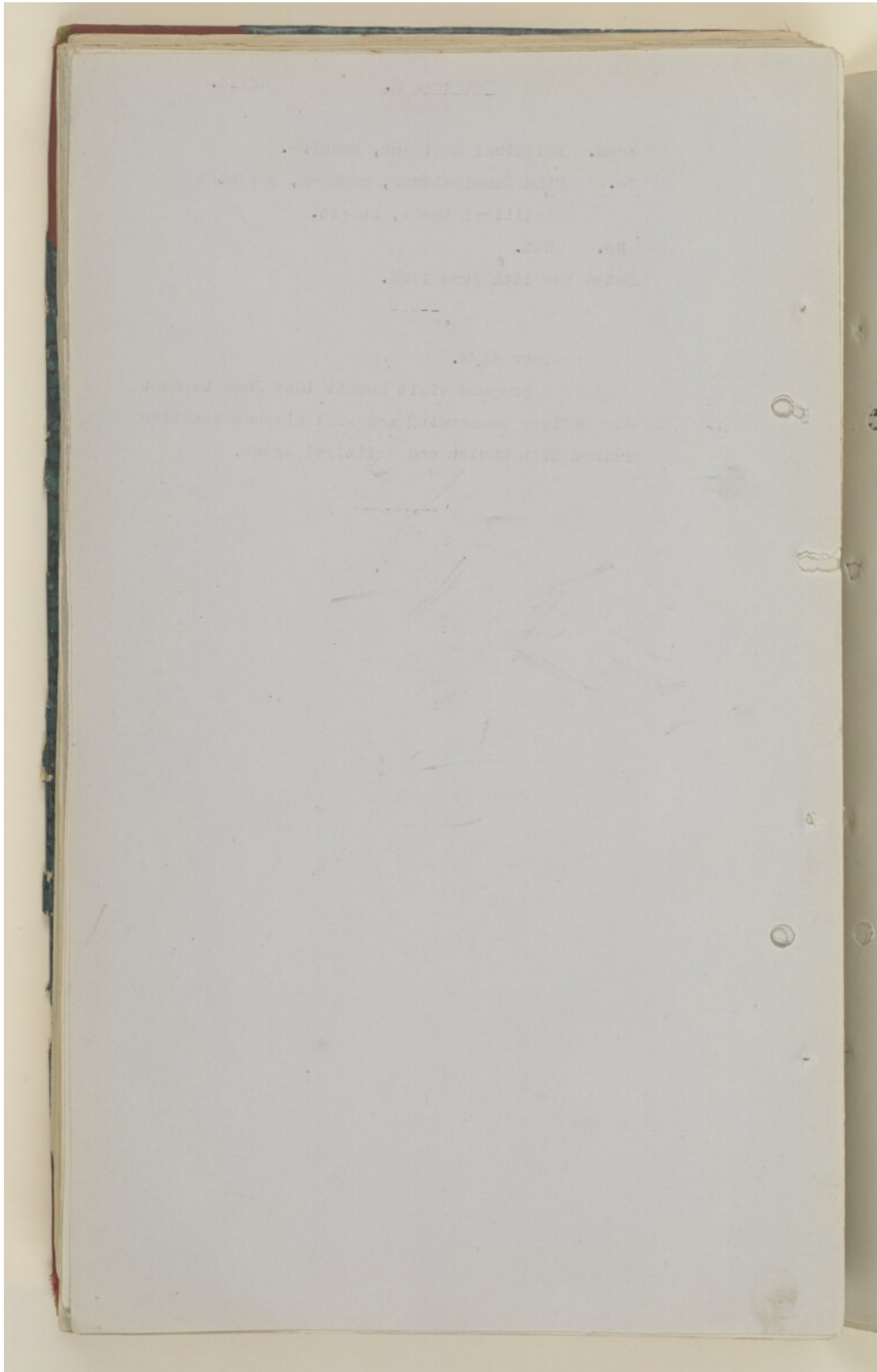


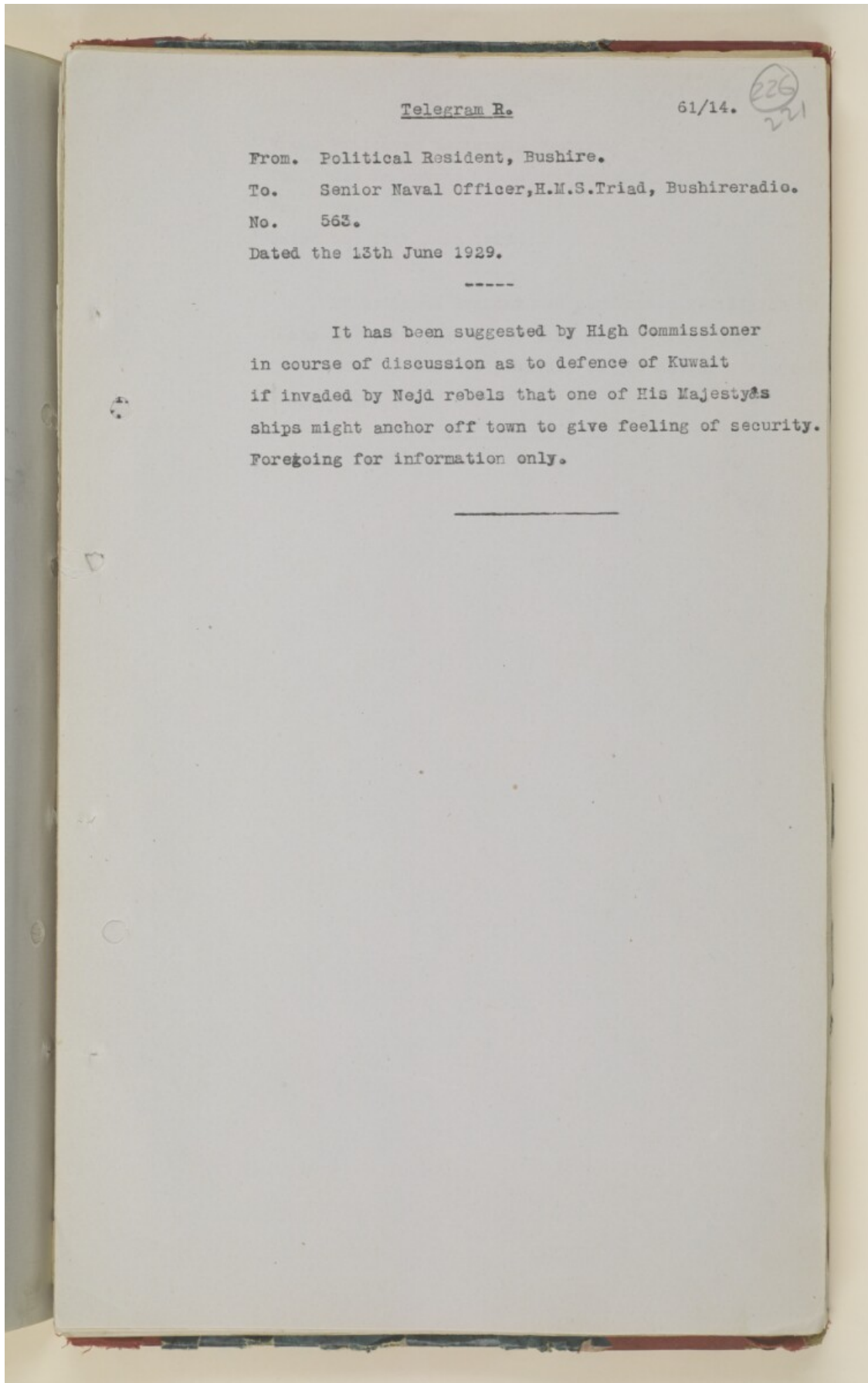
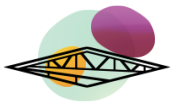


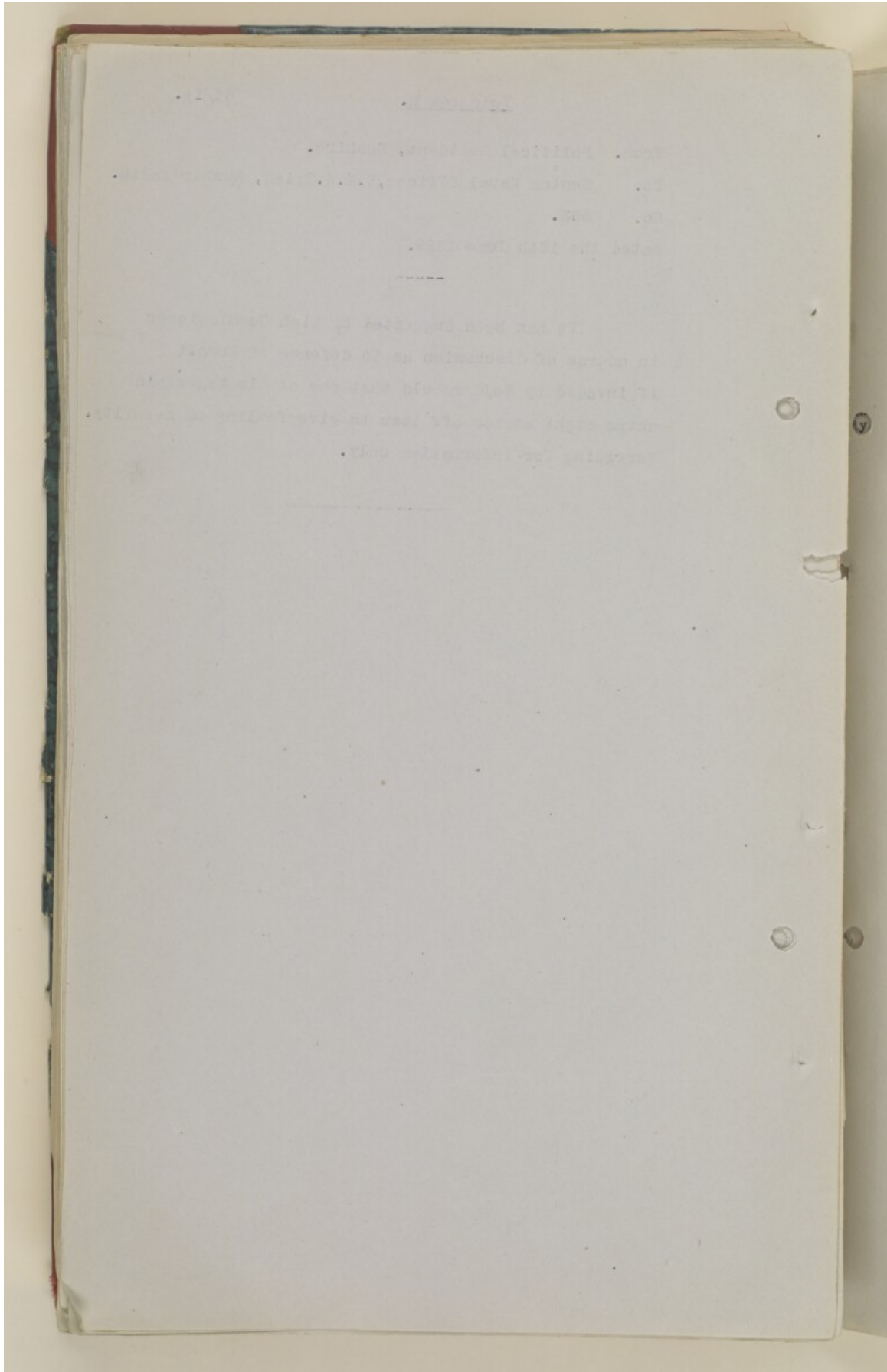


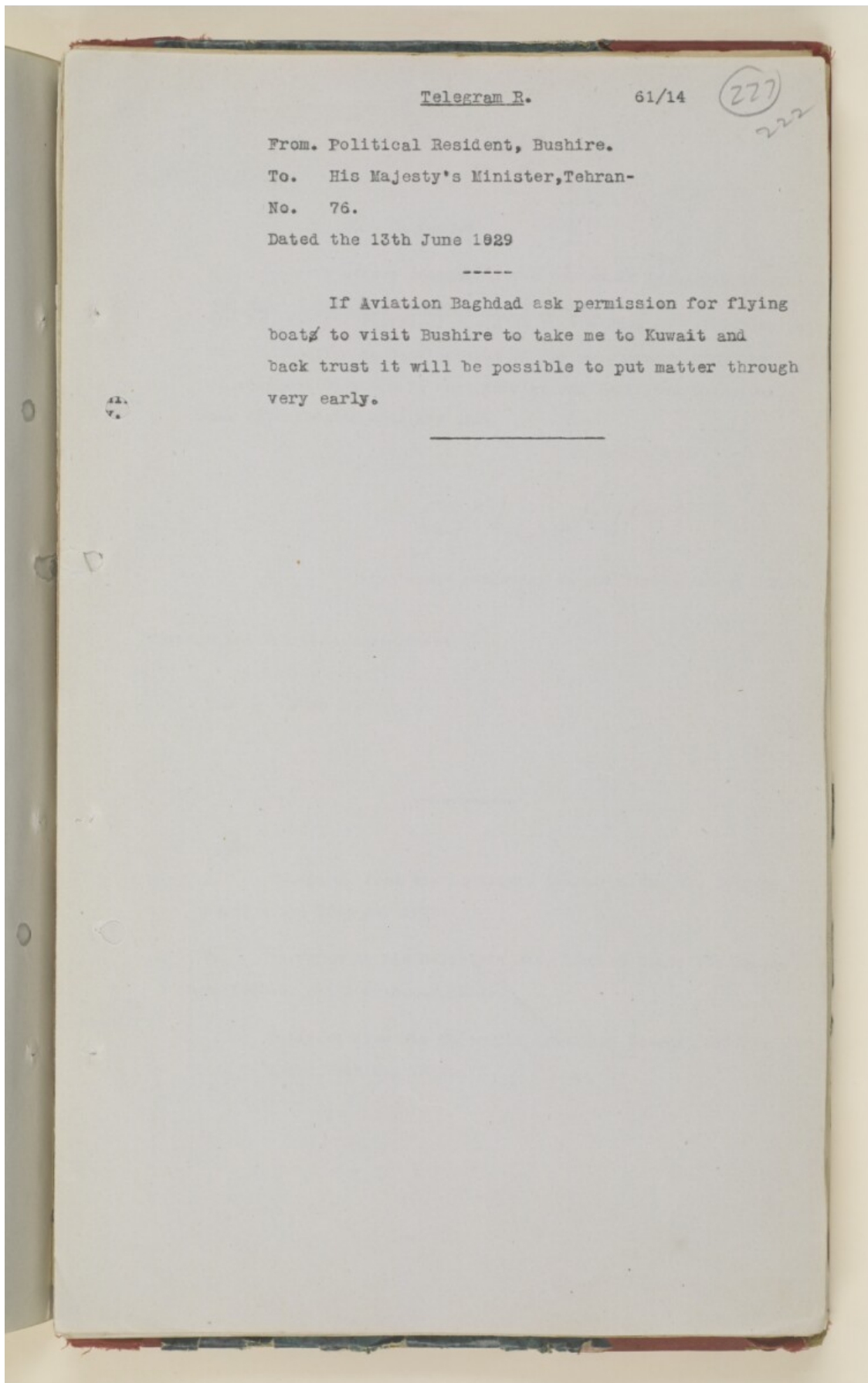




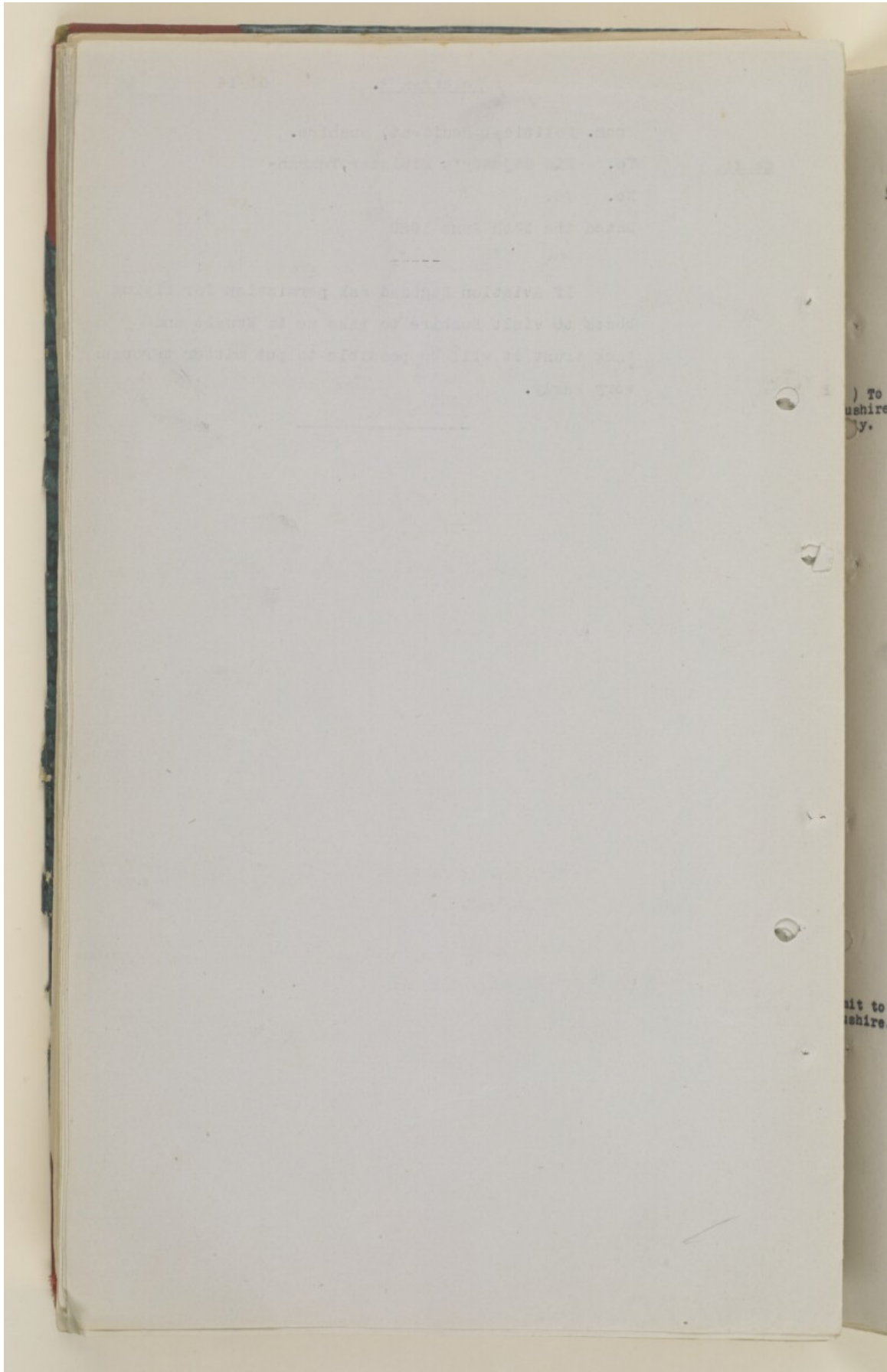














6/14 (228) 223

13/6

Confidential.

No.F.157-N.

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.  
Reg. No. 550  
Date 13-6-29

A copy of the undermentioned papers is forwarded to  
the Army Department (General Staff Branch),  
the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire,  
for information in continuation of the endorsement from the  
(Government of India in the) Foreign and Political Department  
No. 157-N, dated 27th May 1929.

( ) To  
Bushire  
y.

By order, etc.,

*H. C. R. Singh*

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Foreign and Political Department.

Simla;

The 4<sup>th</sup> June 1929.

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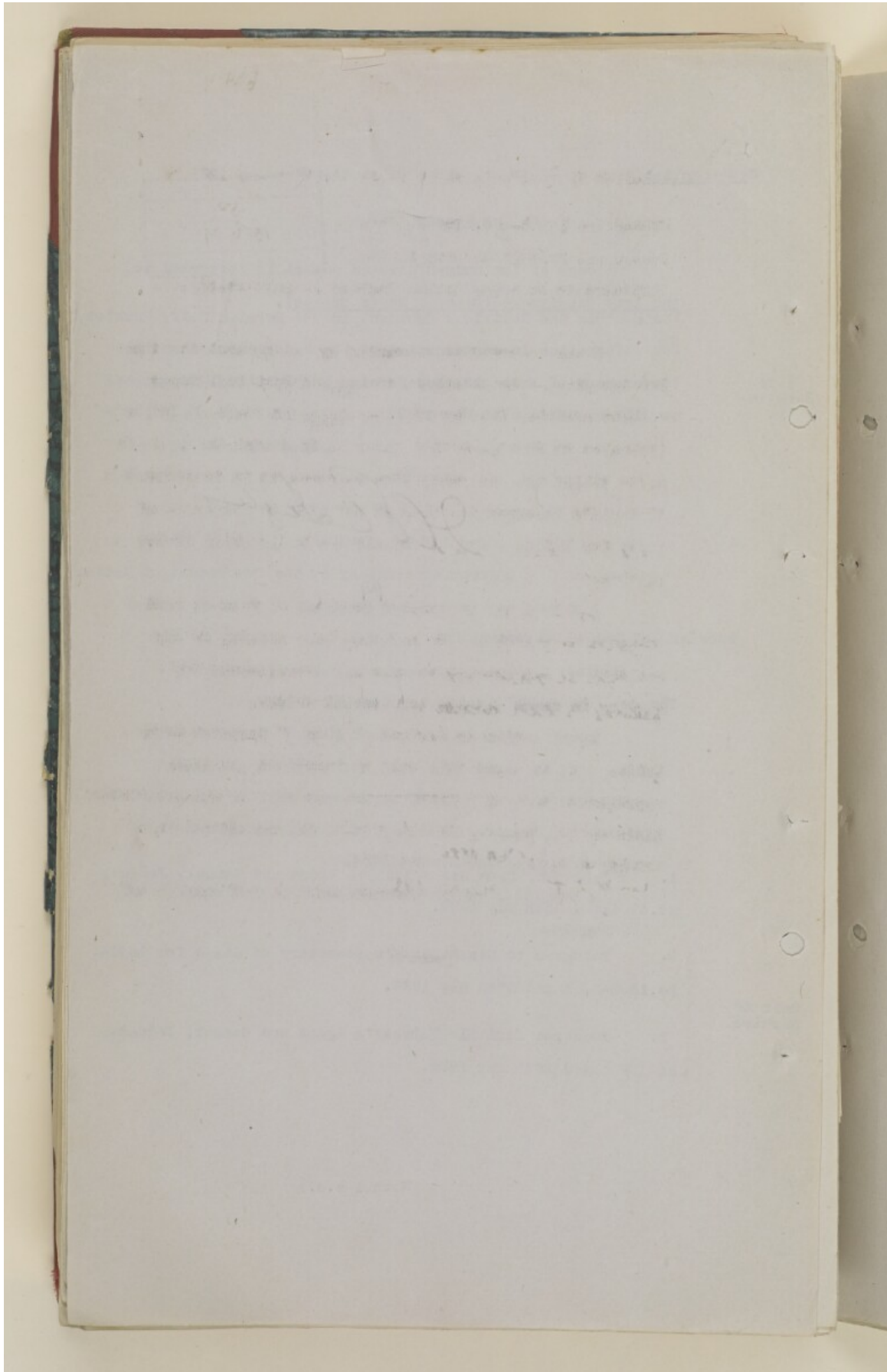
1. Telegram from His Majesty's Agent and Consul, Jeddah,  
No. 67 dated 25th May 1929.

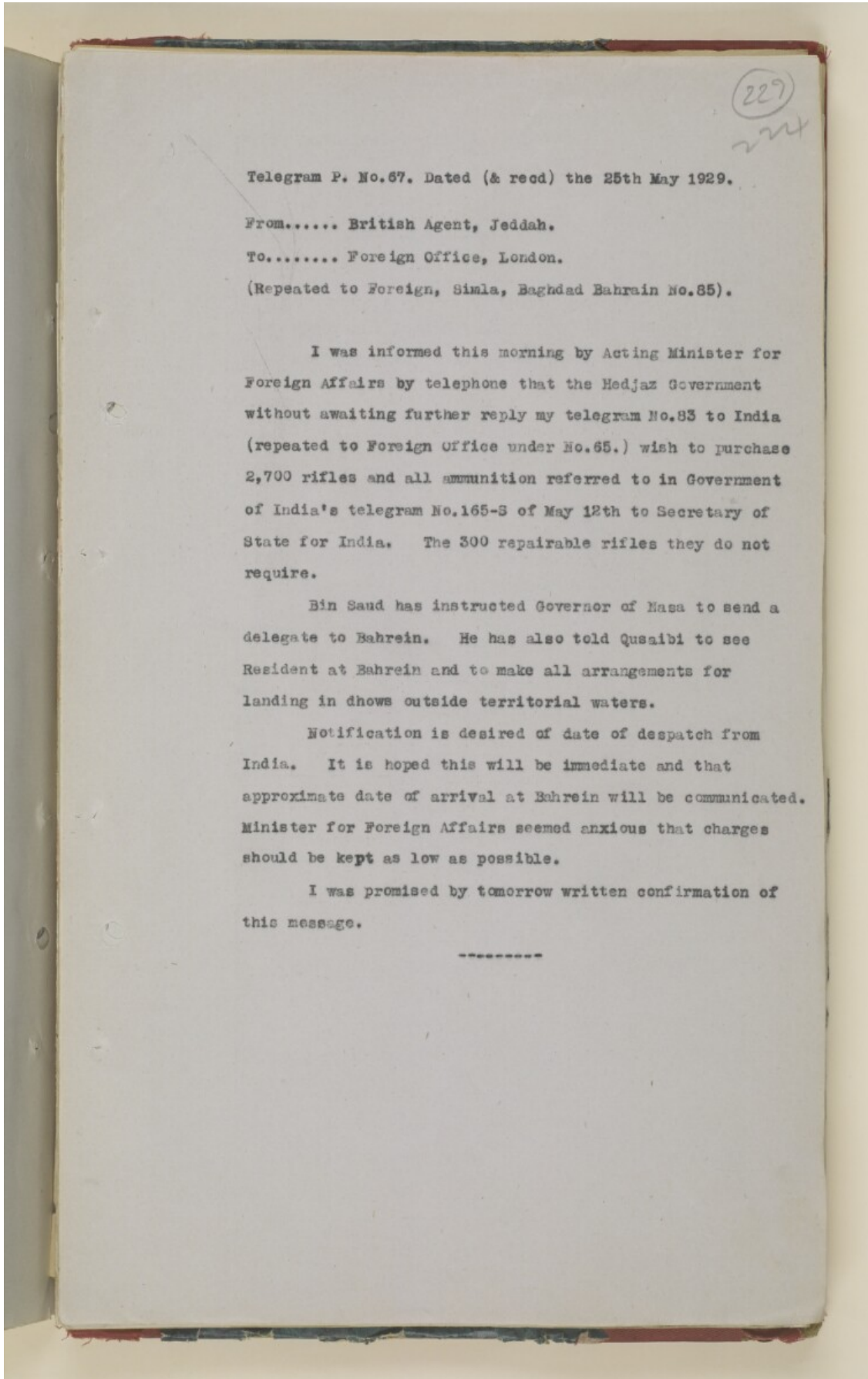
2. Telegram to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,  
No. 1803-S, dated 29th May 1929.

3. Telegram from His Majesty's Agent and Consul, Jeddah,  
No. 69 dated 28th May 1929.

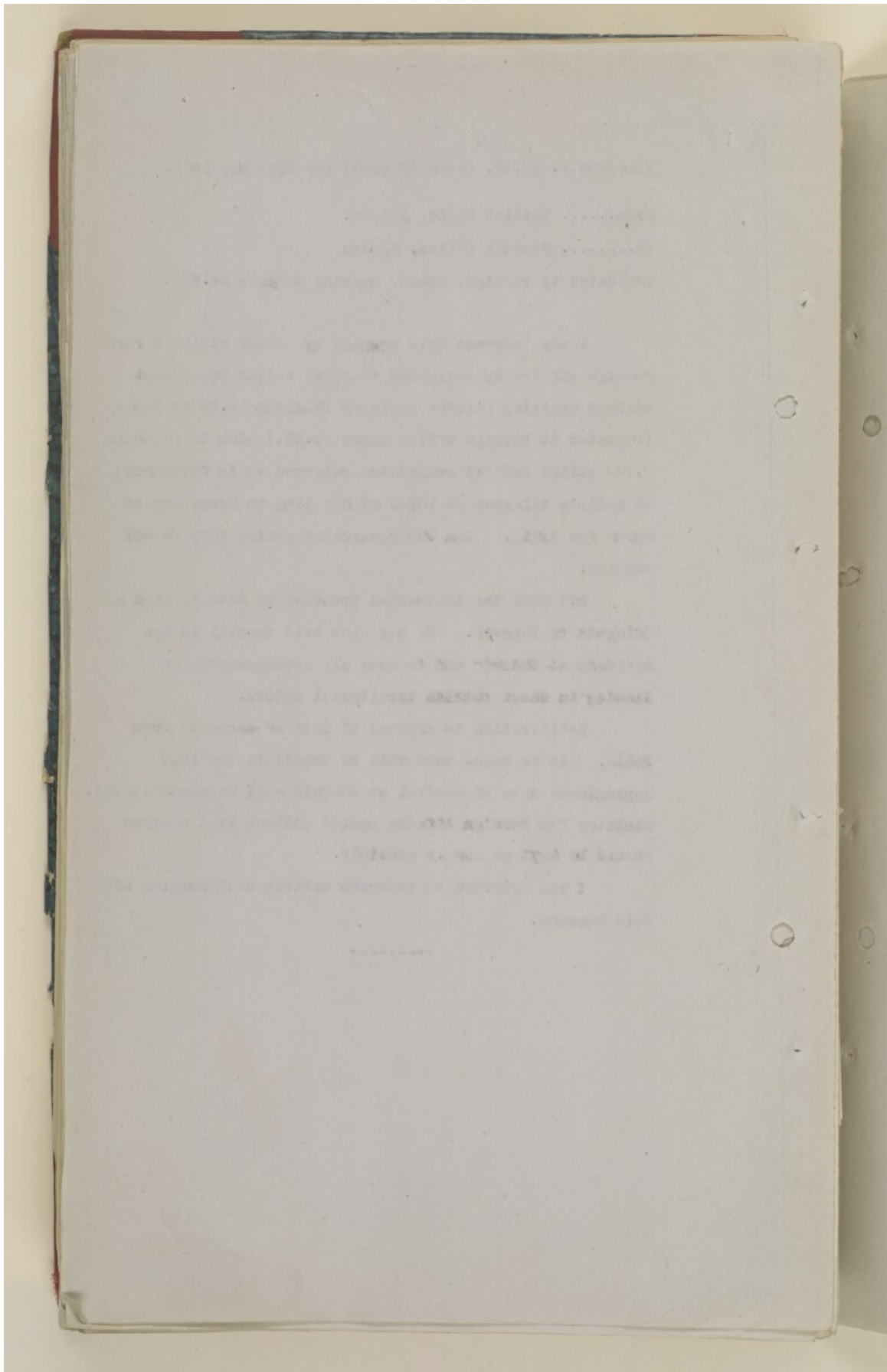
Omit to  
Bushire.

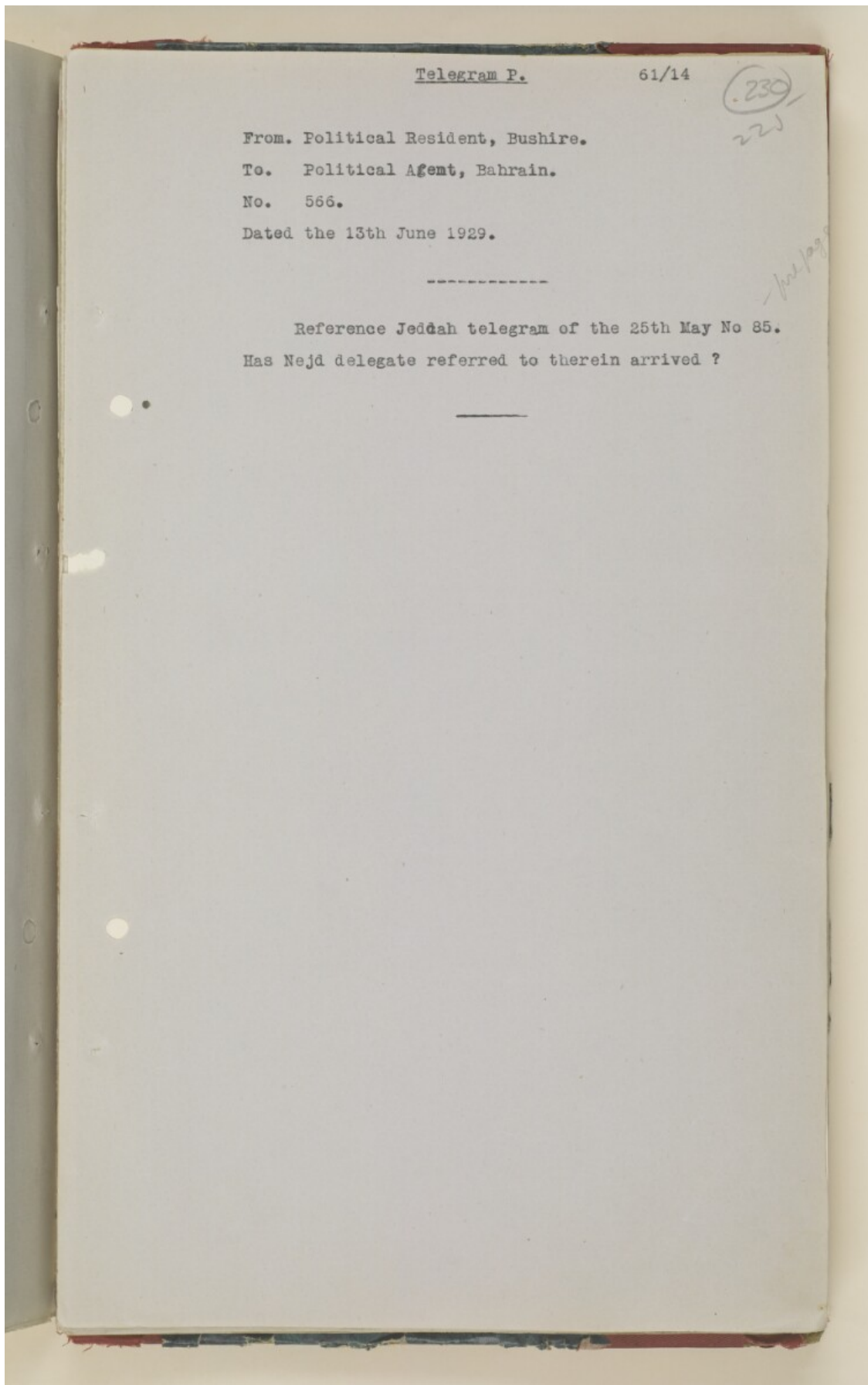
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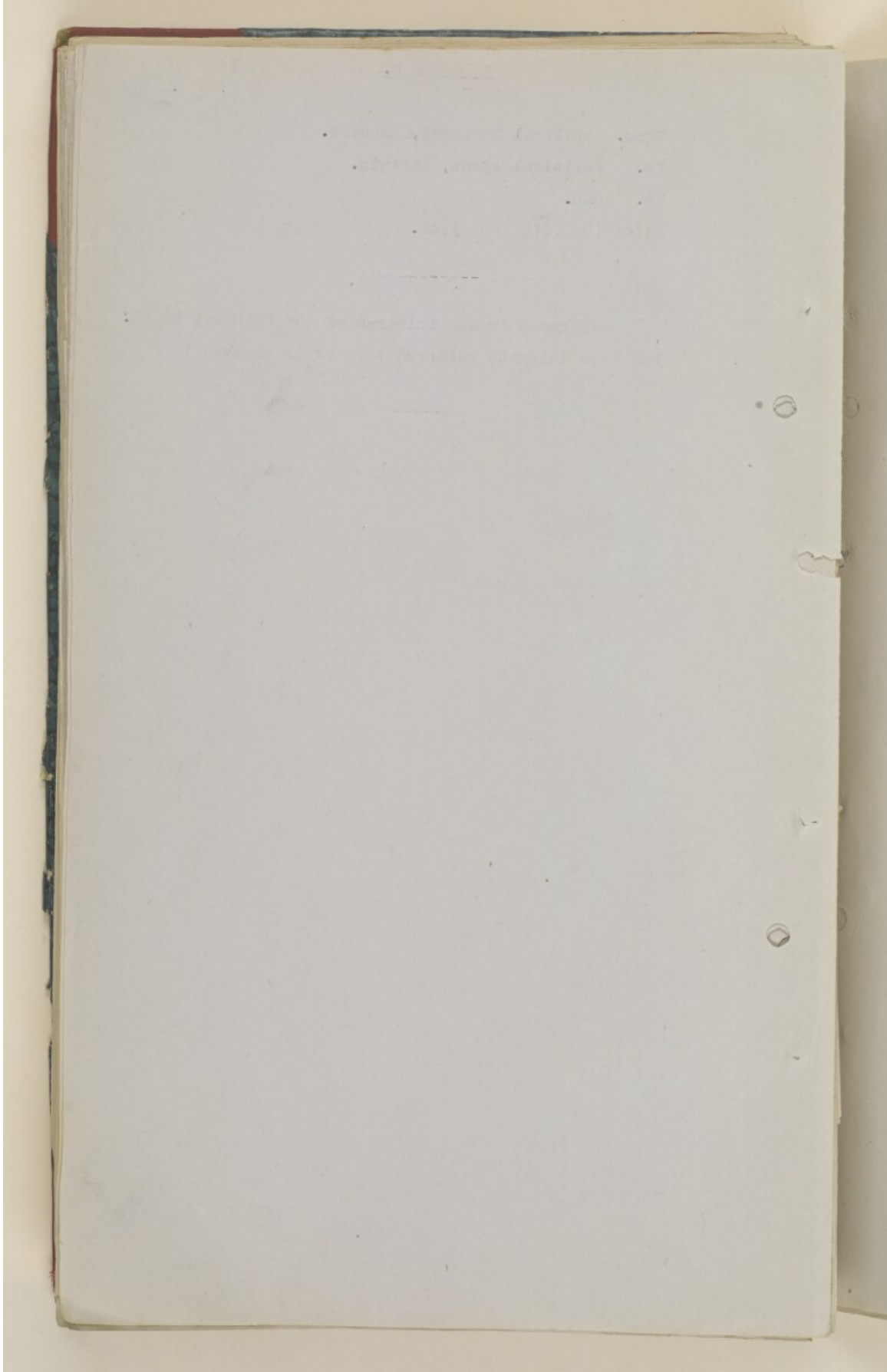


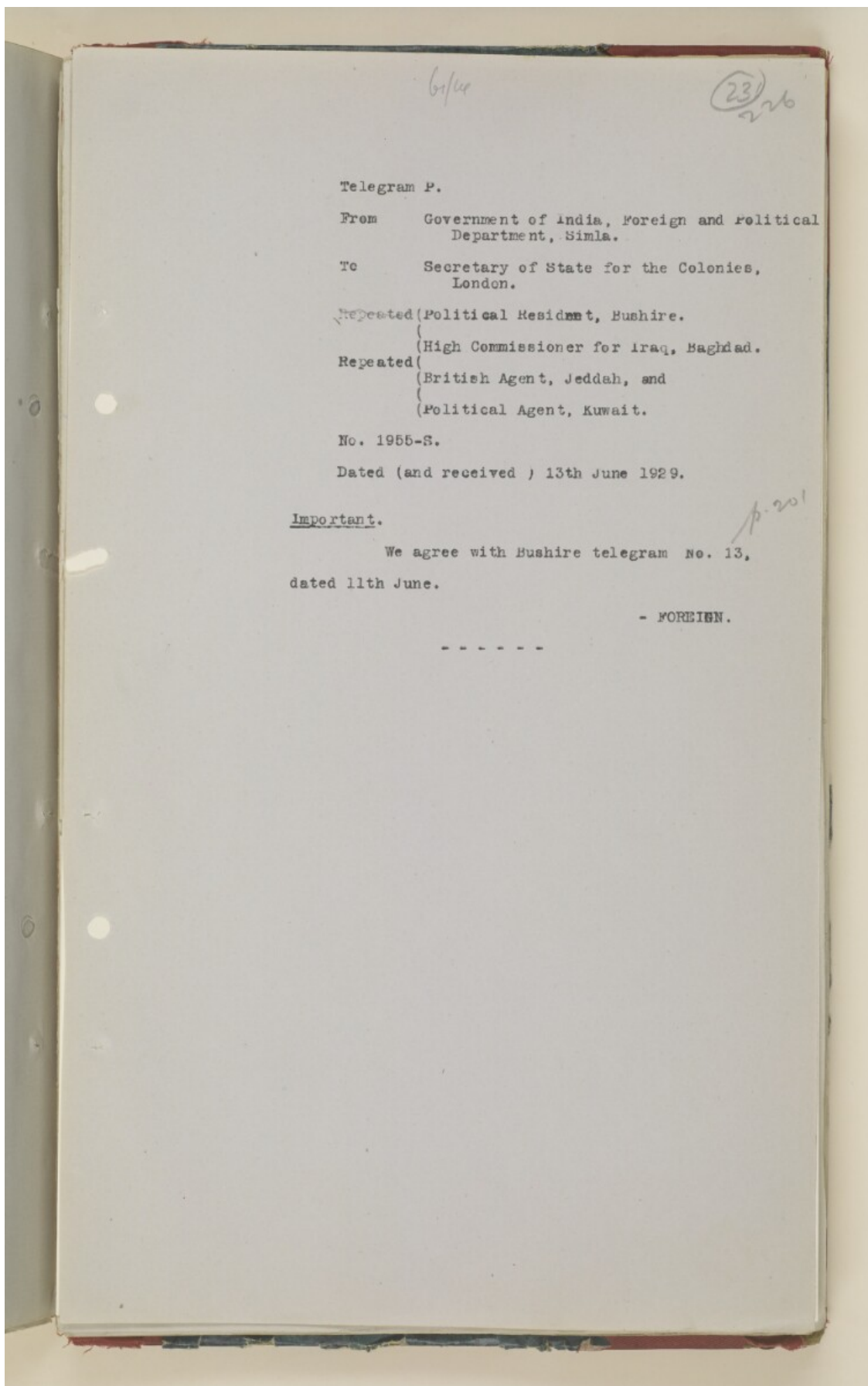




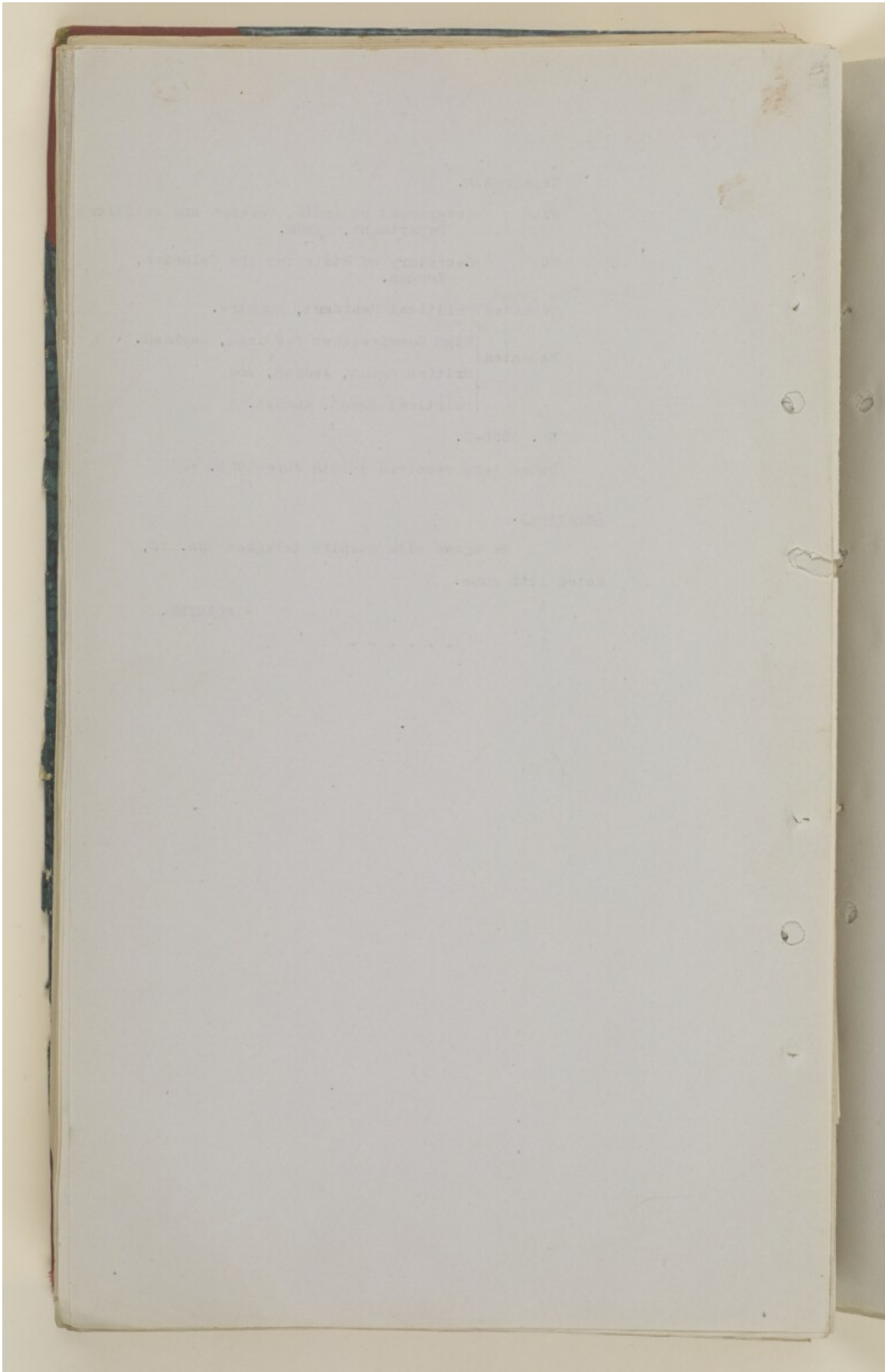


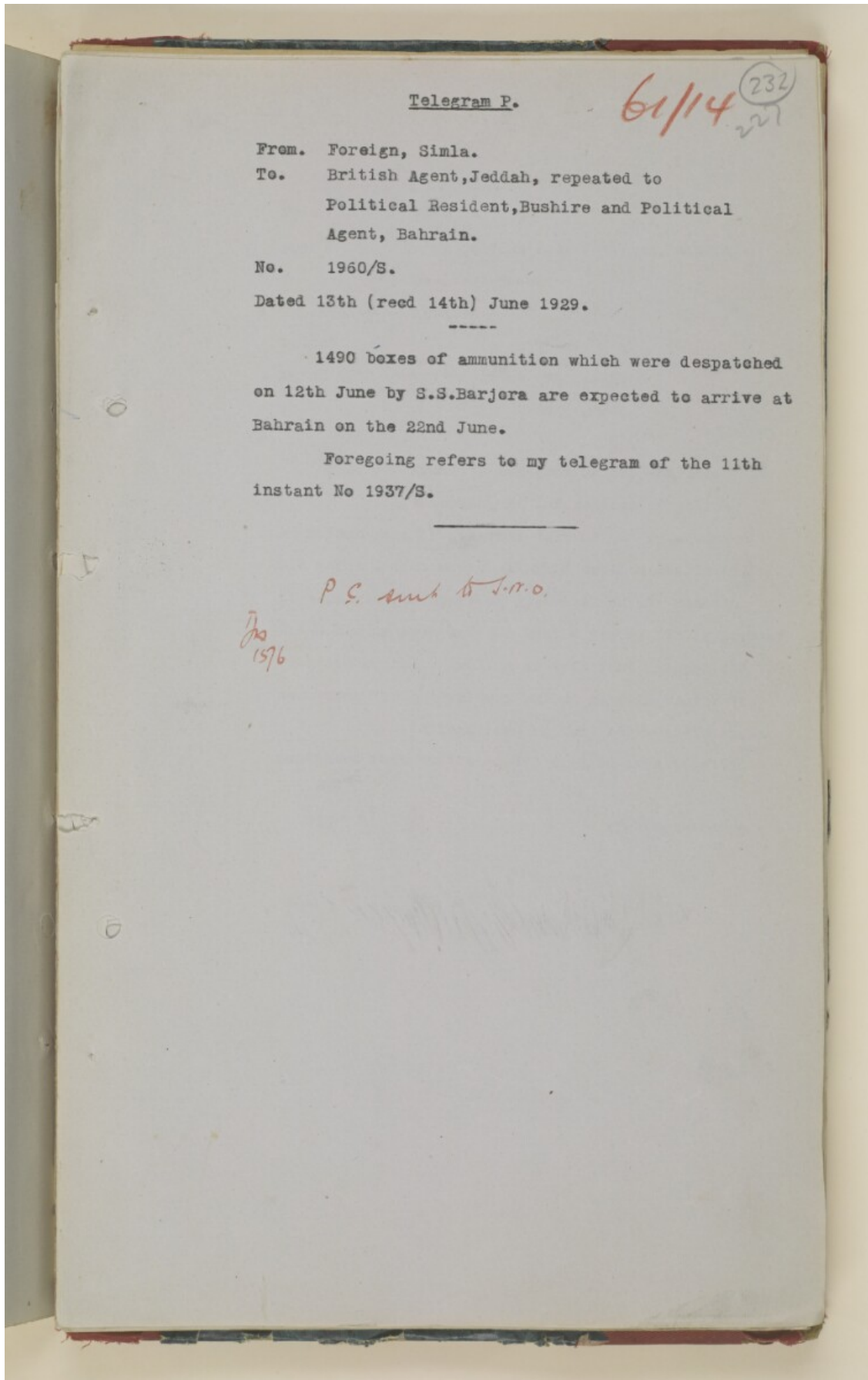


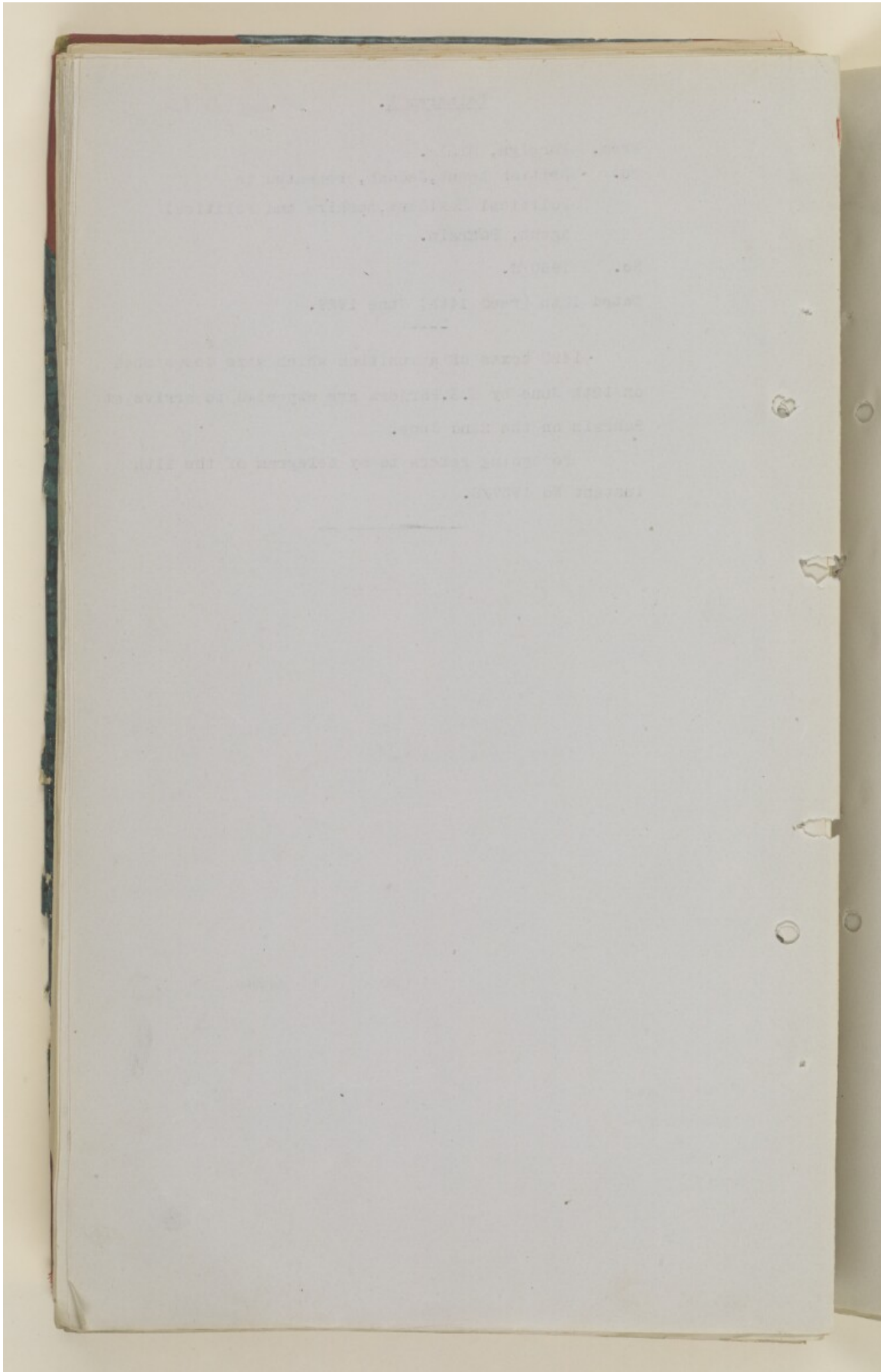


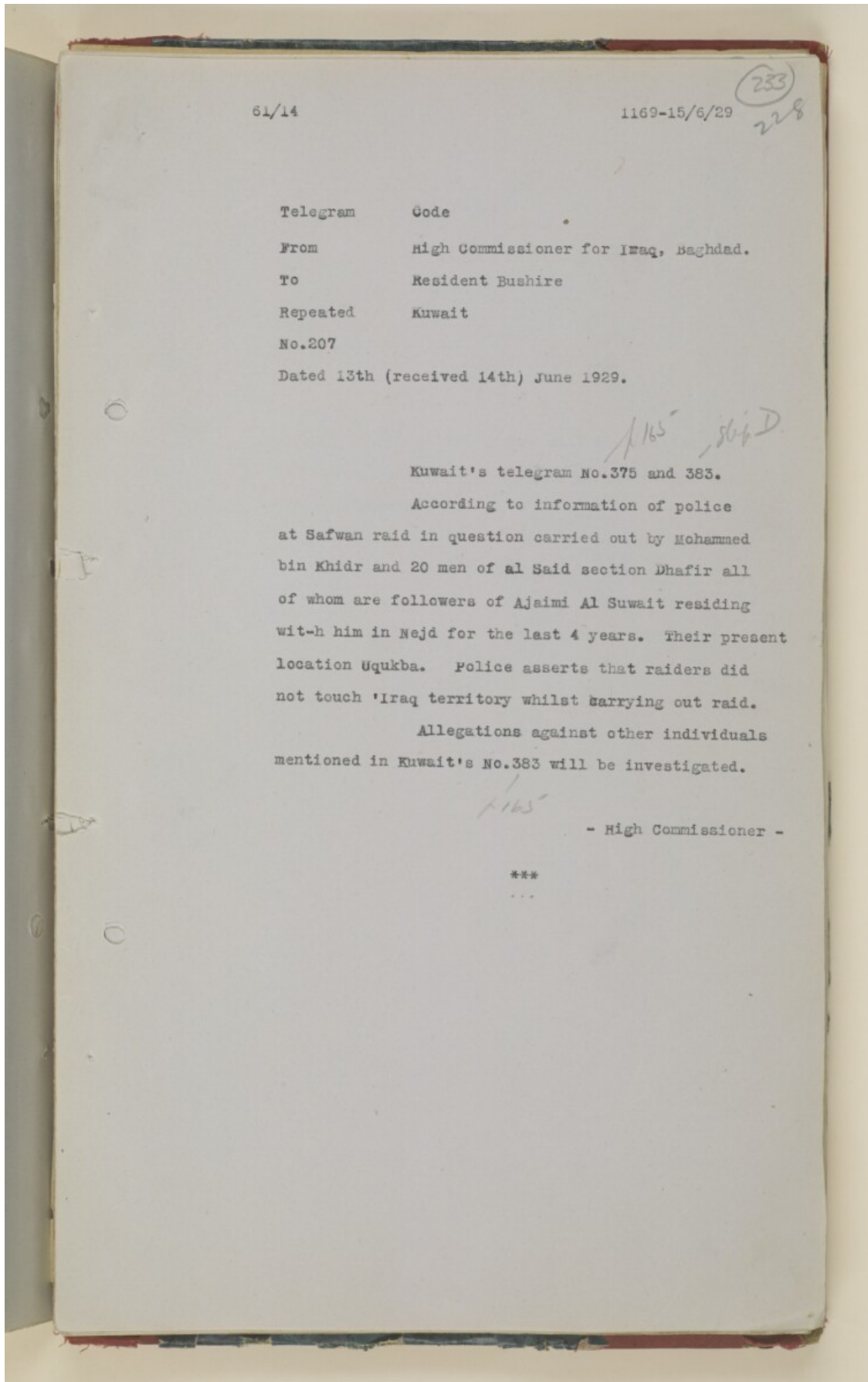




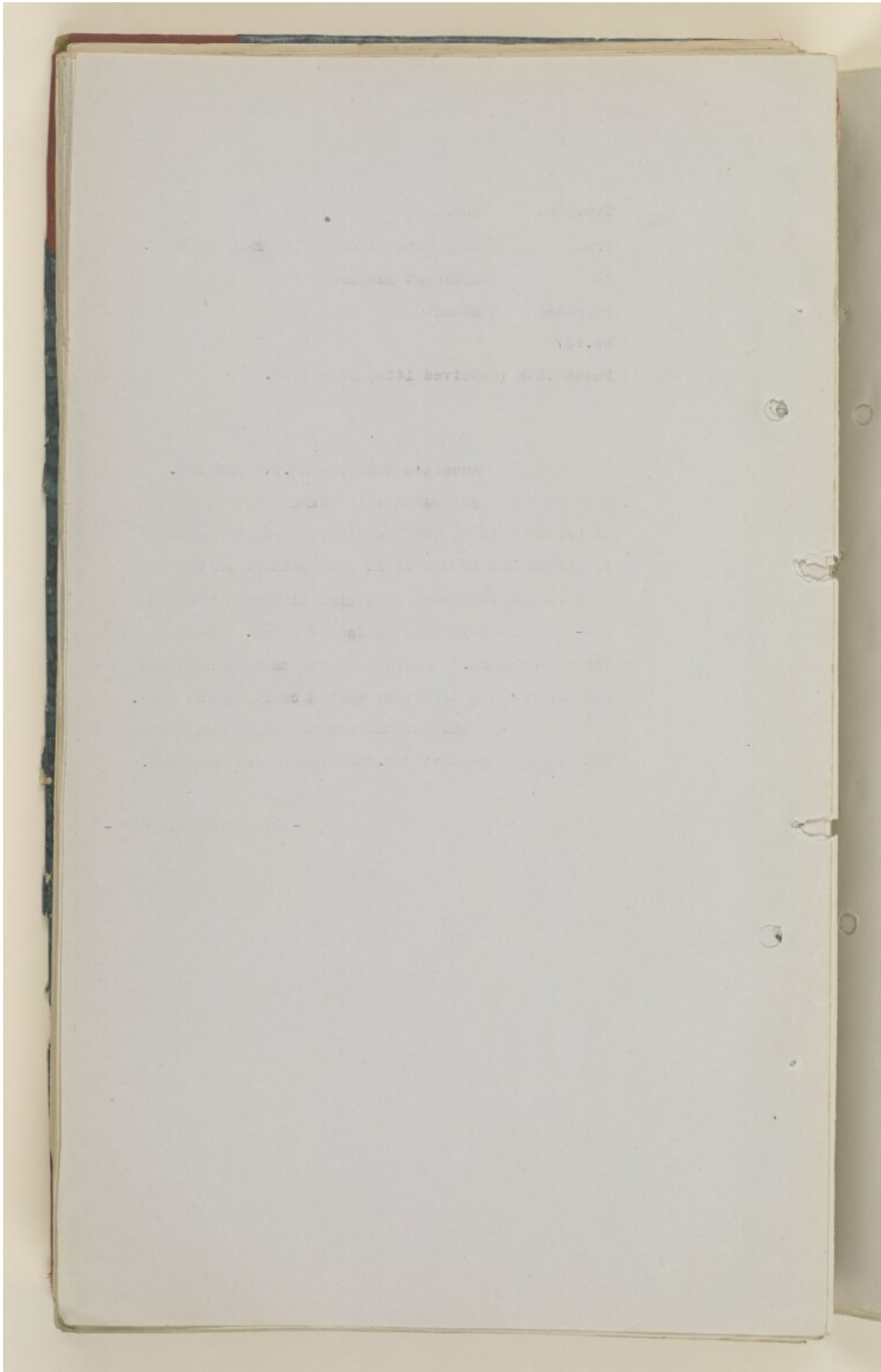


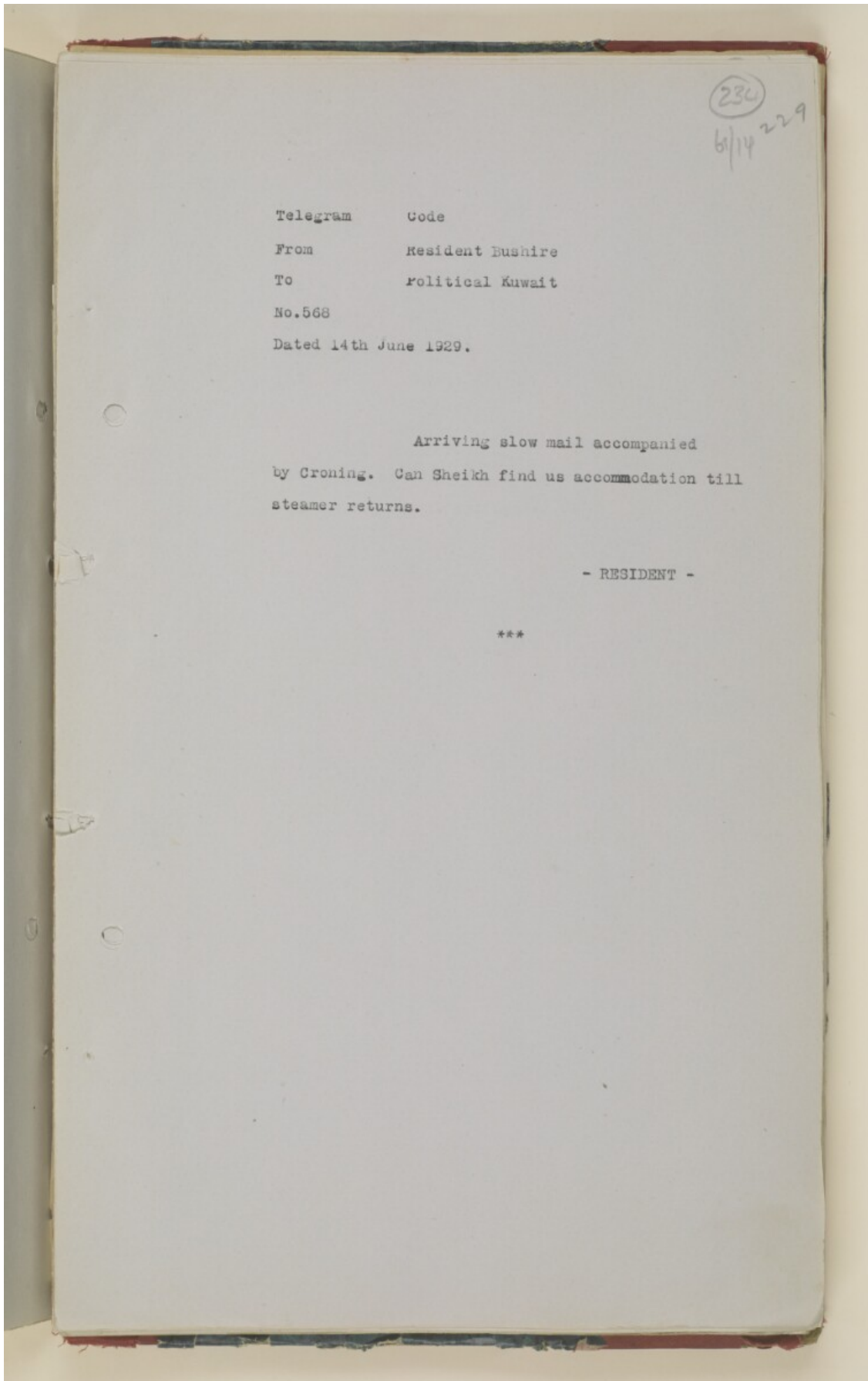


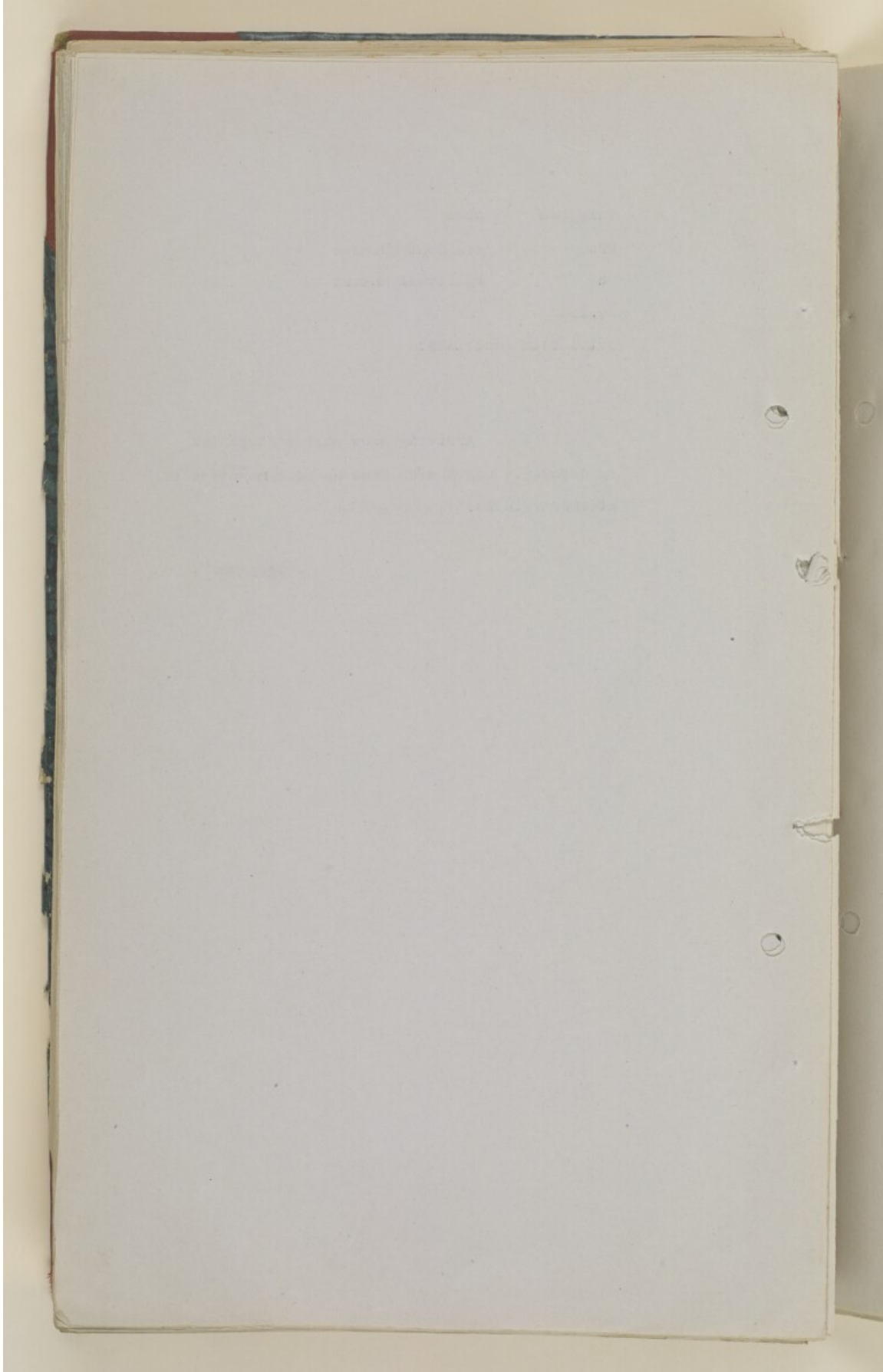


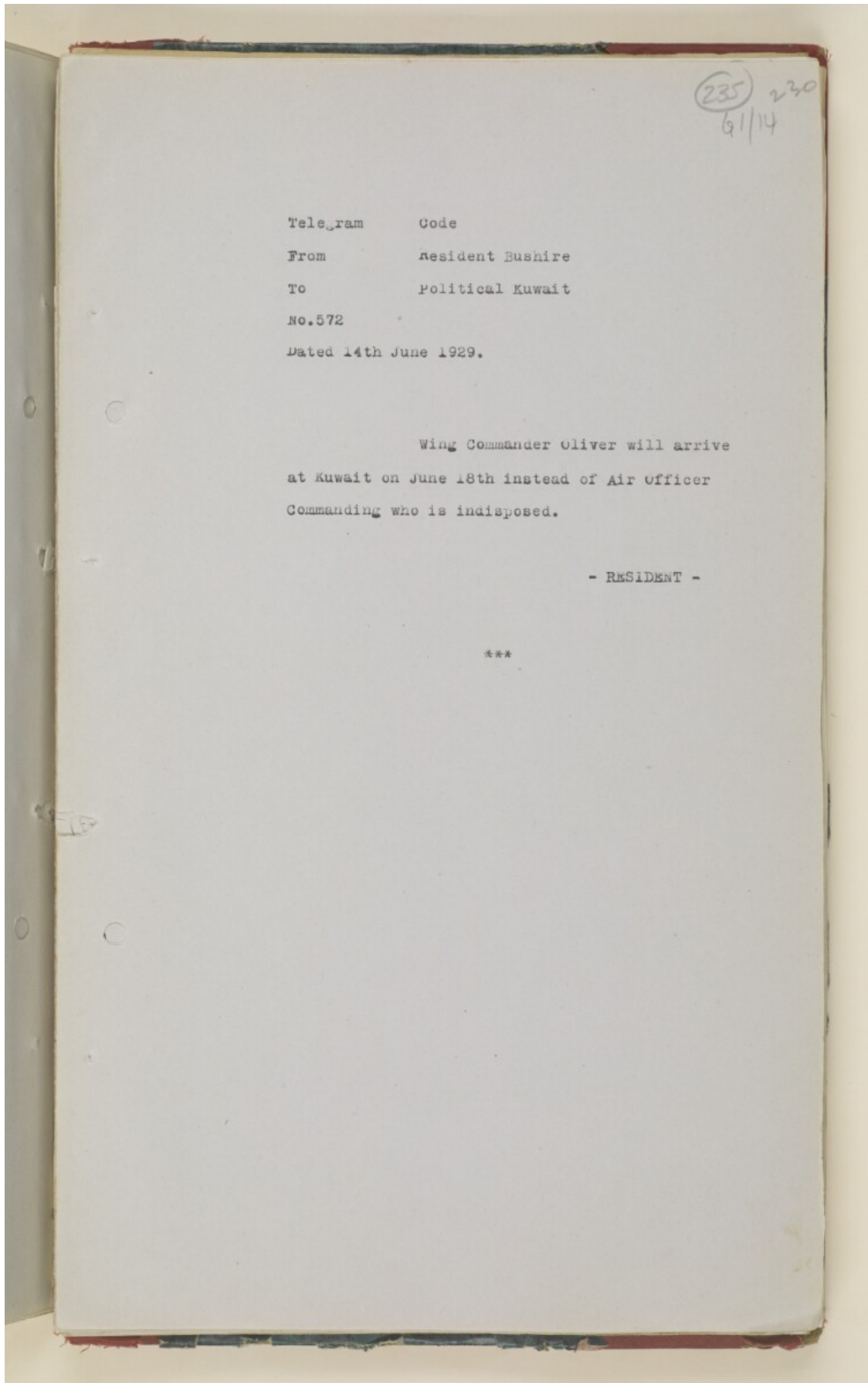




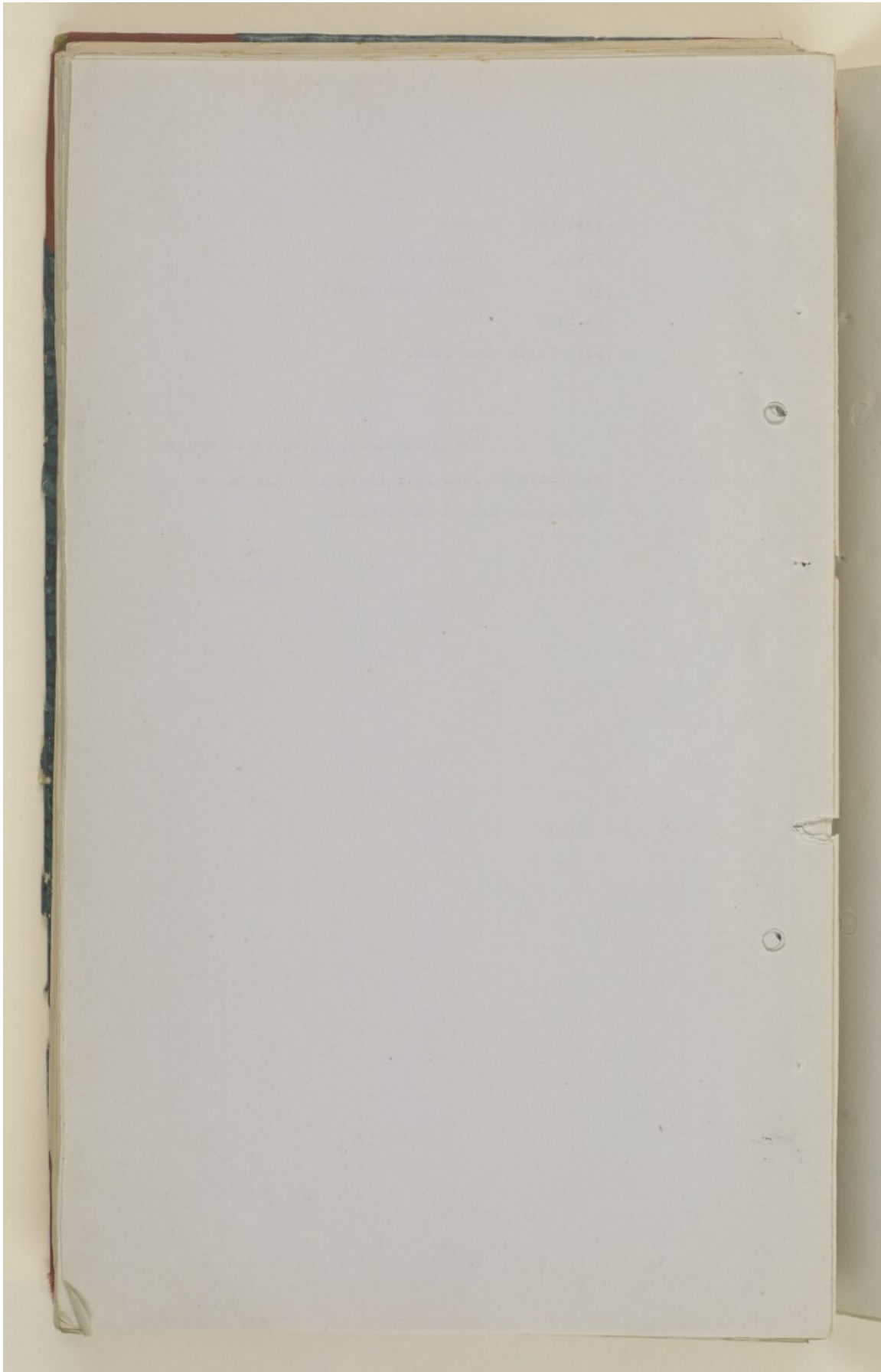


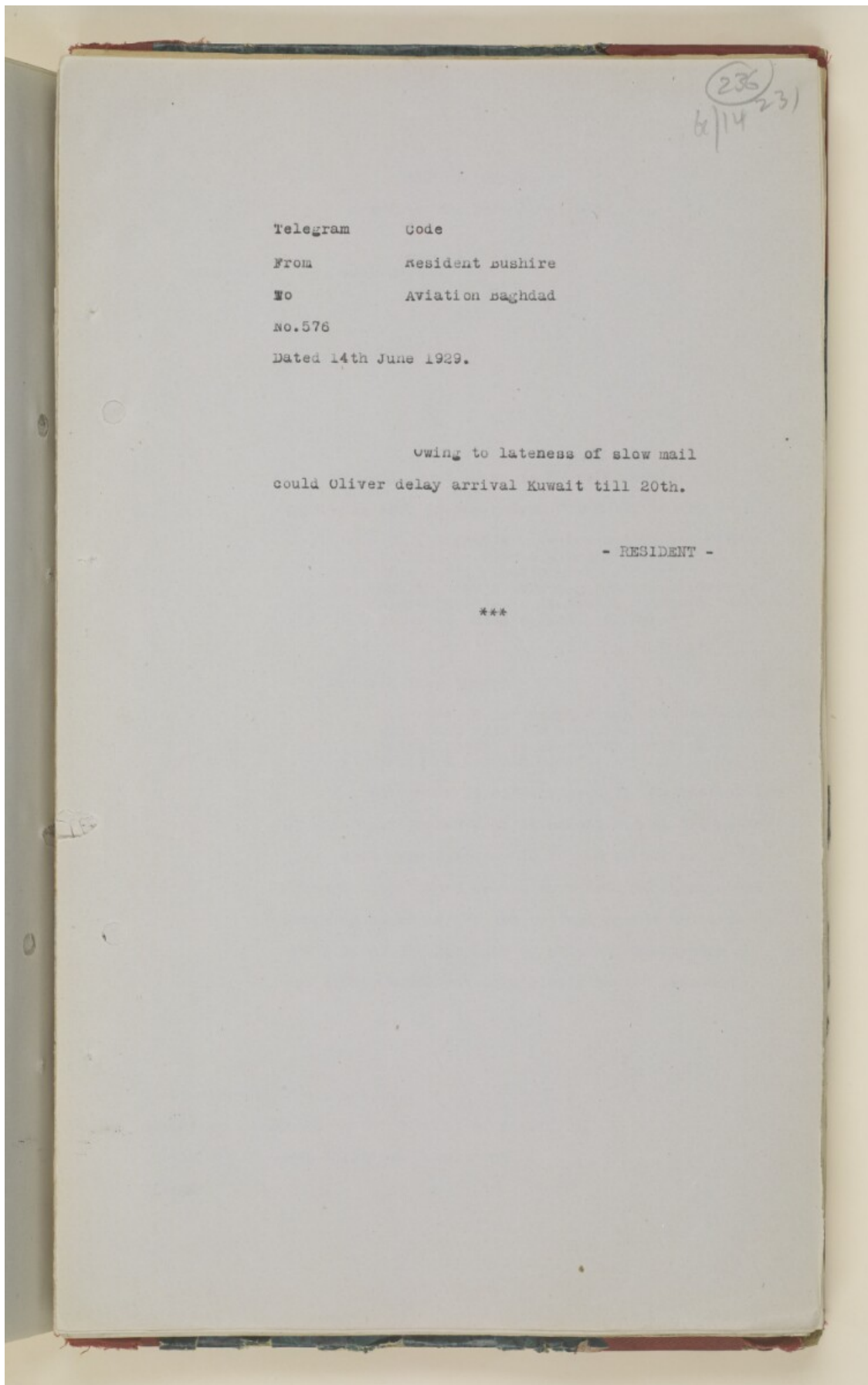


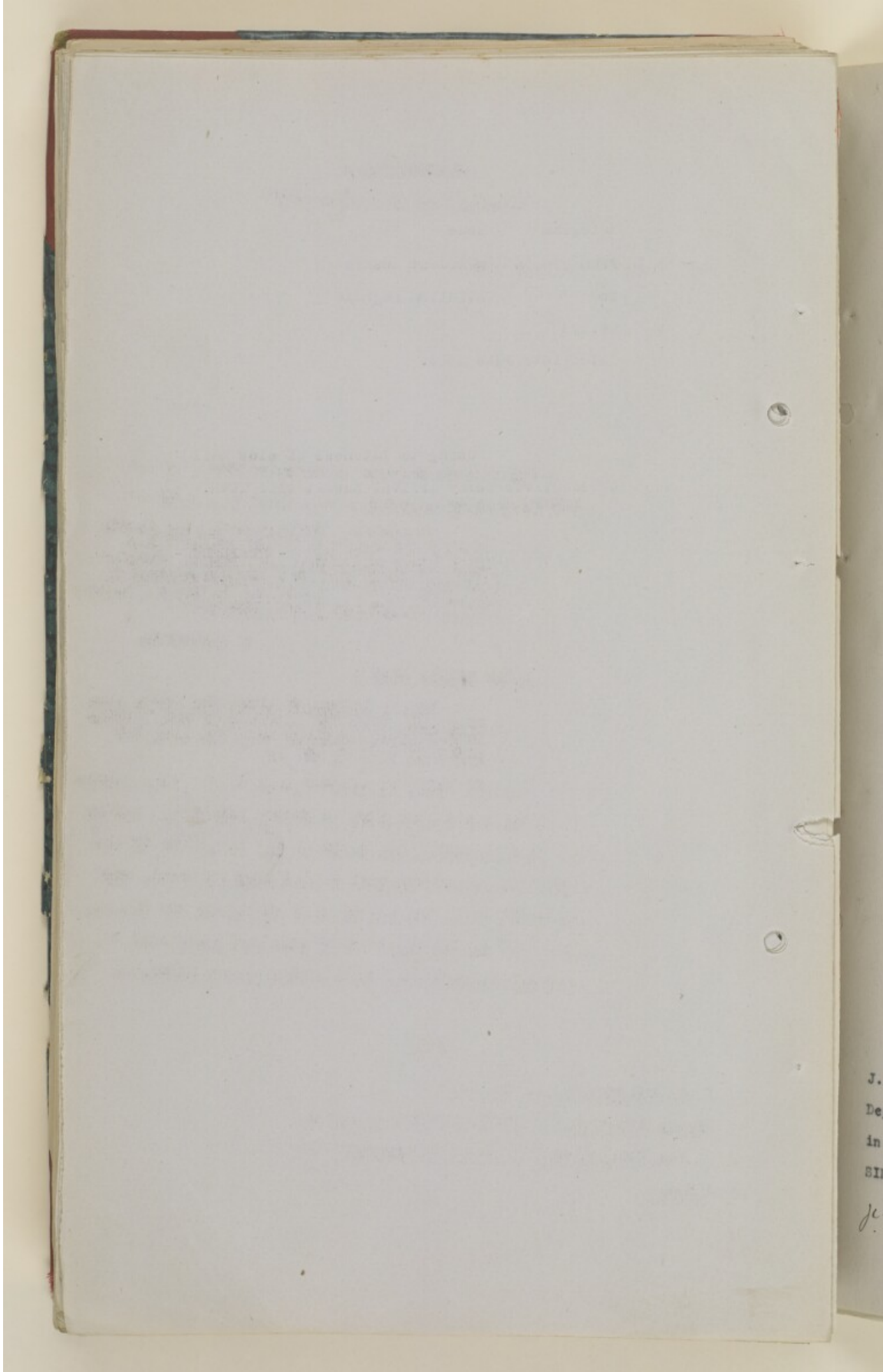








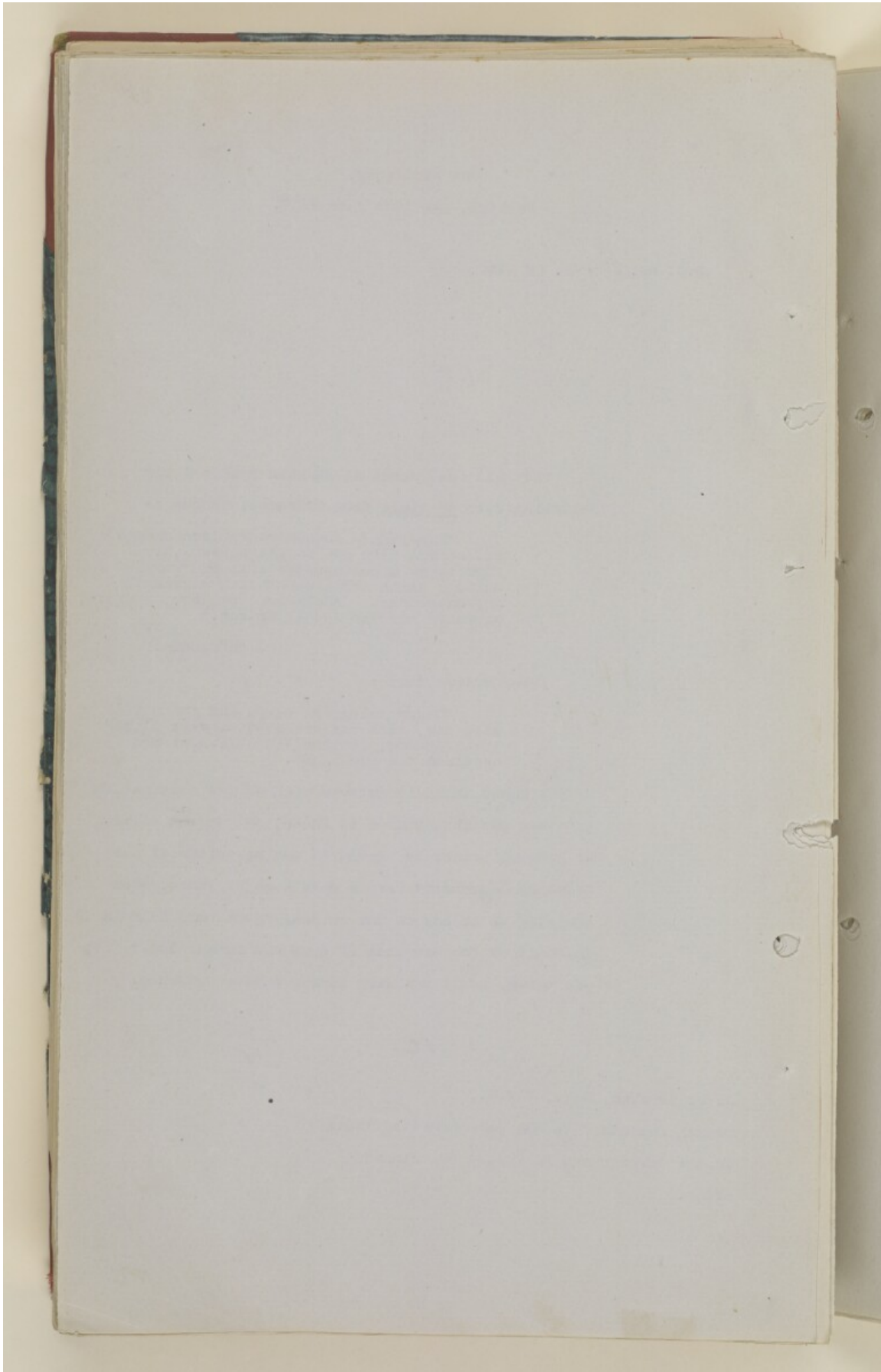


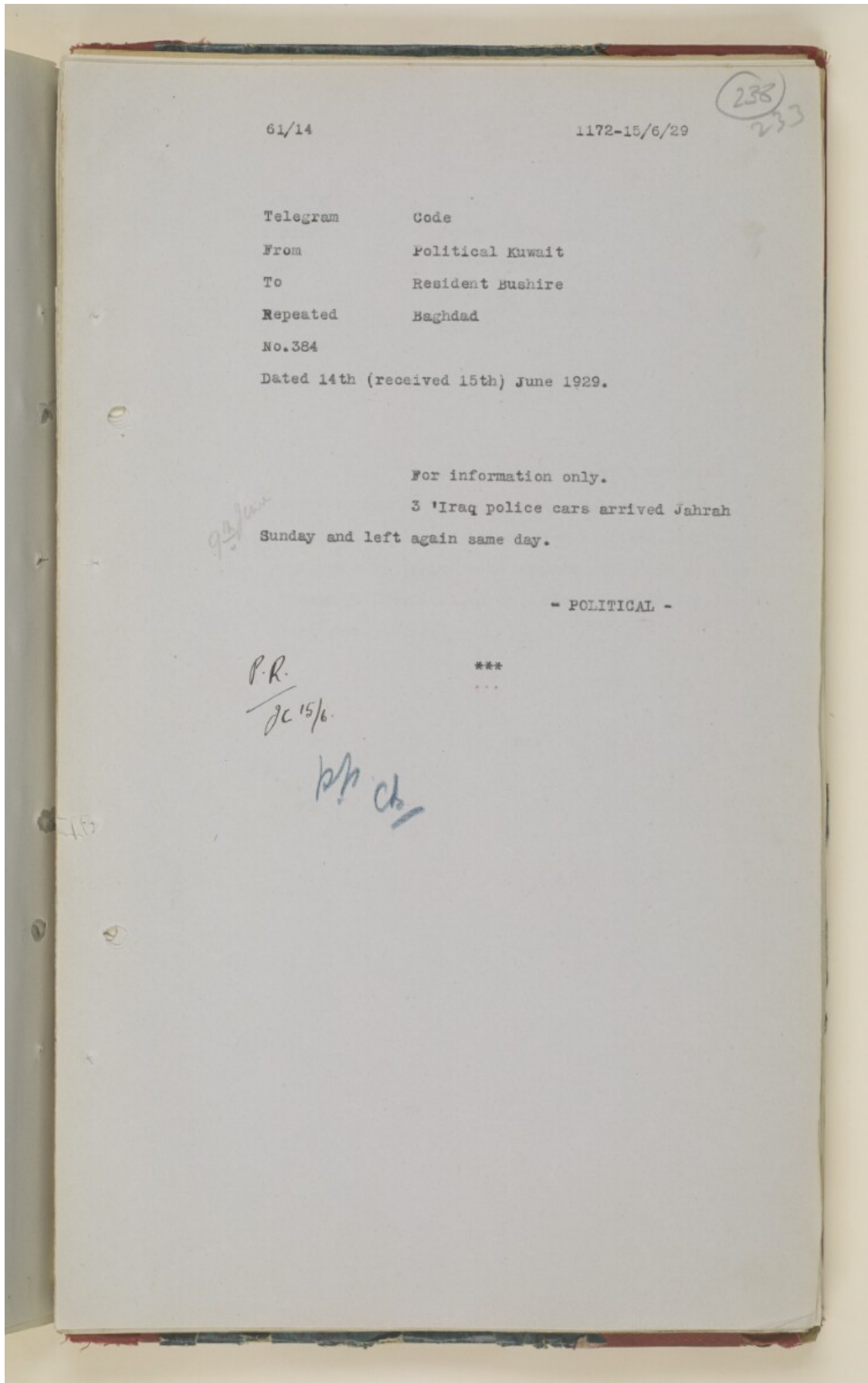


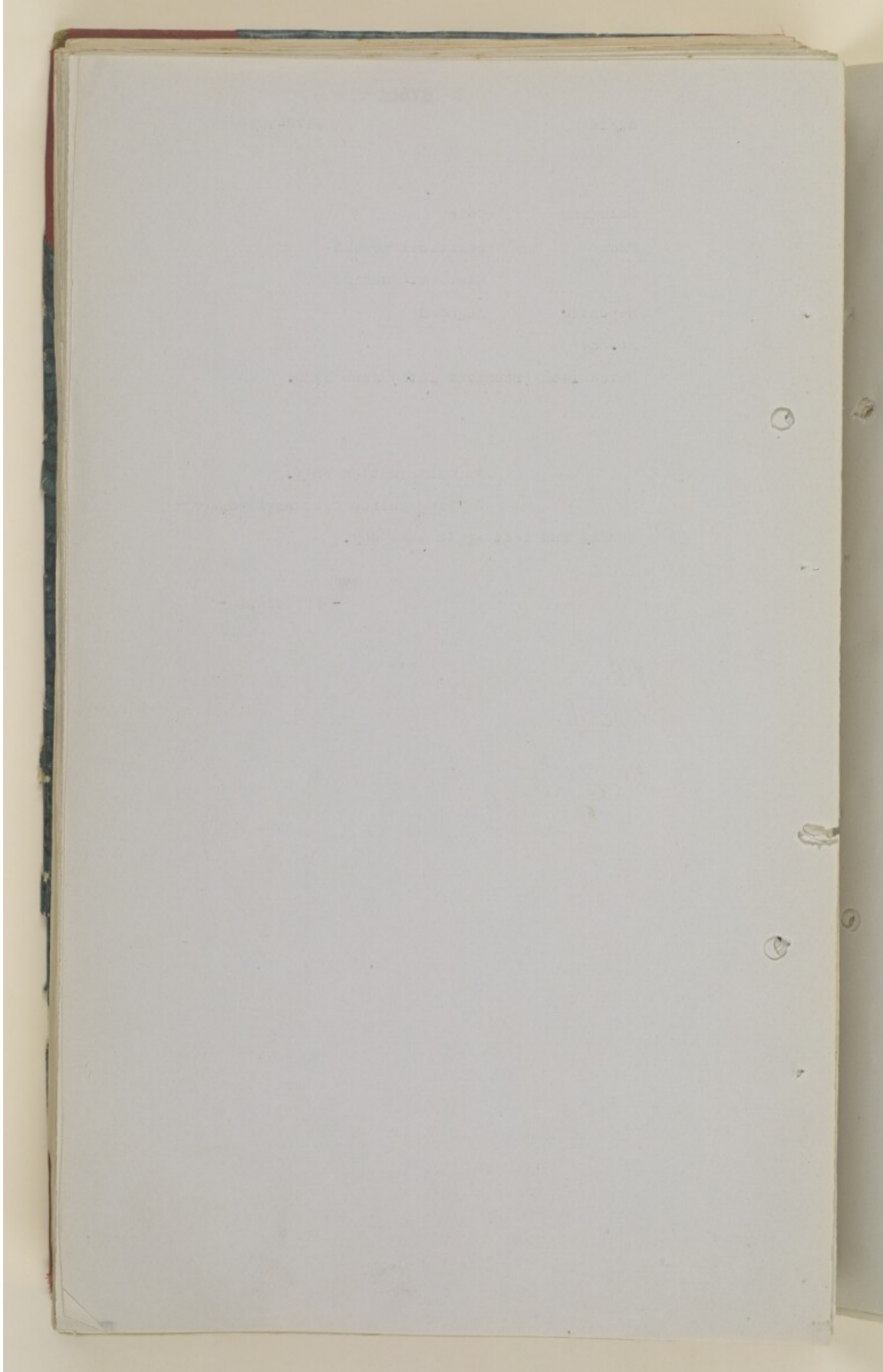


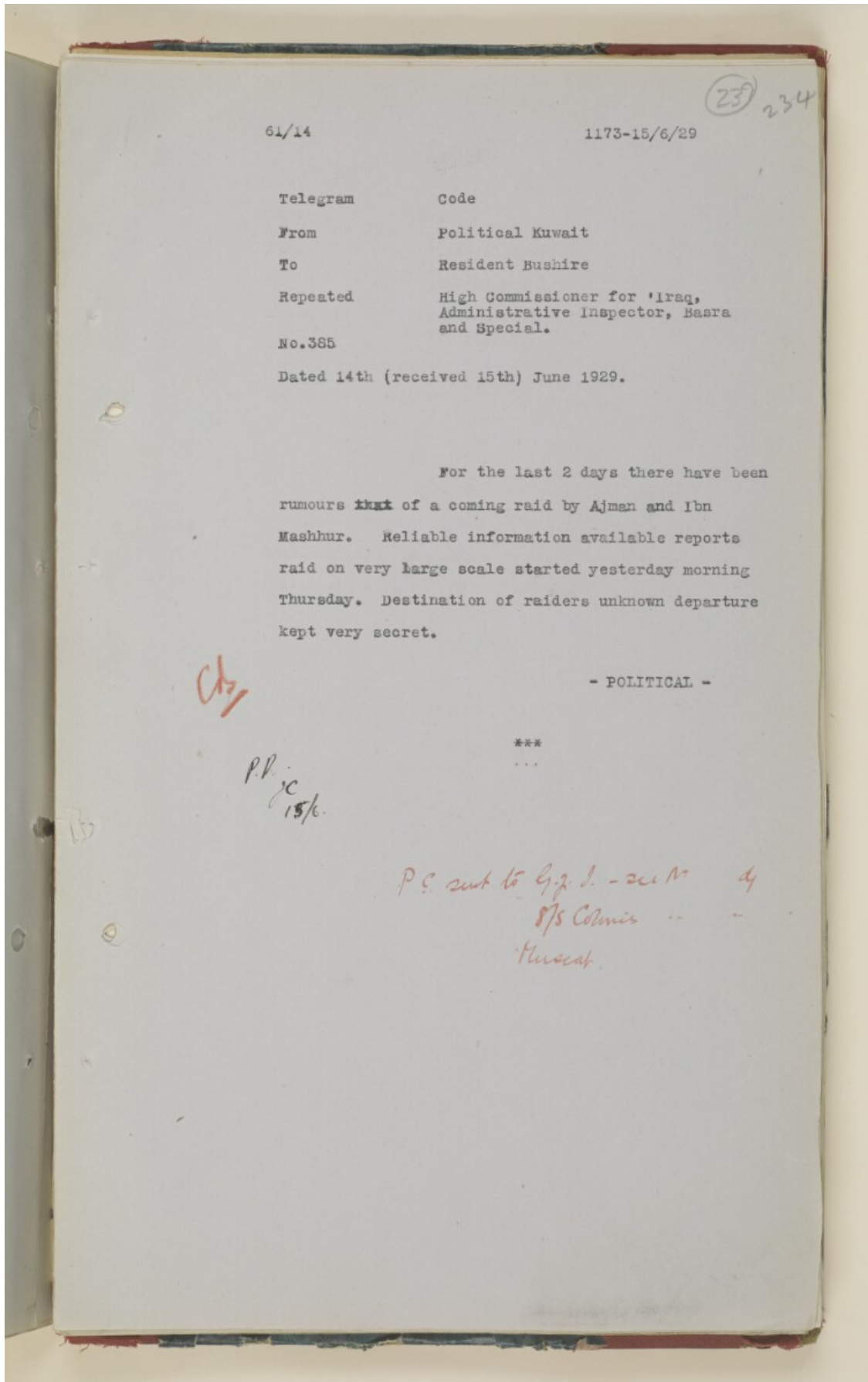
اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: [http://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc\\_100023546210.0x000055](http://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc_100023546210.0x000055)



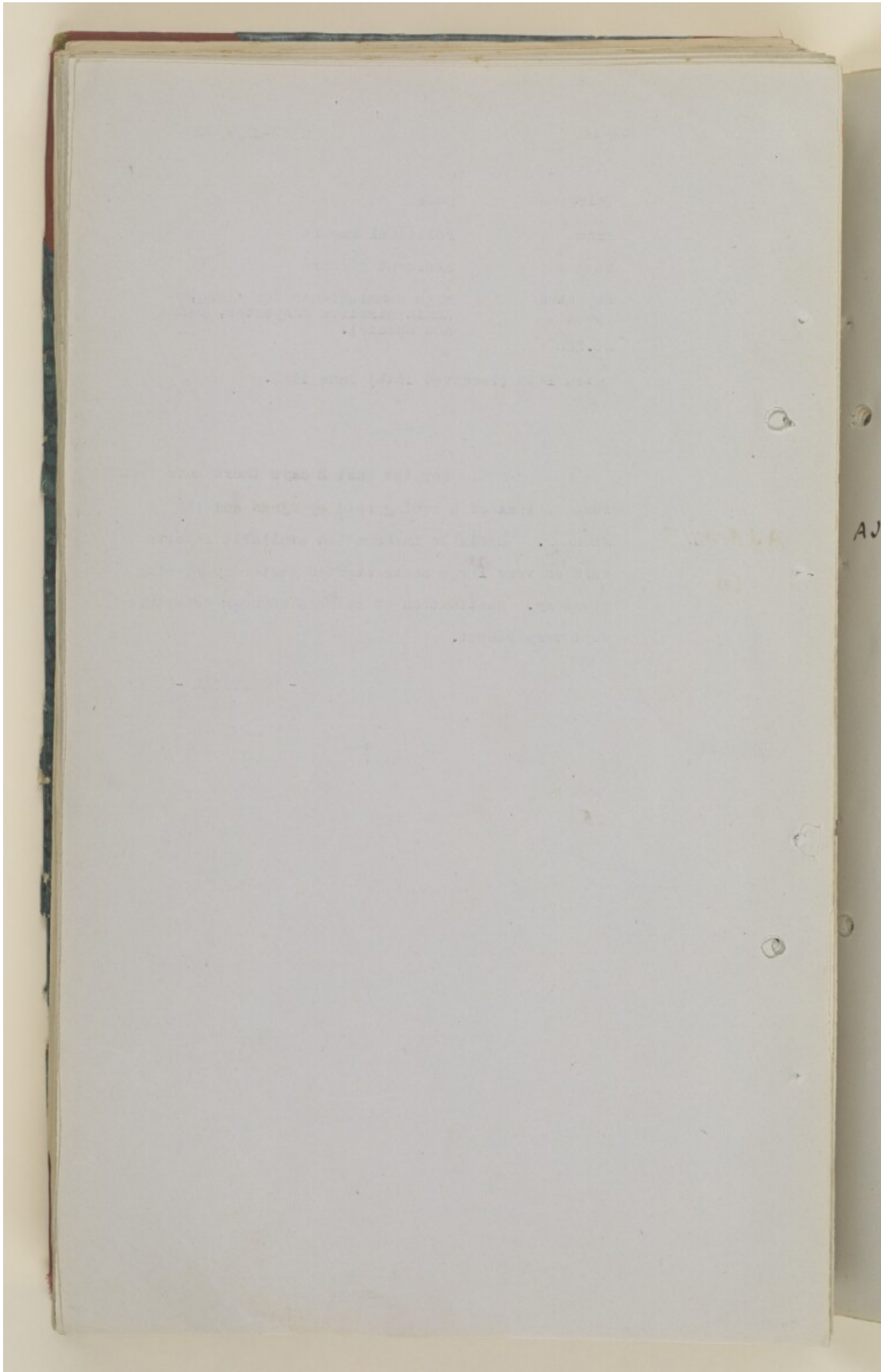


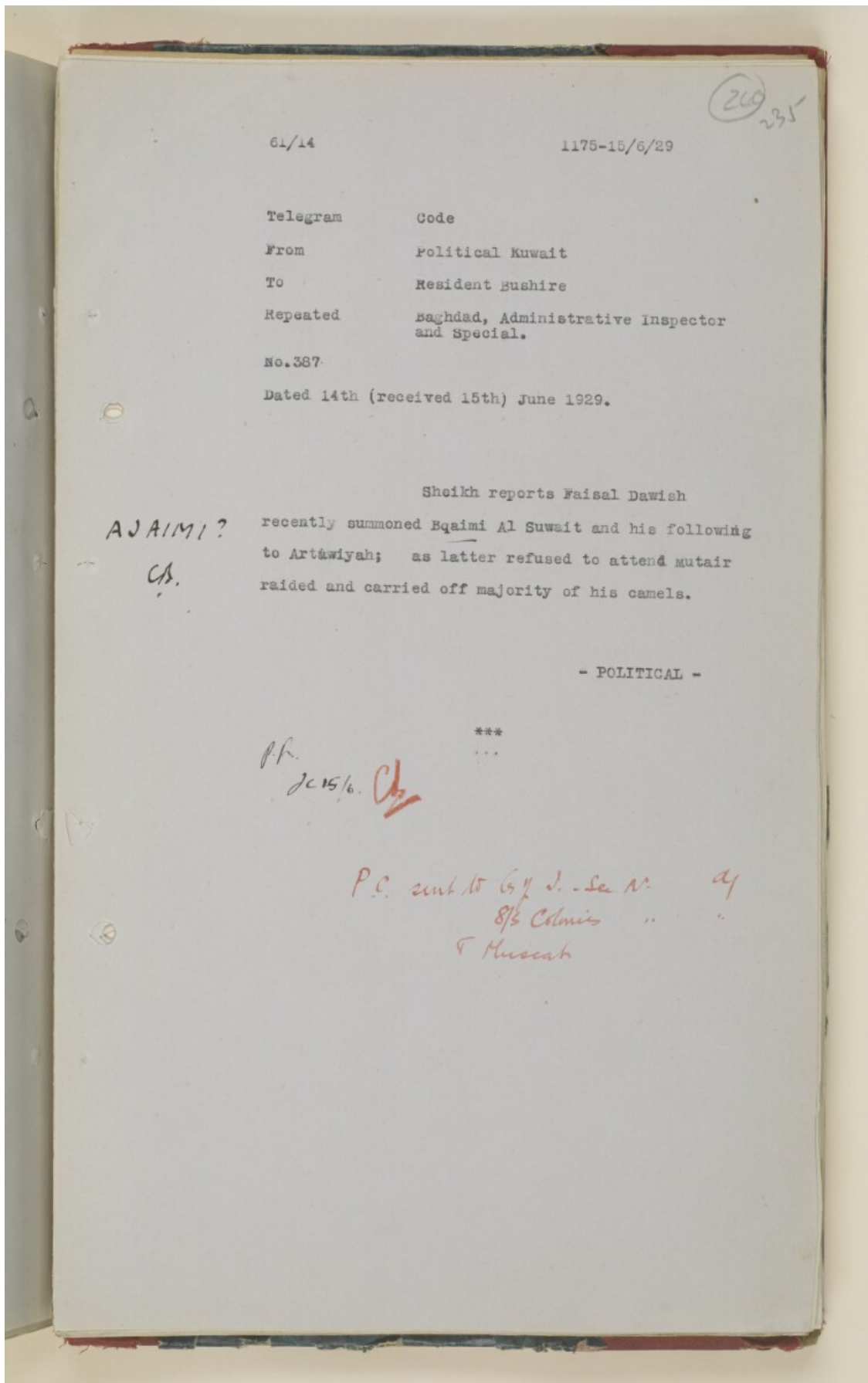


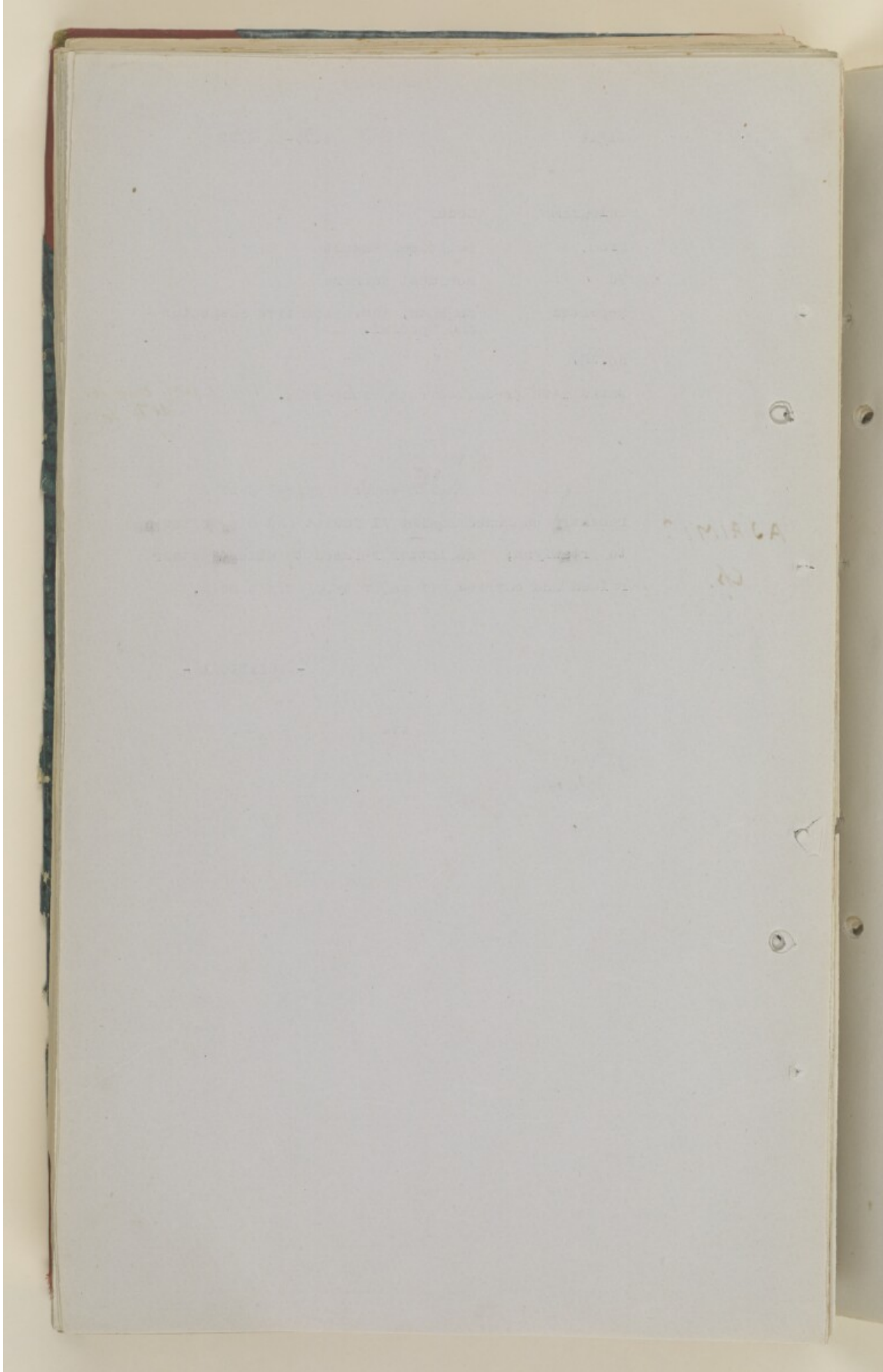


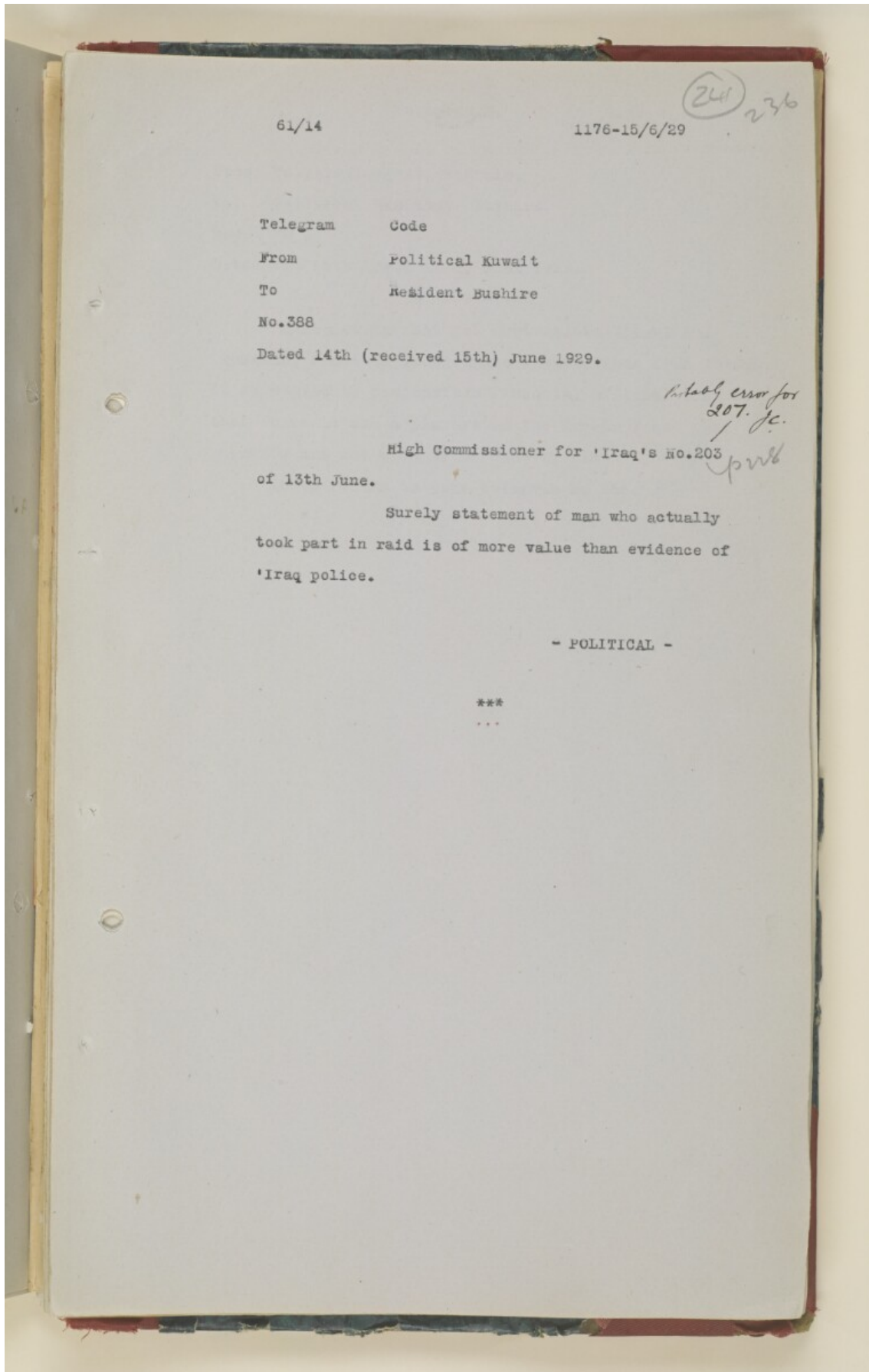




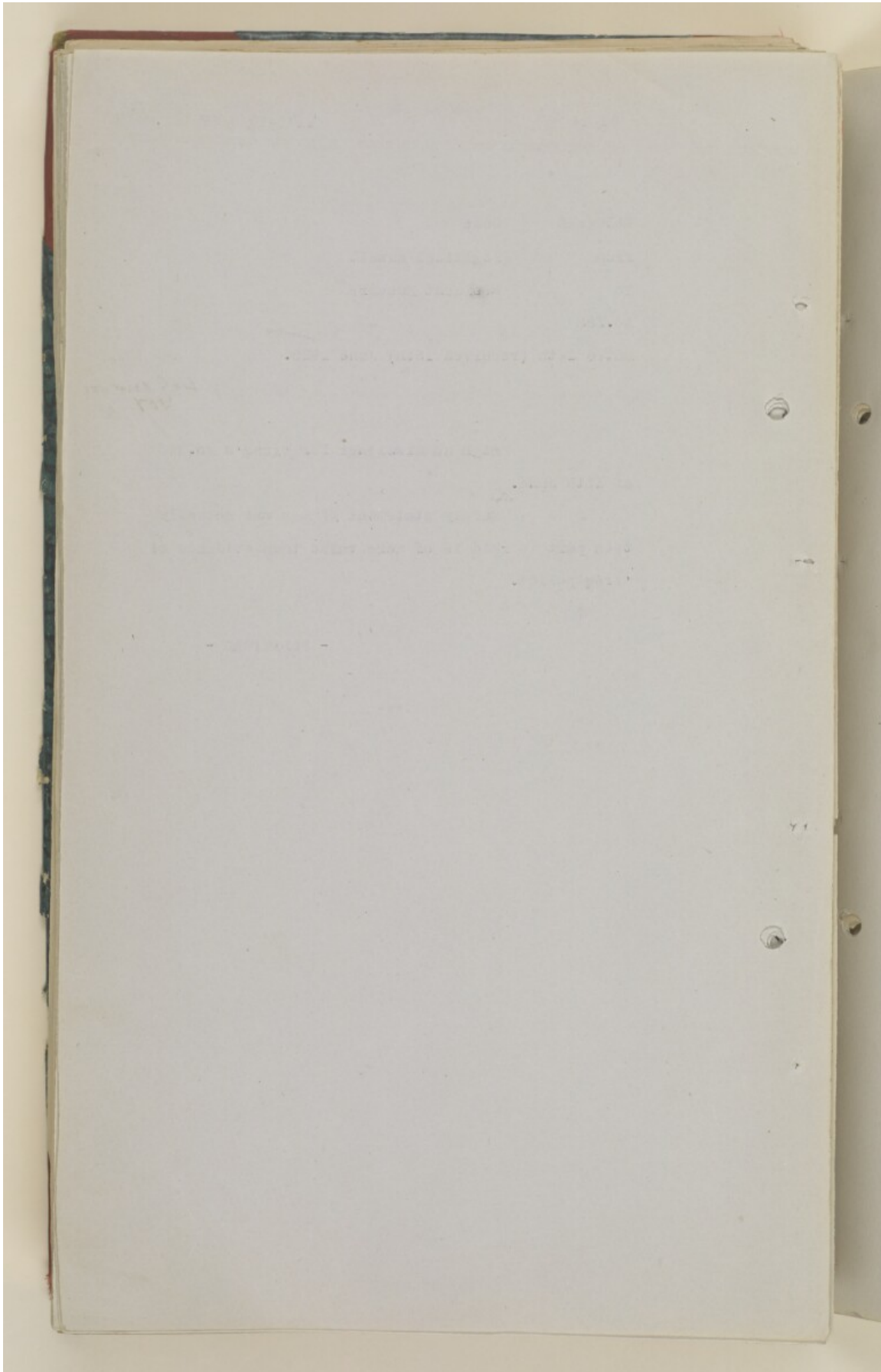


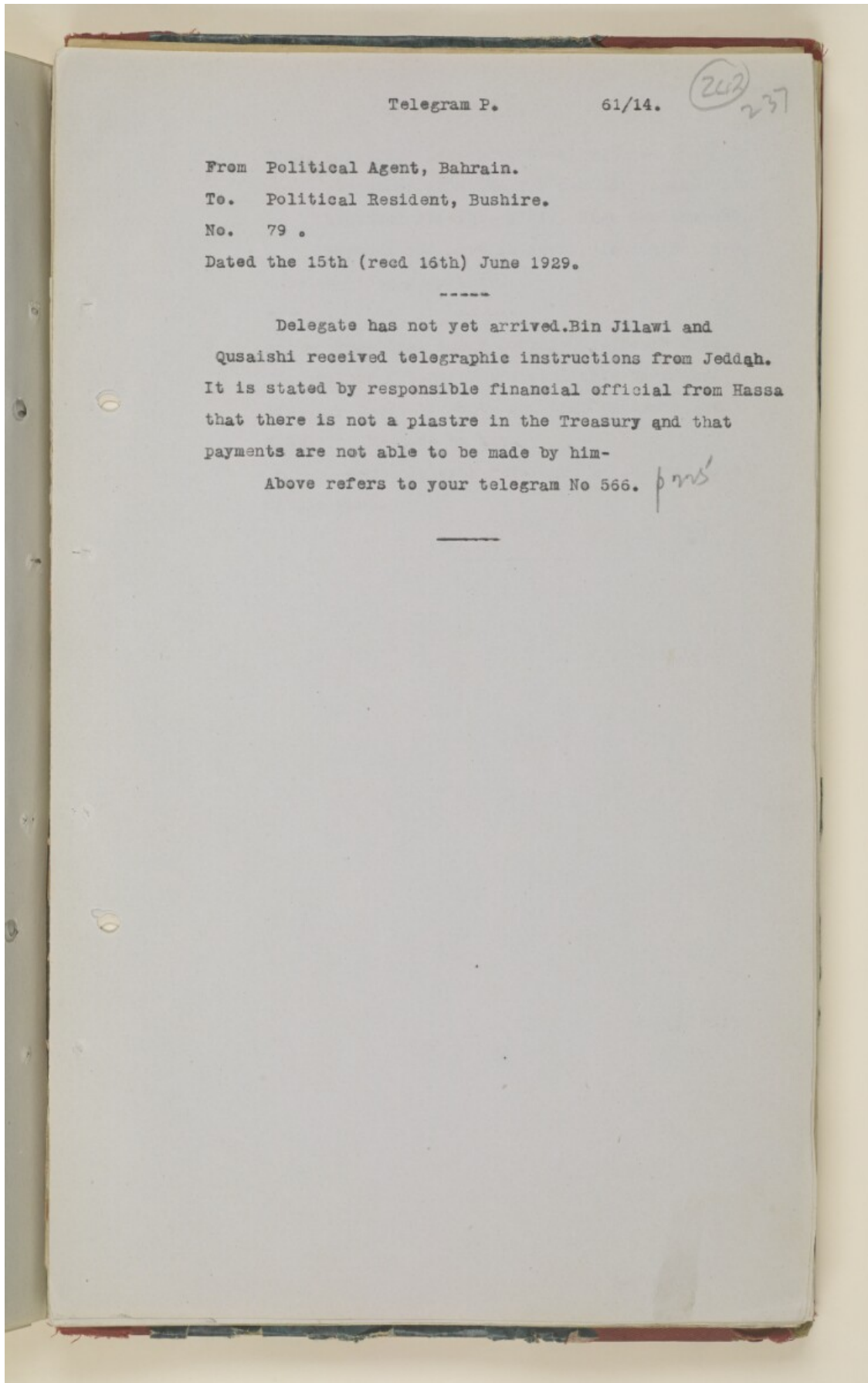


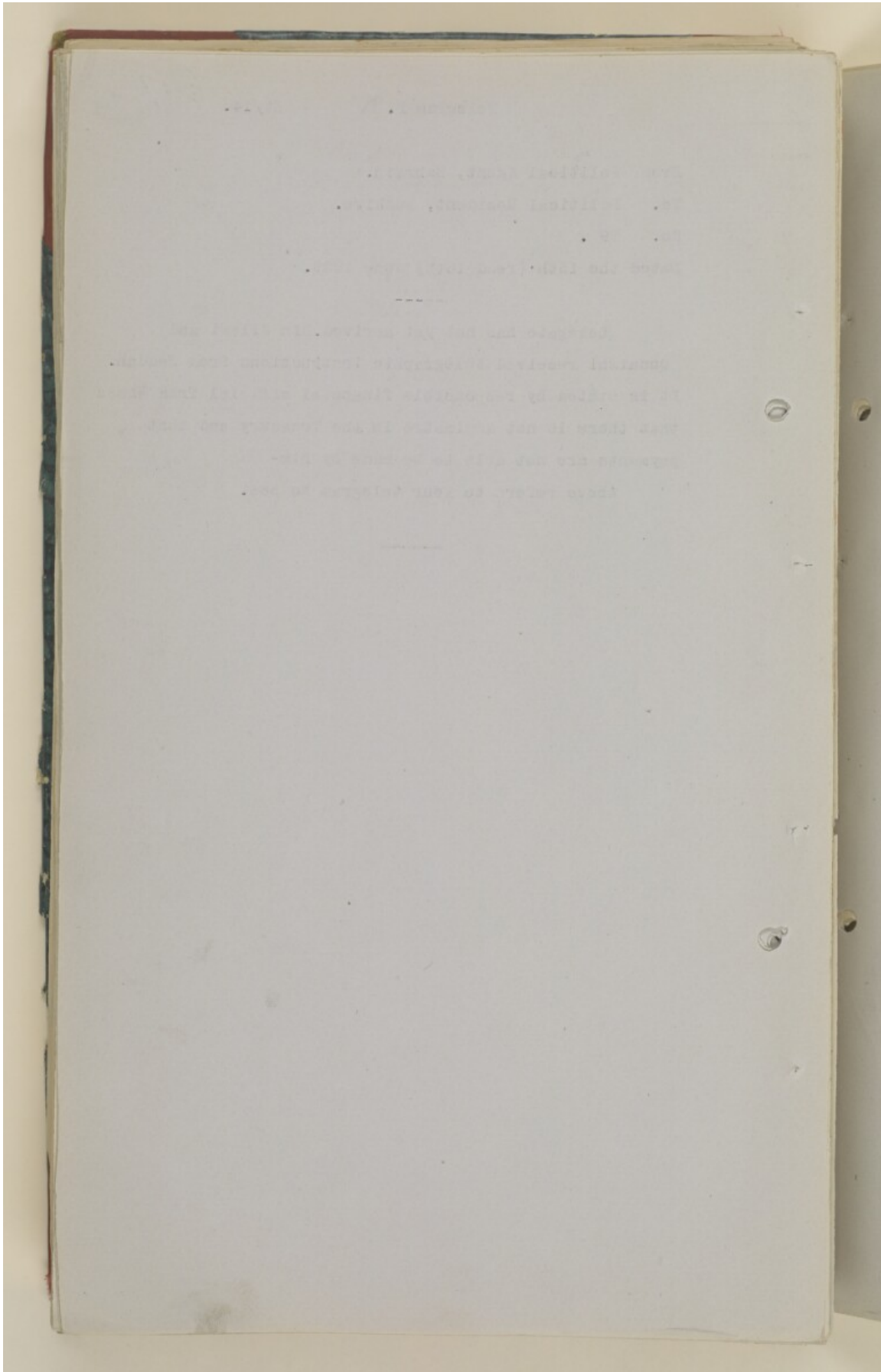


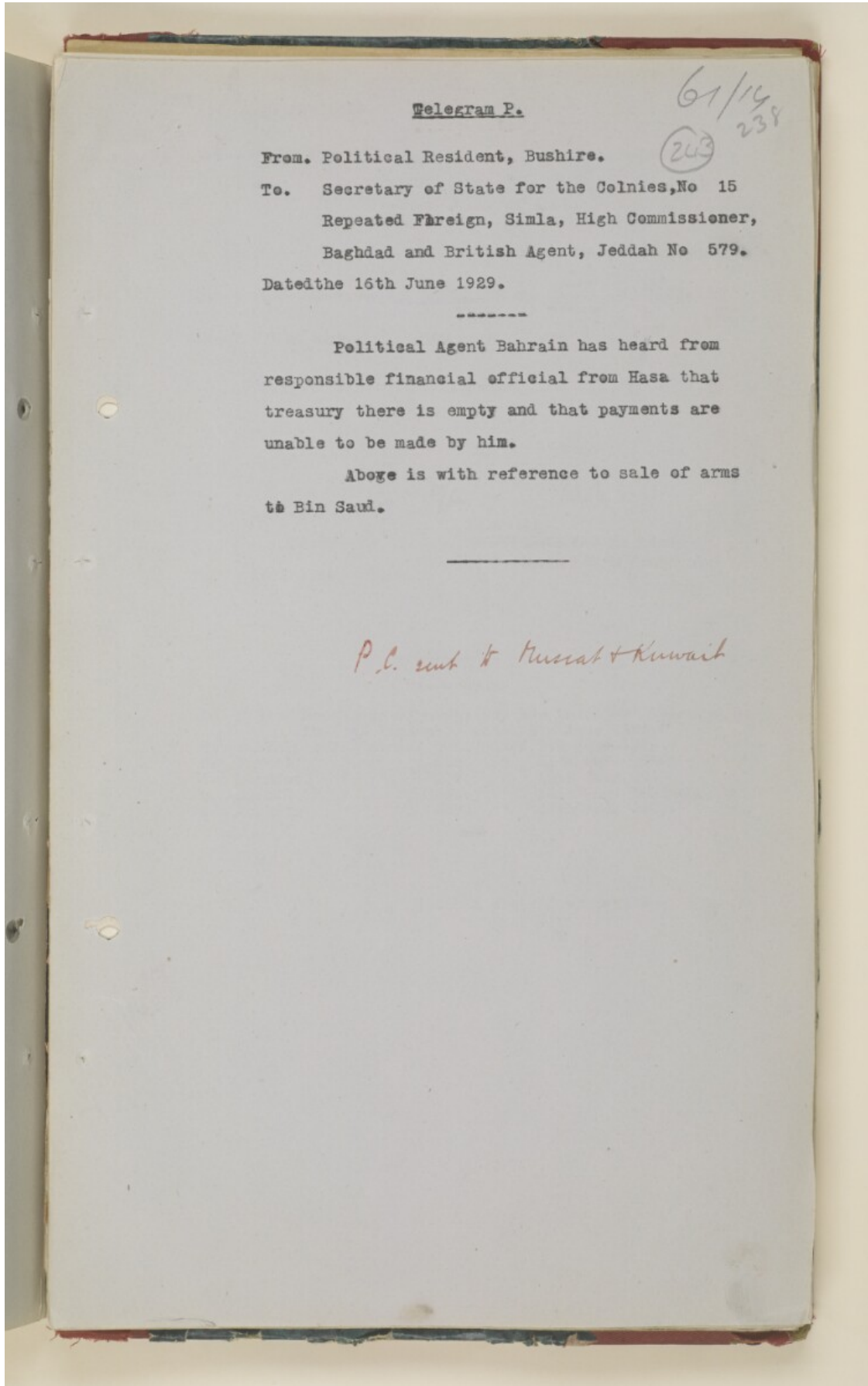




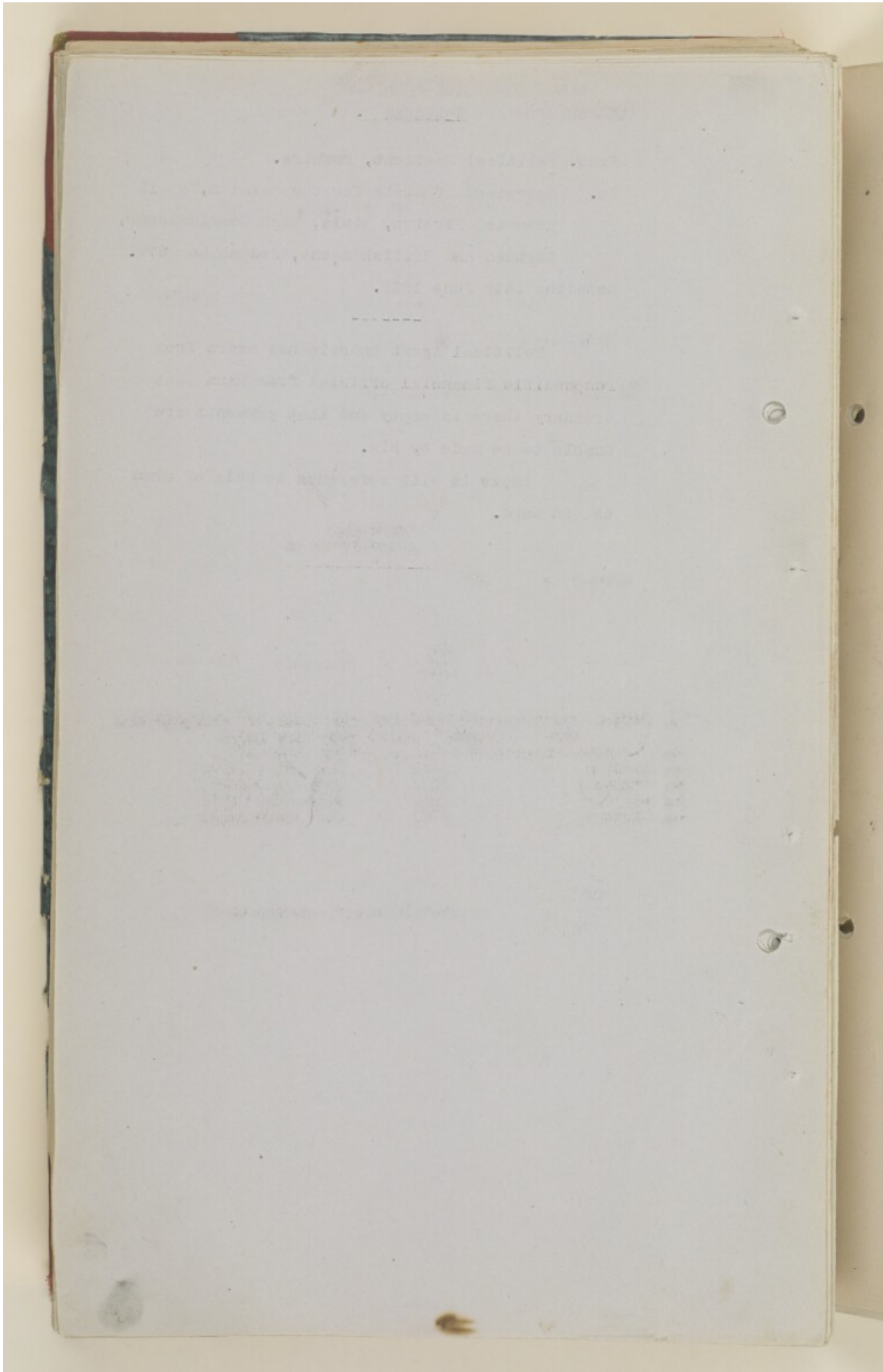


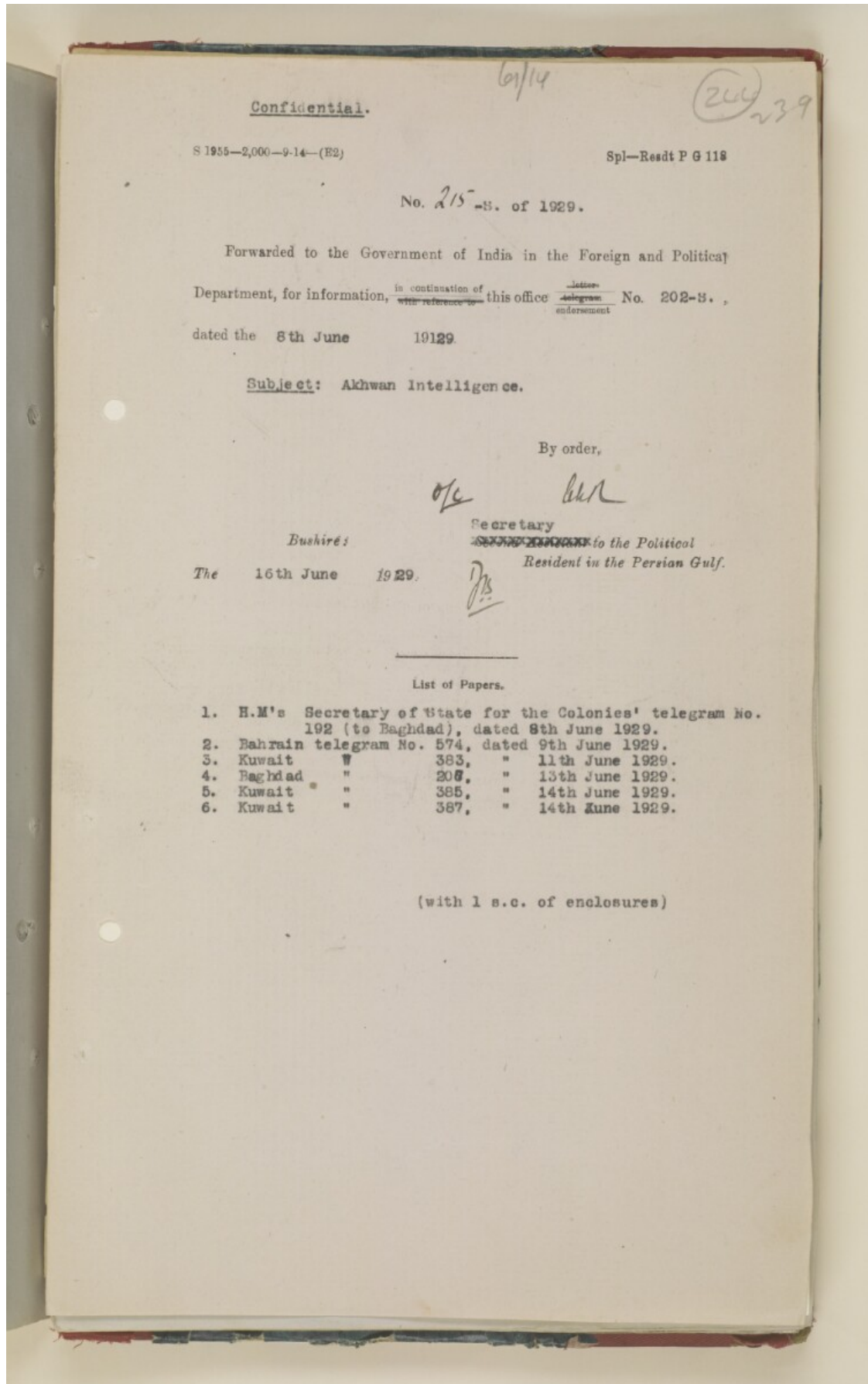


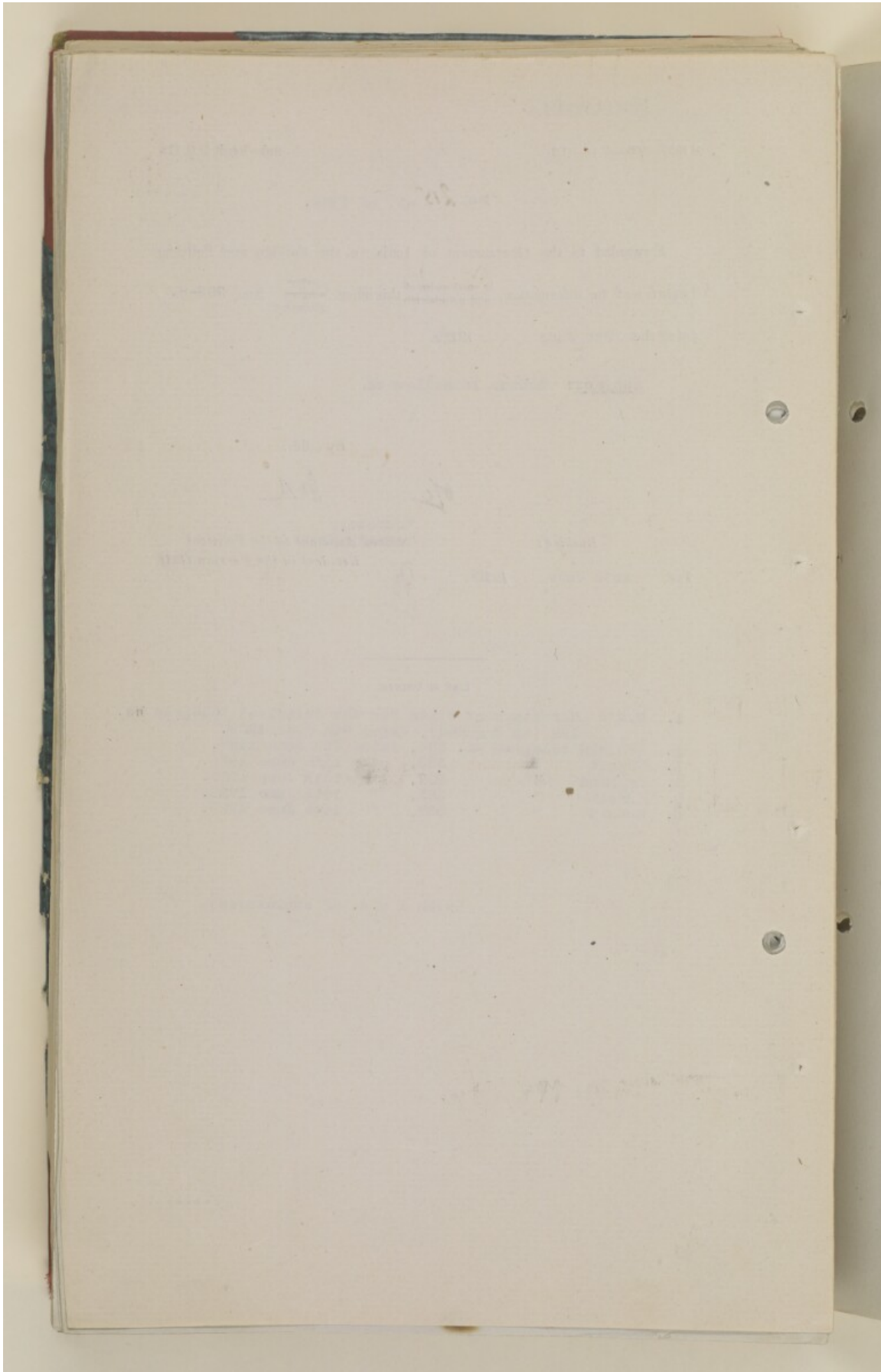
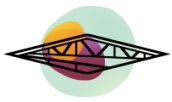


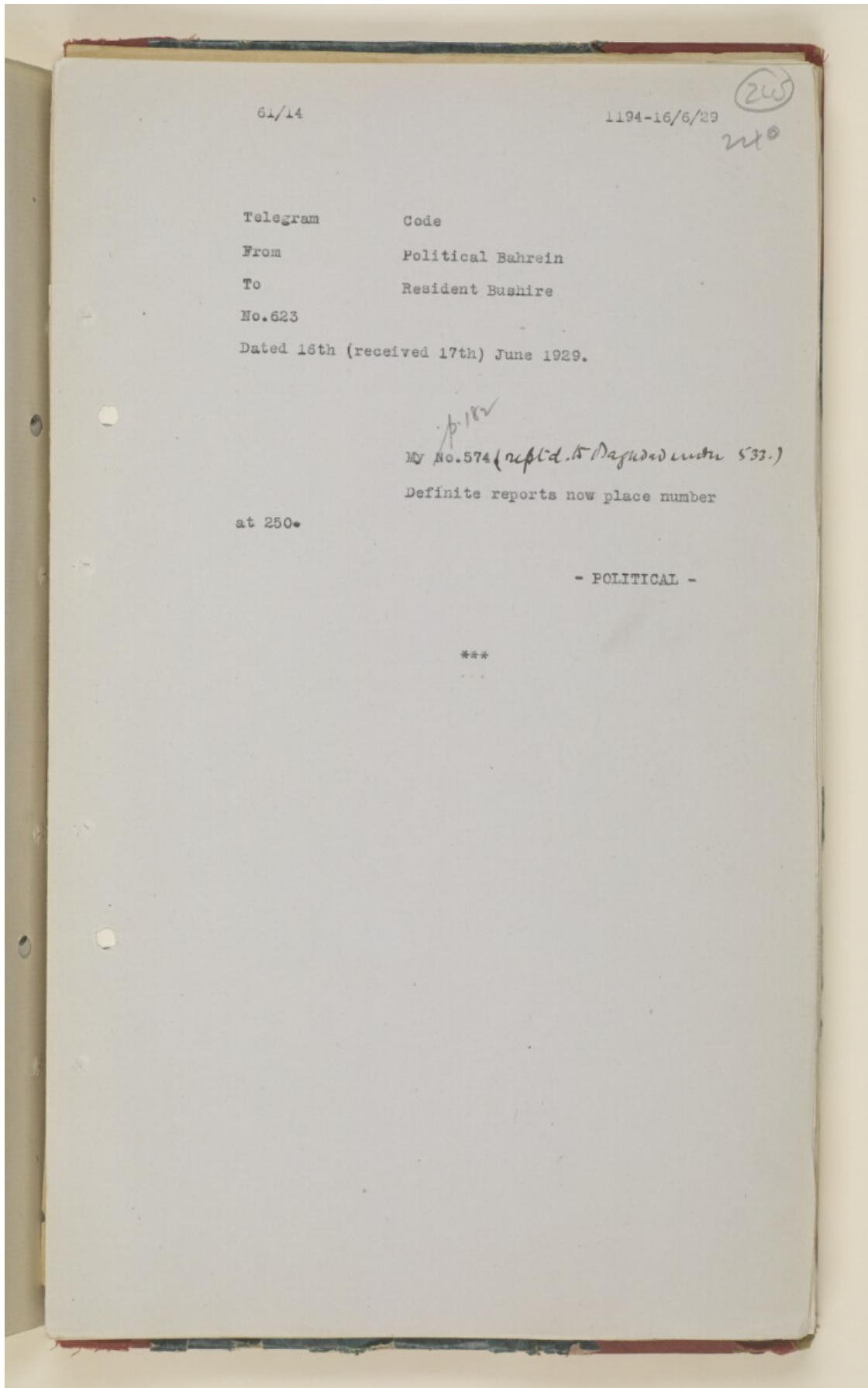
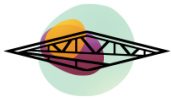








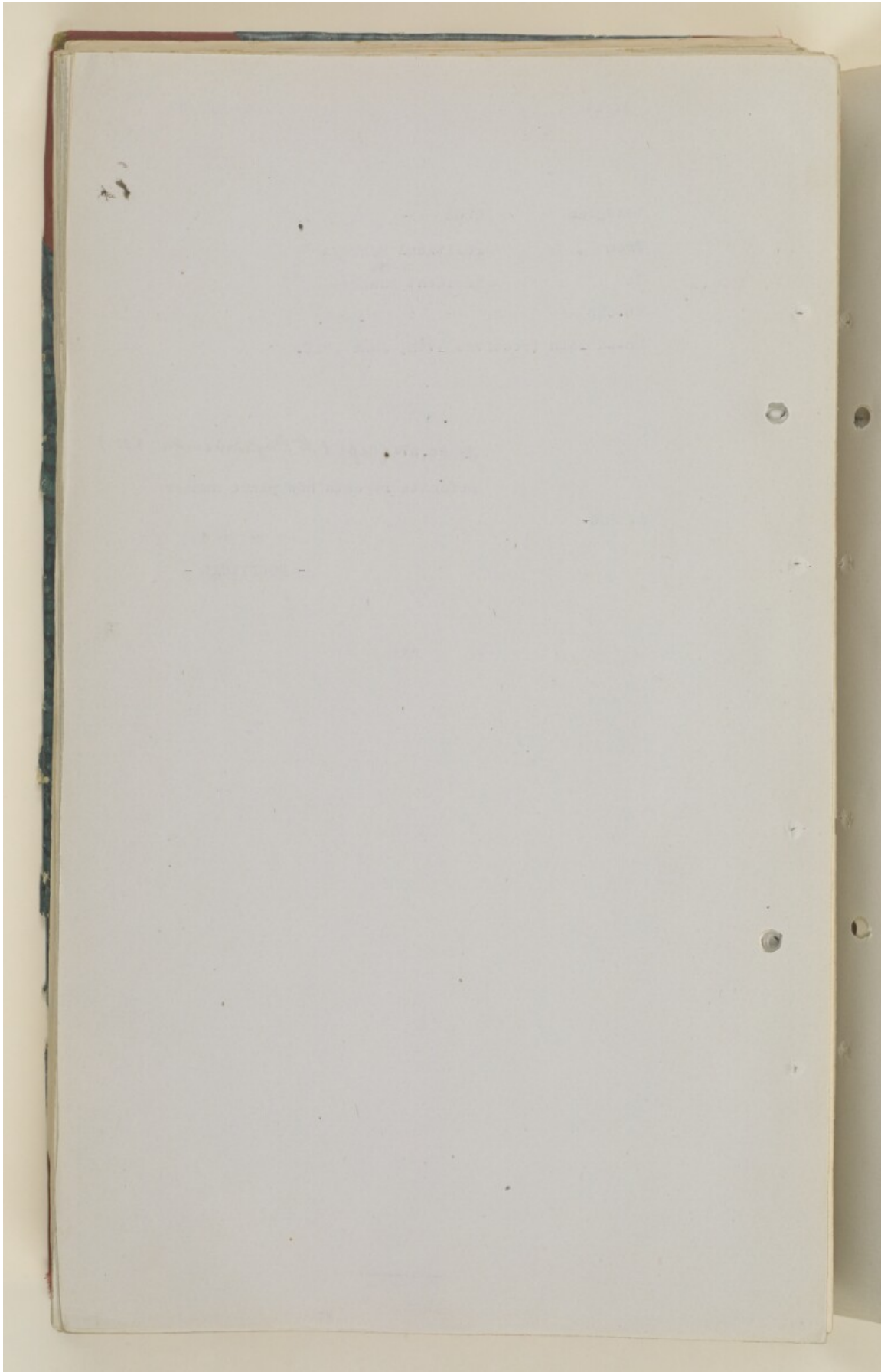


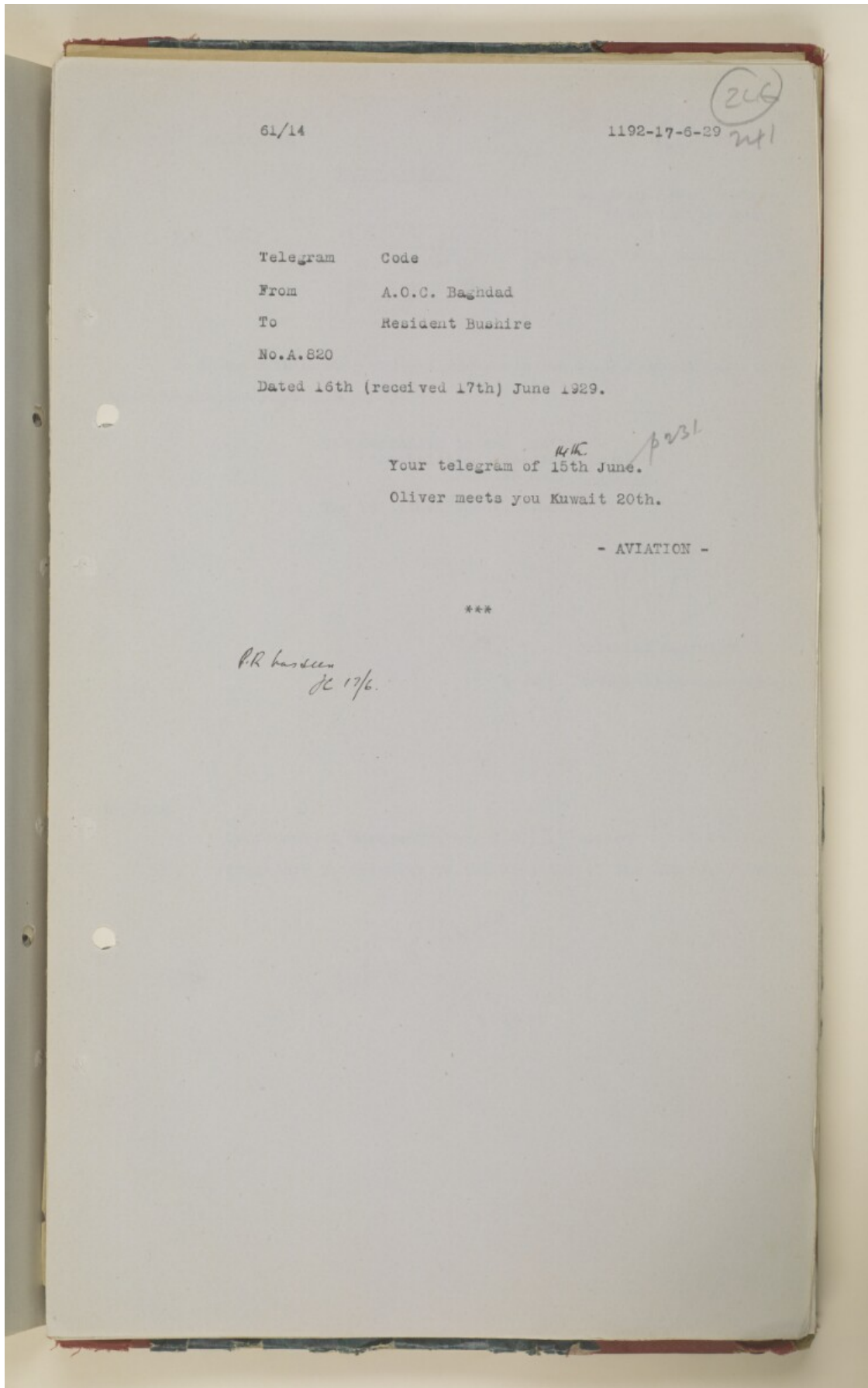


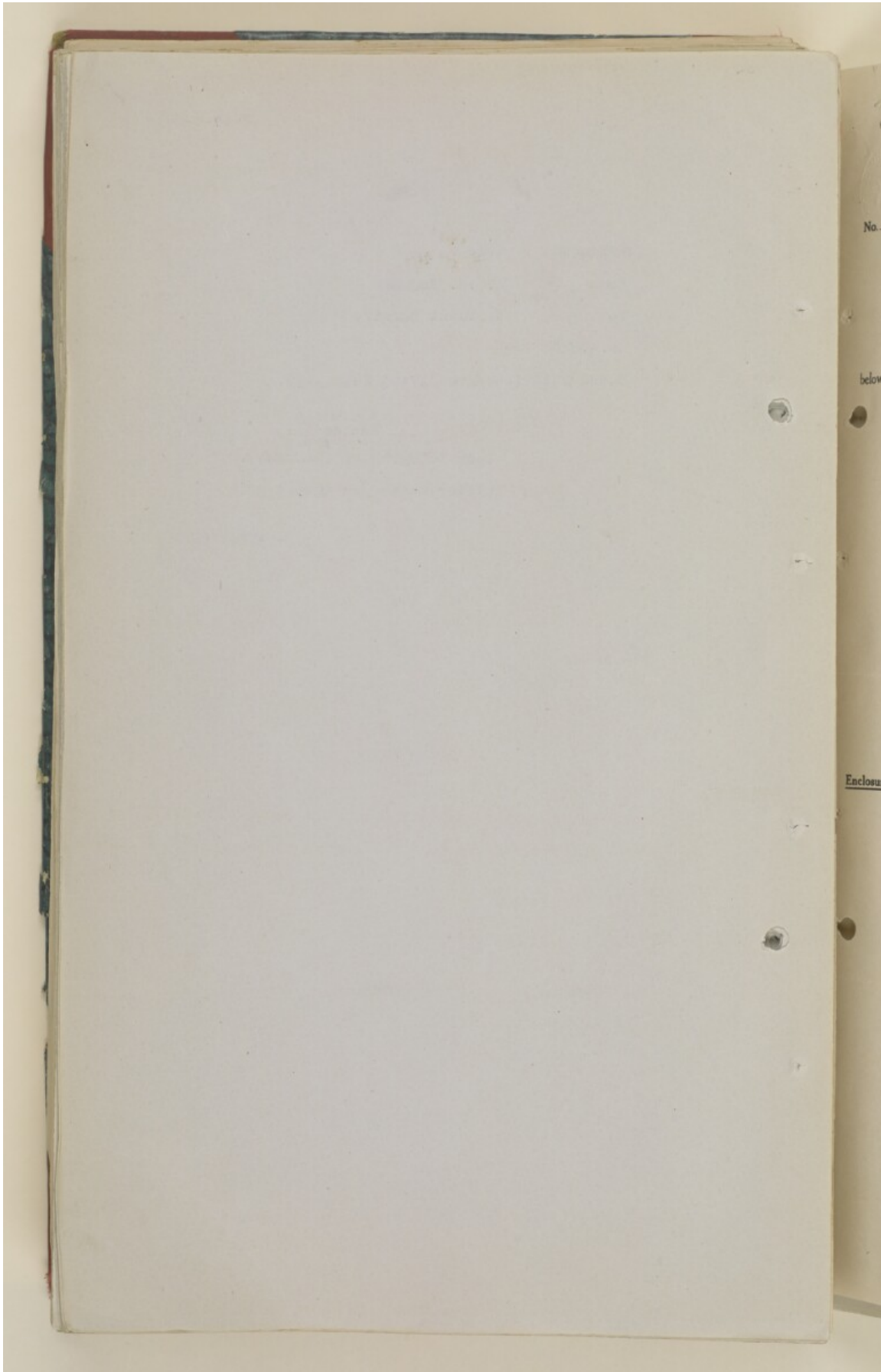




"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٢٤٥ ظ] (٧٠٠/٥٠٠)









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H. C. F. 16.

CONFIDENTIAL.

SECRETARIAT OF H. E. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR IRAQ

No. S.O. 1220

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.

Reg. No. 565

Date 17.6.29

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

Baghdad, 13<sup>th</sup> June, 1929.

By direction of His Excellency the High Commissioner for Iraq, a copy of correspondence as marked below is forwarded with compliments to :—

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

The Political Agent, Kuwait.

*[Signature]*

Oriental Secretary

to H. E. The High Commissioner for Iraq.

Enclosures :-

Confidential memorandum No. S.O. 1219 dated 13-6-29, from this Secretariat to the Ministry of the Interior, Baghdad.

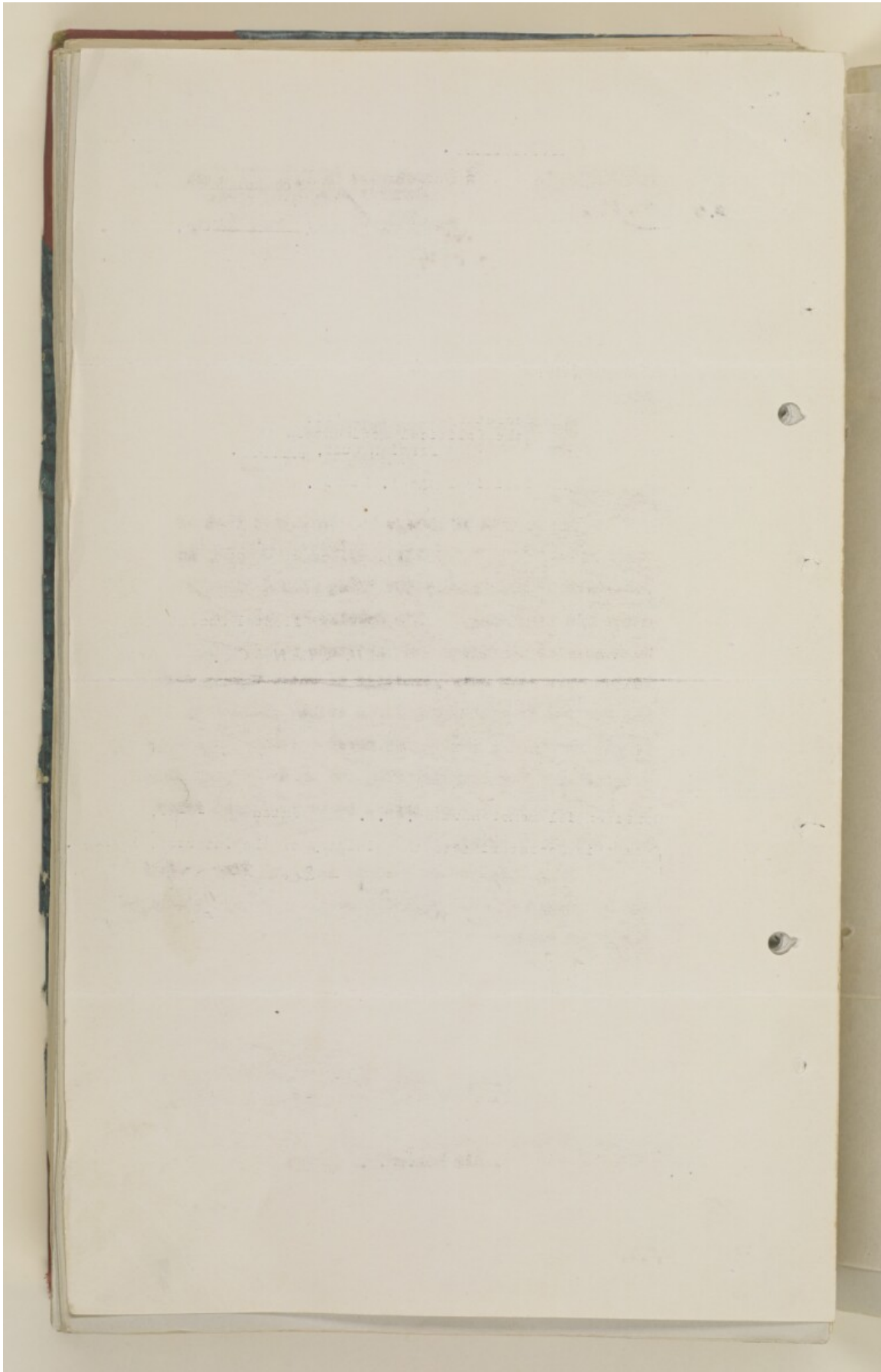
*sent to Kuwait - see 219-S-9 17/6/29*

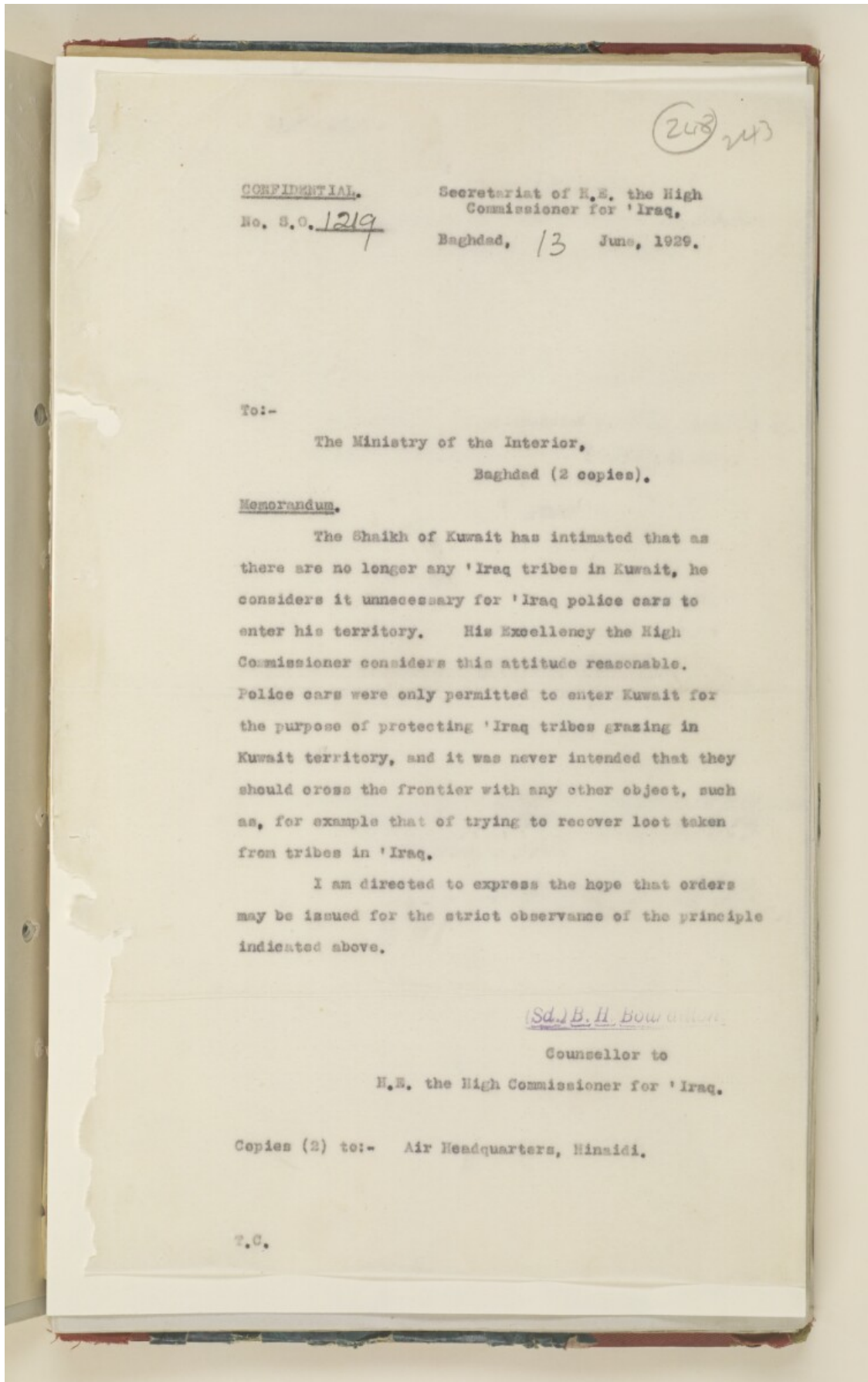
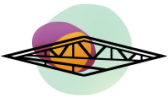
*(send) copy to Kuwait - see 219-S-9 17/6/29*

*Ch 17/6/29*

T.C.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. S.O. 1219

Secretariat of H.E. the High  
Commissioner for 'Iraq.

Baghdad, 13 June, 1929.

To:-

The Ministry of the Interior,  
Baghdad (2 copies).

Memorandum.

The Shaikh of Kuwait has intimated that as there are no longer any 'Iraq tribes in Kuwait, he considers it unnecessary for 'Iraq police cars to enter his territory. His Excellency the High Commissioner considers this attitude reasonable. Police cars were only permitted to enter Kuwait for the purpose of protecting 'Iraq tribes grazing in Kuwait territory, and it was never intended that they should cross the frontier with any other object, such as, for example that of trying to recover loot taken from tribes in 'Iraq.

I am directed to express the hope that orders may be issued for the strict observance of the principle indicated above.

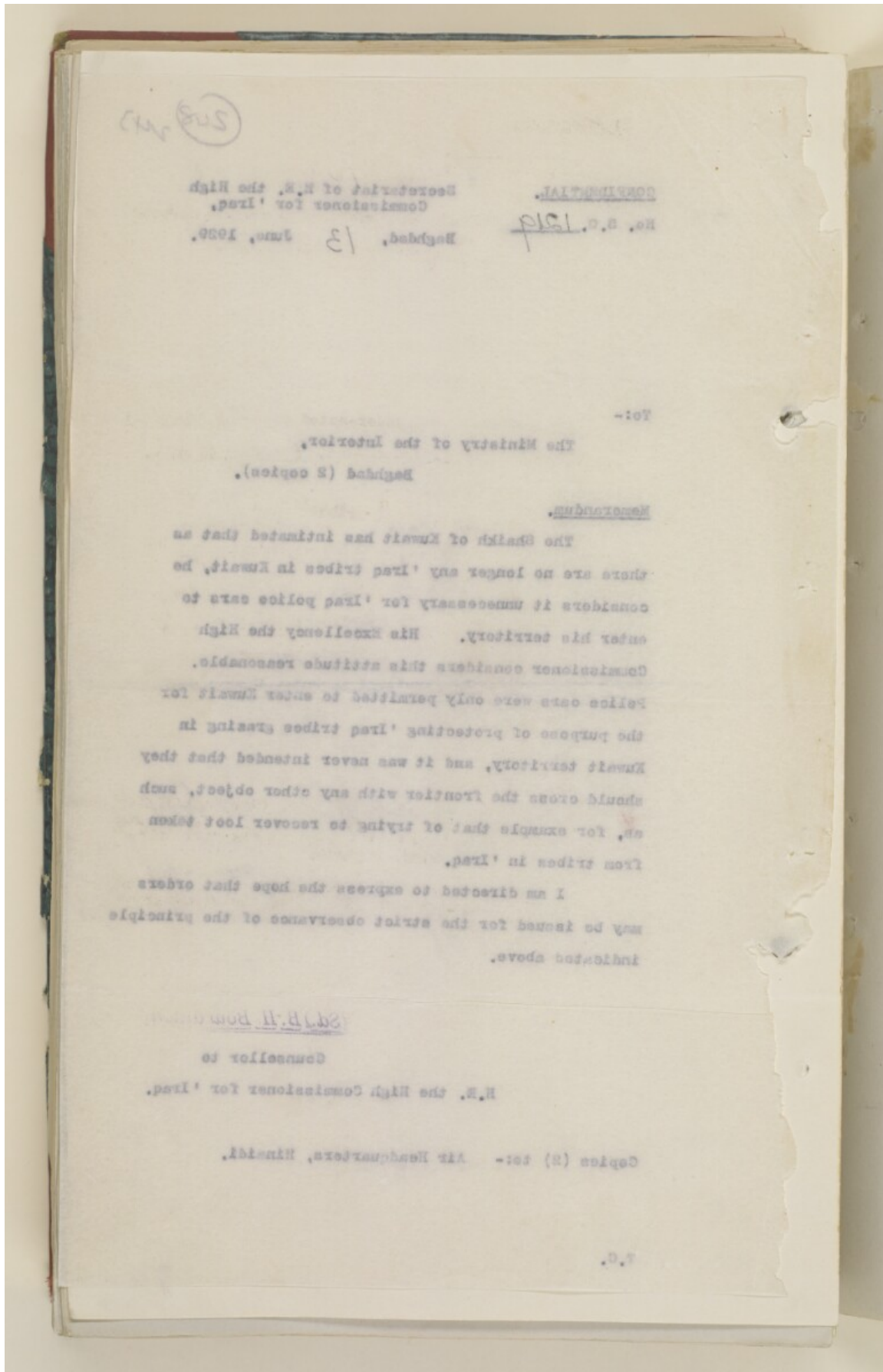
(Sd.) B. H. Bowdler

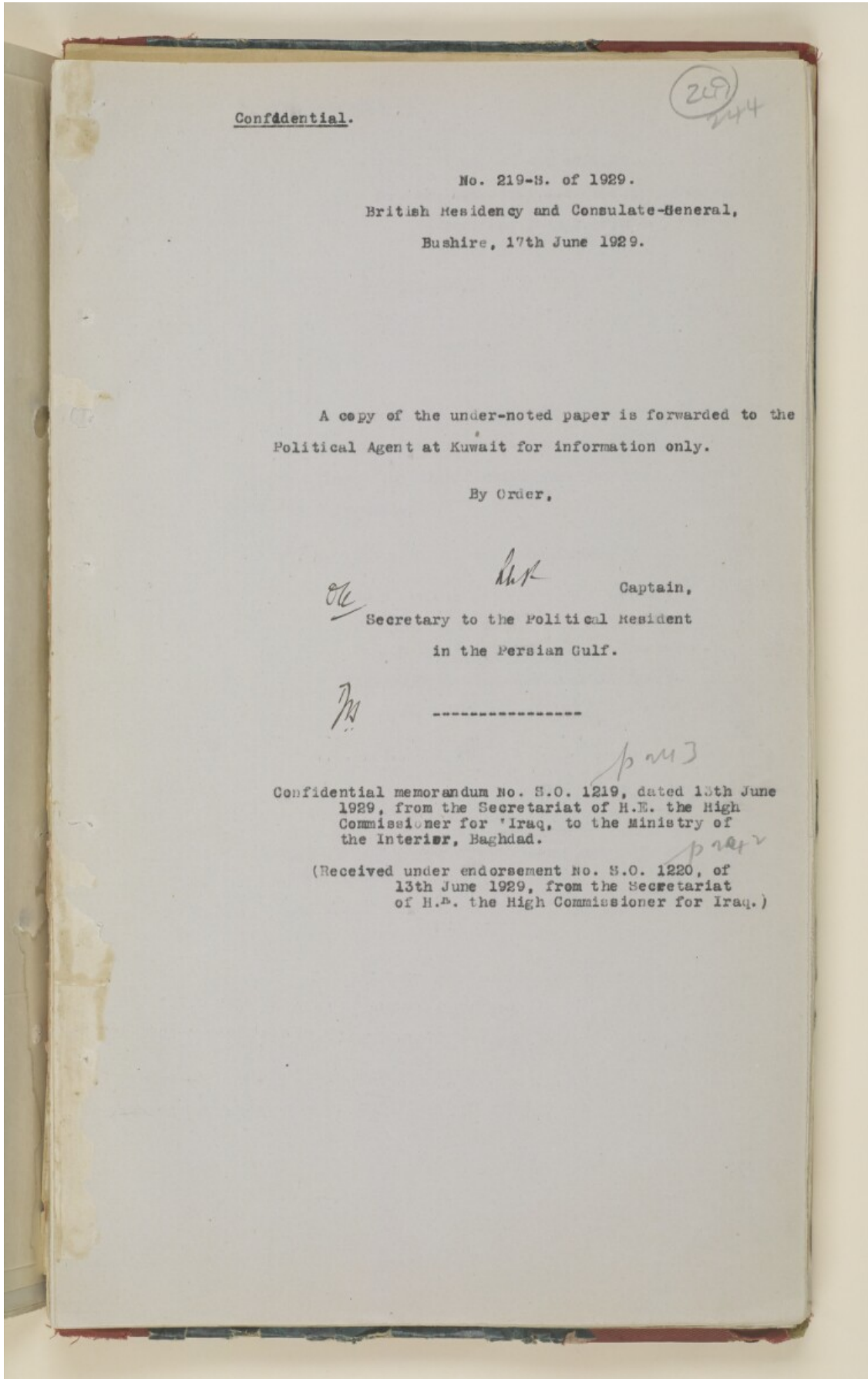
Counsellor to

H.E. the High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

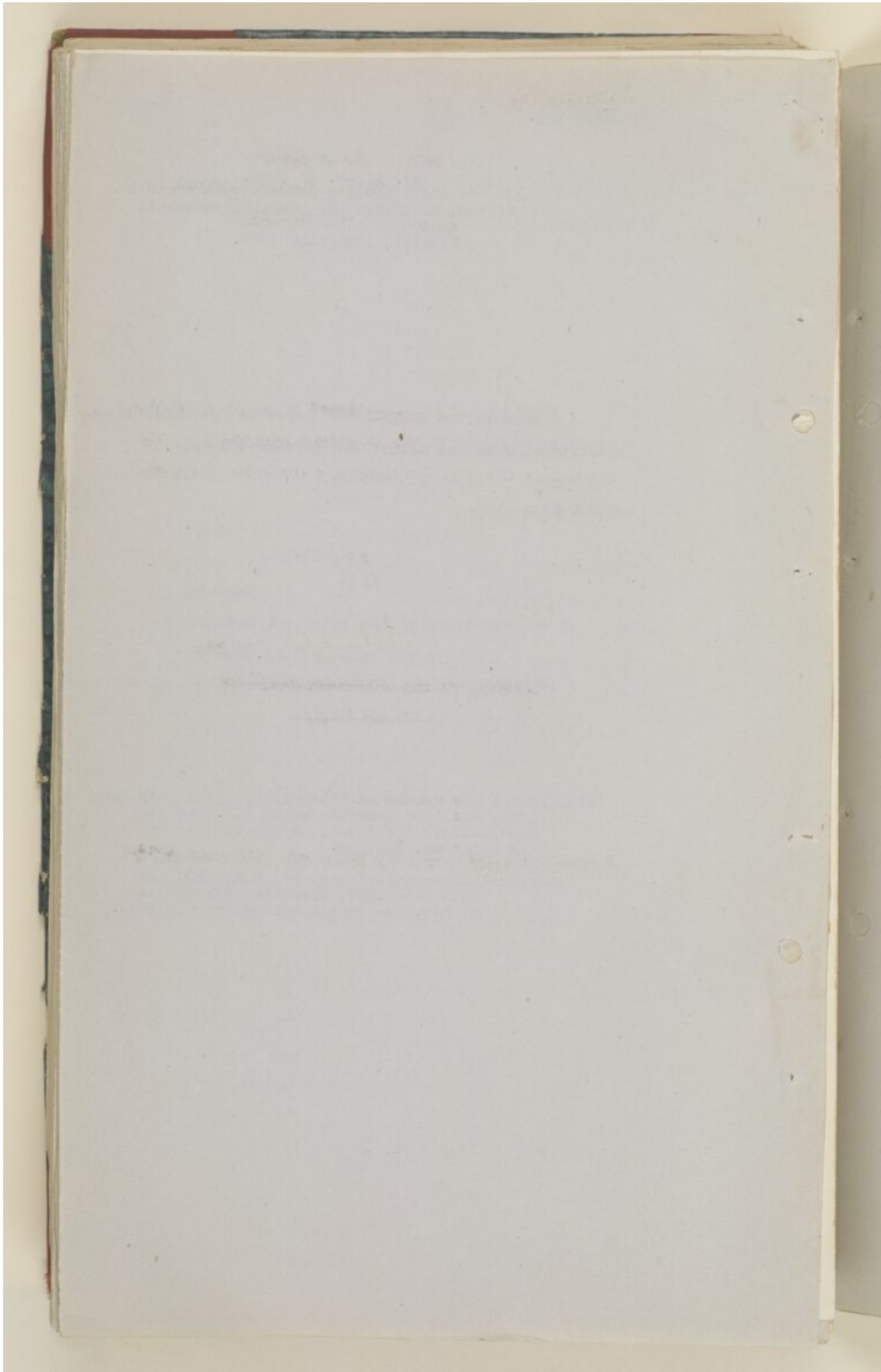
Copies (2) to:- Air Headquarters, Hinaidi.

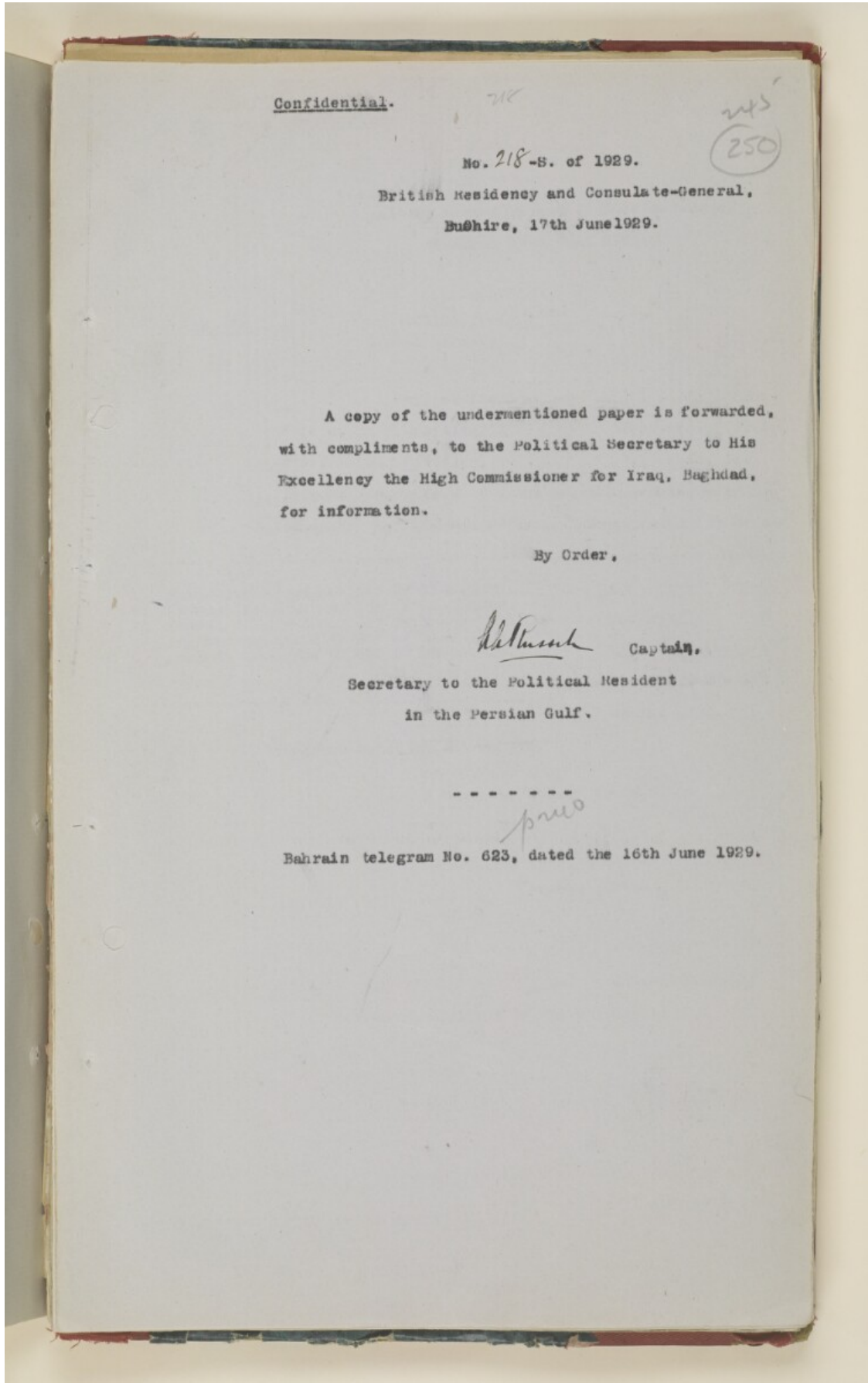
T.C.

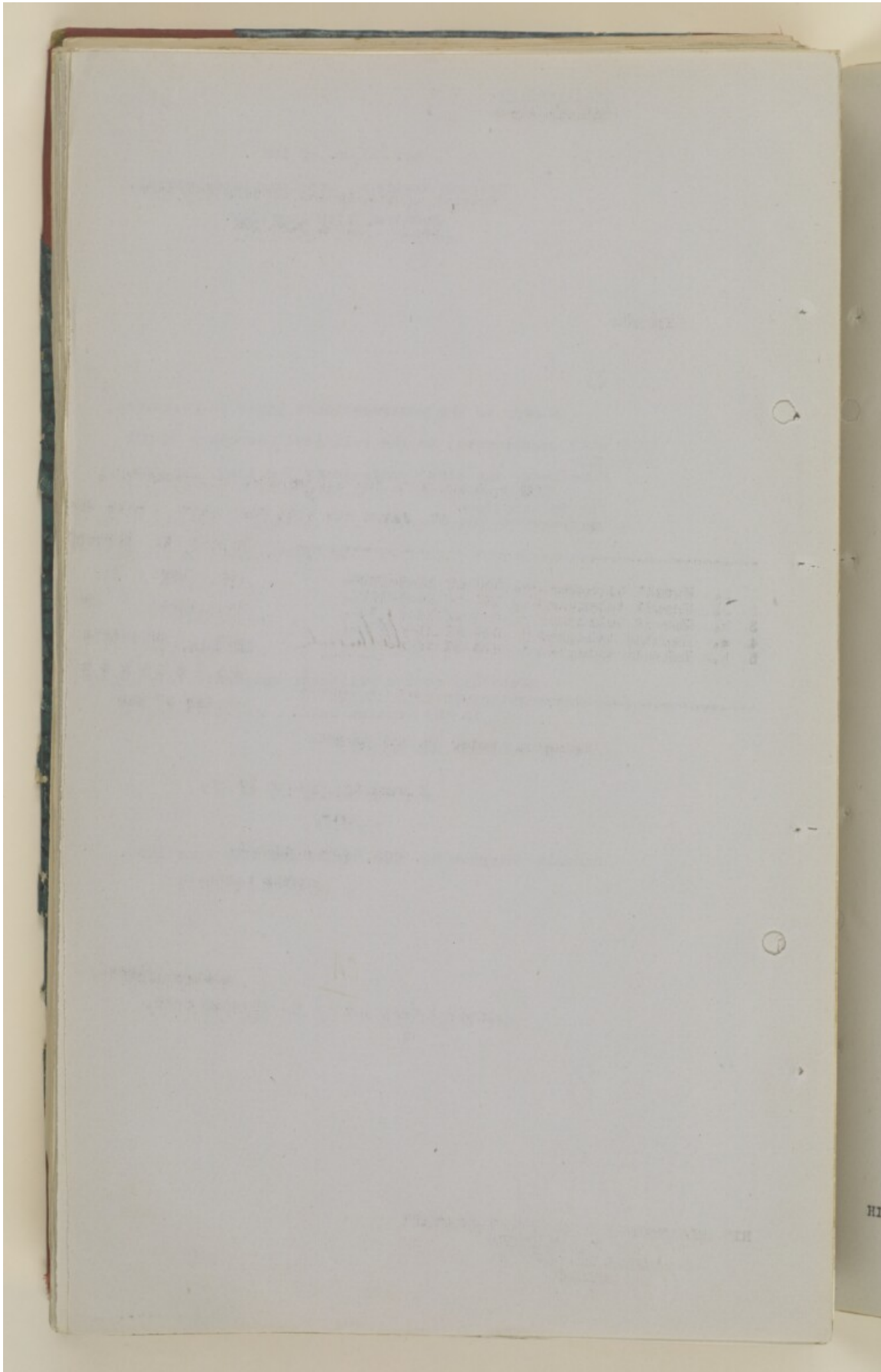


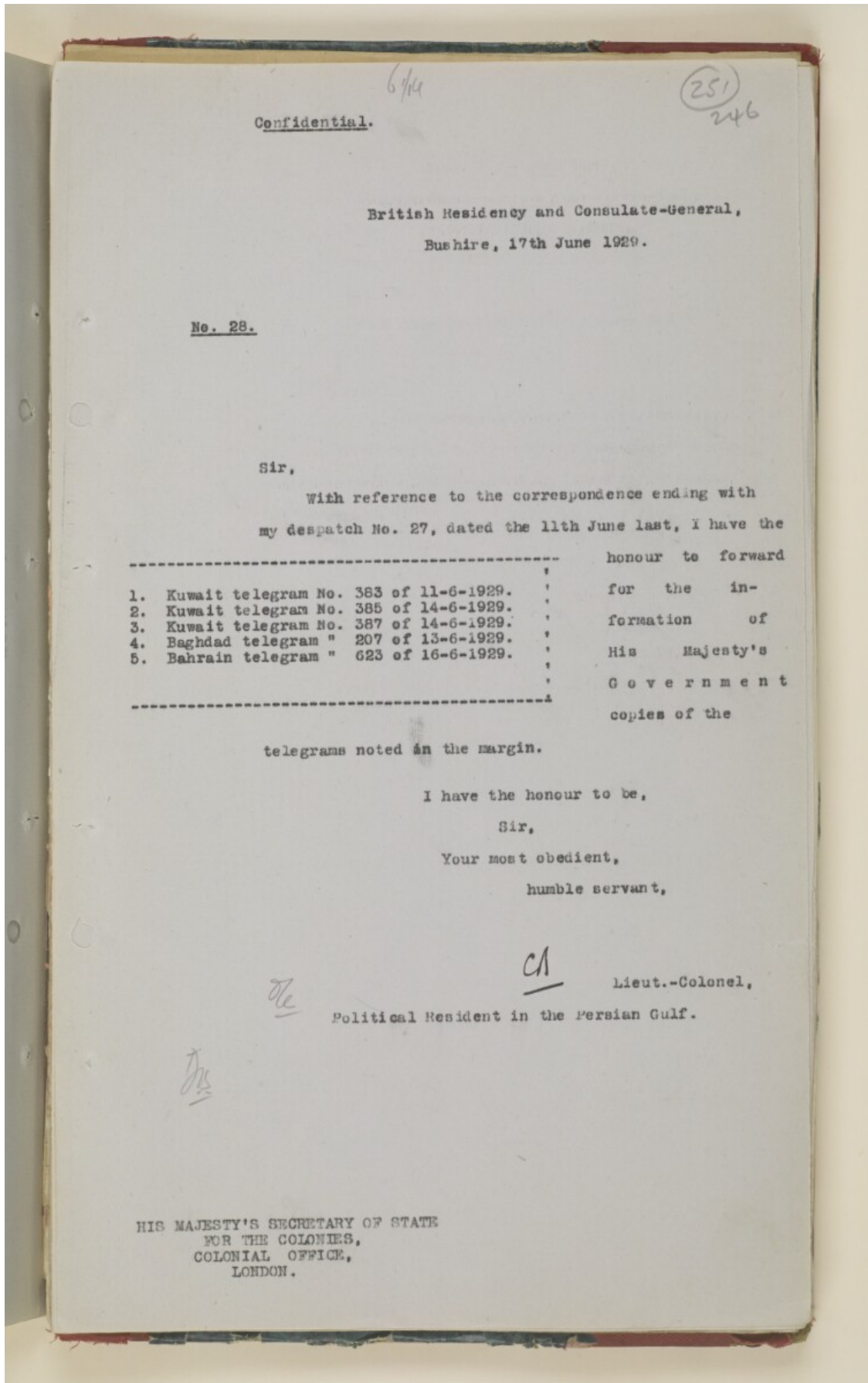












Confidential.

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, 17th June 1929.

No. 28.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with  
my despatch No. 27, dated the 11th June last, I have the

|                                          |                     |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| -----                                    | honour to forward   |
| 1. Kuwait telegram No. 383 of 11-6-1929. | '                   |
| 2. Kuwait telegram No. 385 of 14-6-1929. | '                   |
| 3. Kuwait telegram No. 387 of 14-6-1929. | '                   |
| 4. Baghdad telegram " 207 of 13-6-1929.  | '                   |
| 5. Bahrain telegram " 623 of 16-6-1929.  | '                   |
| -----                                    | '                   |
|                                          | G o v e r n m e n t |
|                                          | copies of the       |

telegrams noted in the margin.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

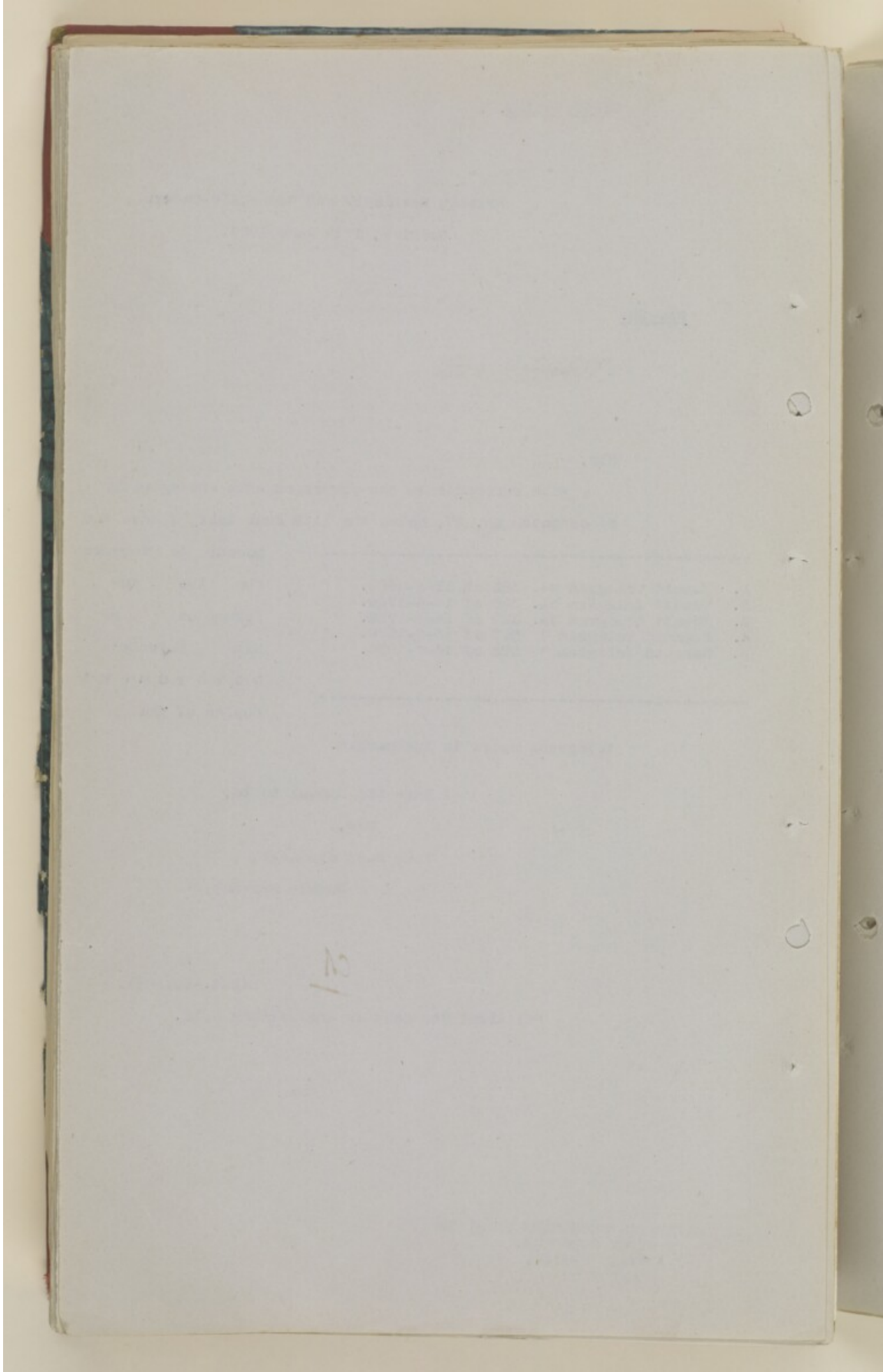
*CA*

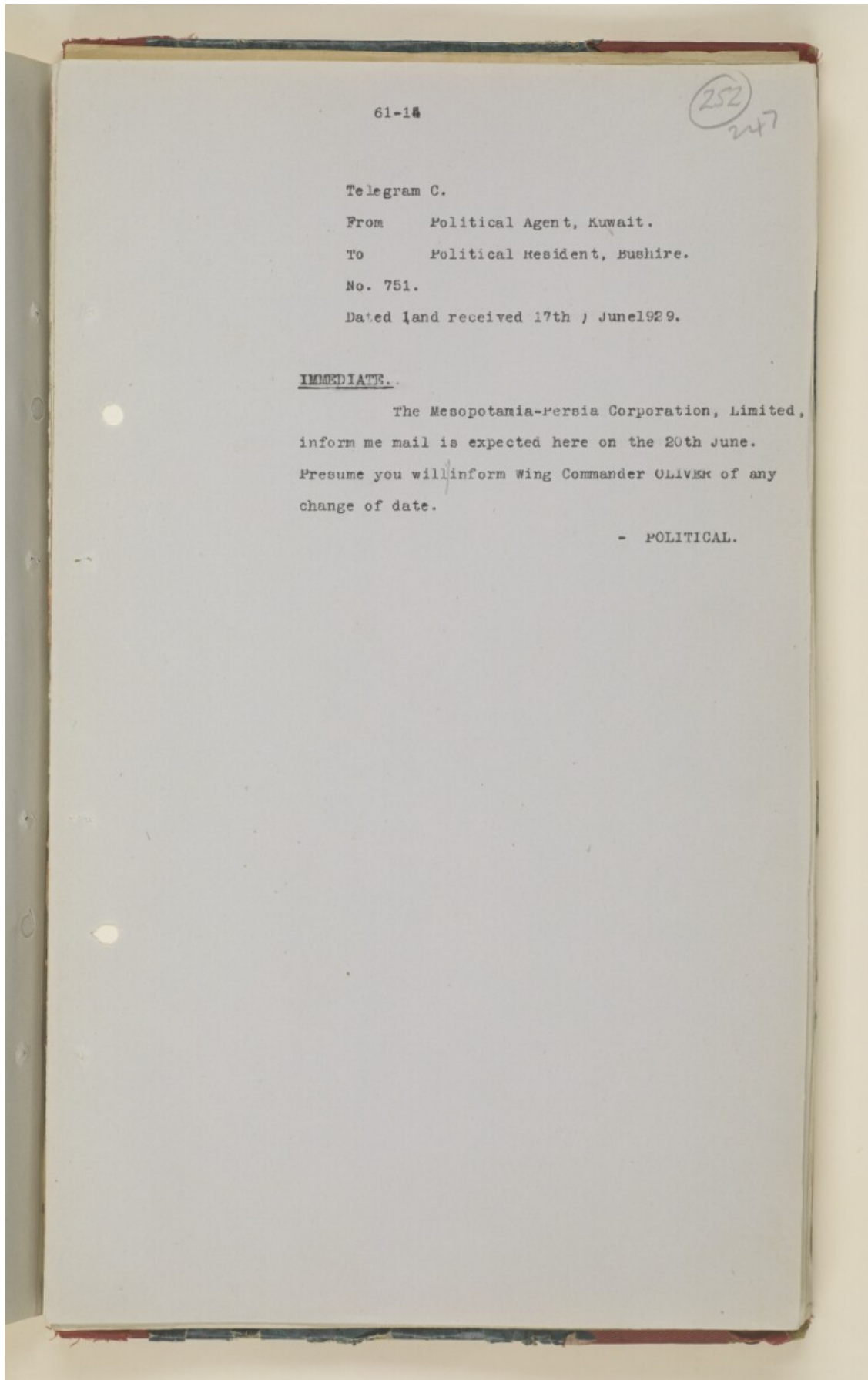
Lieut.-Colonel,

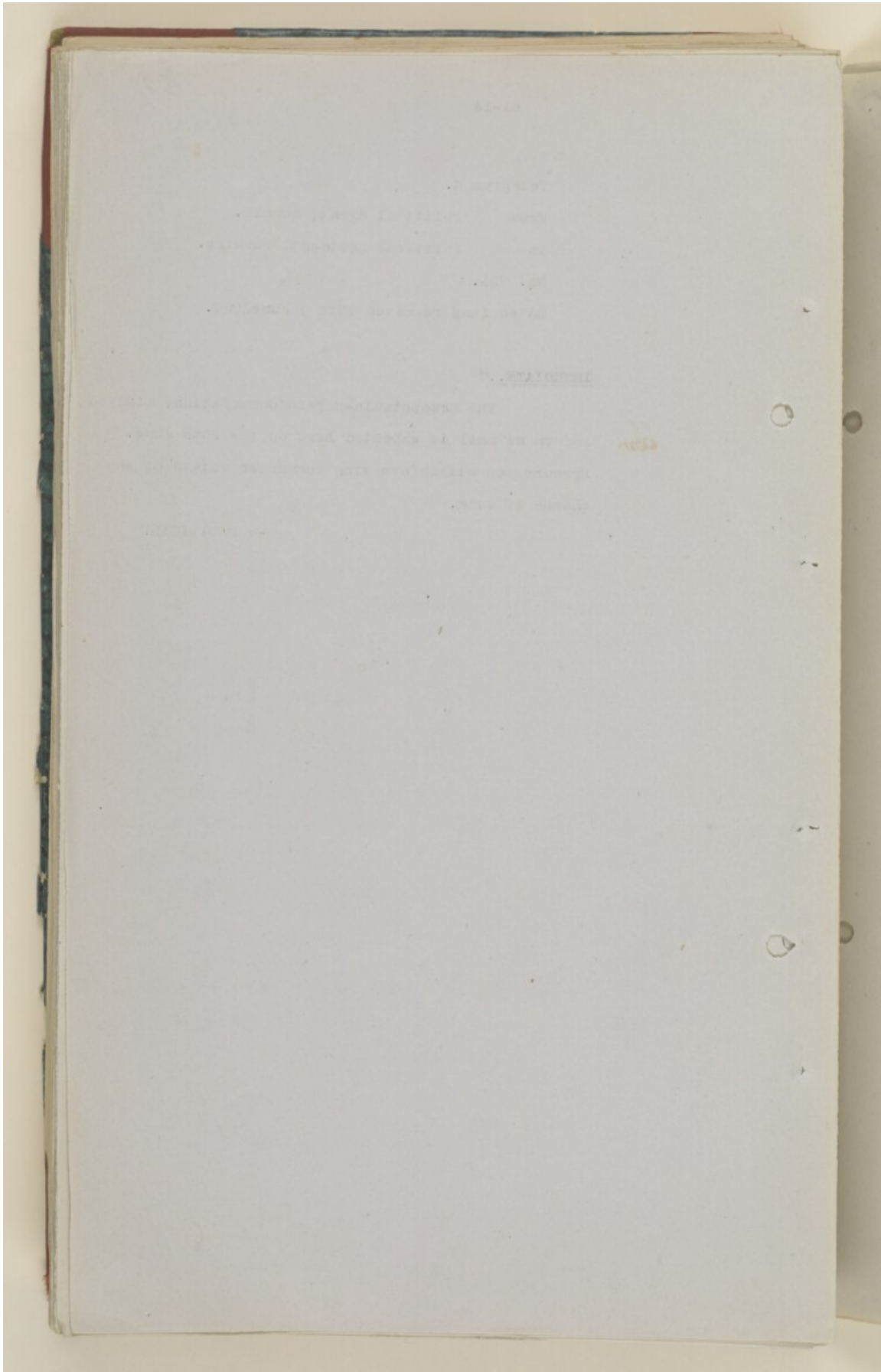
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

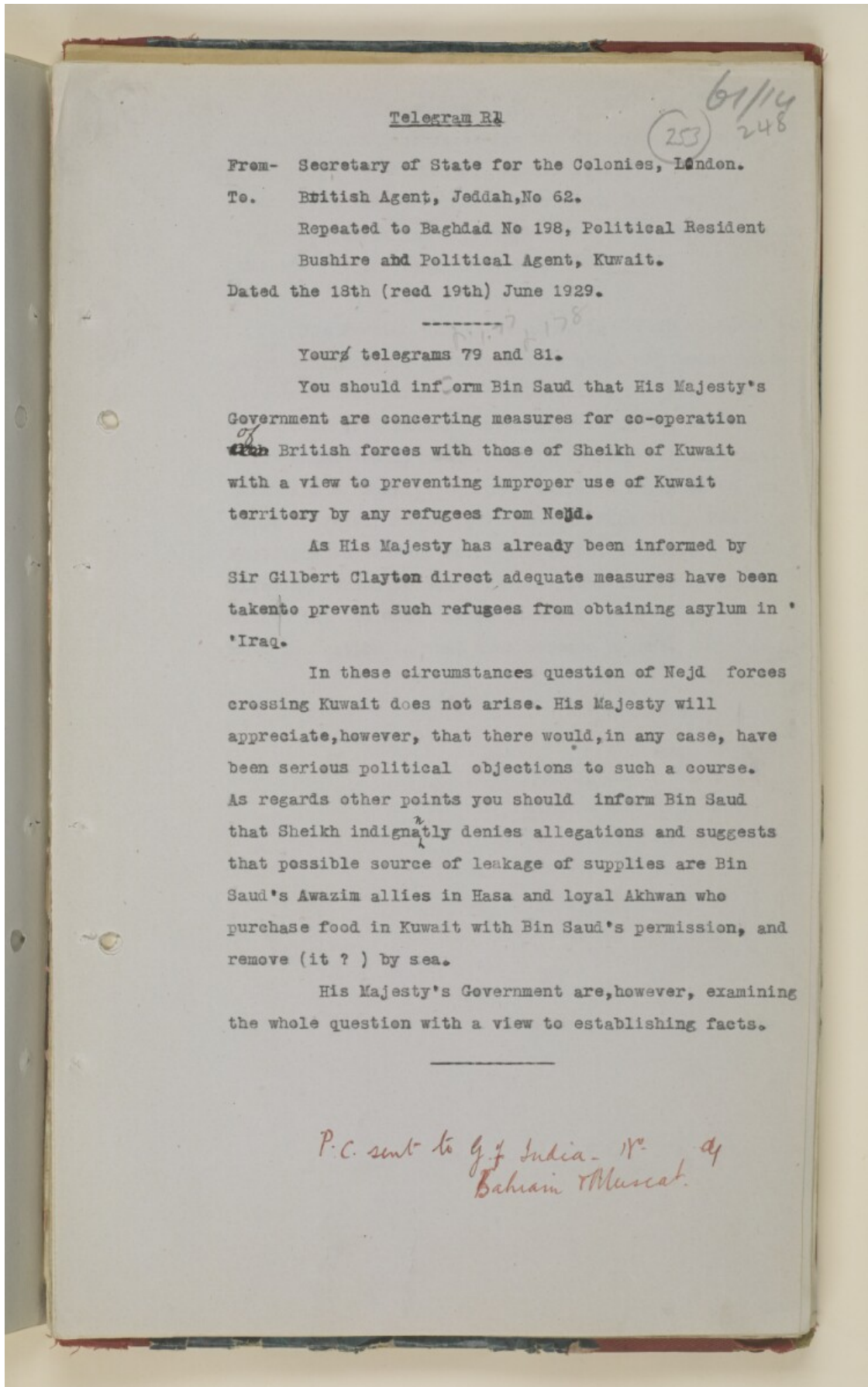
HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR THE COLONIES,  
COLONIAL OFFICE,  
LONDON.



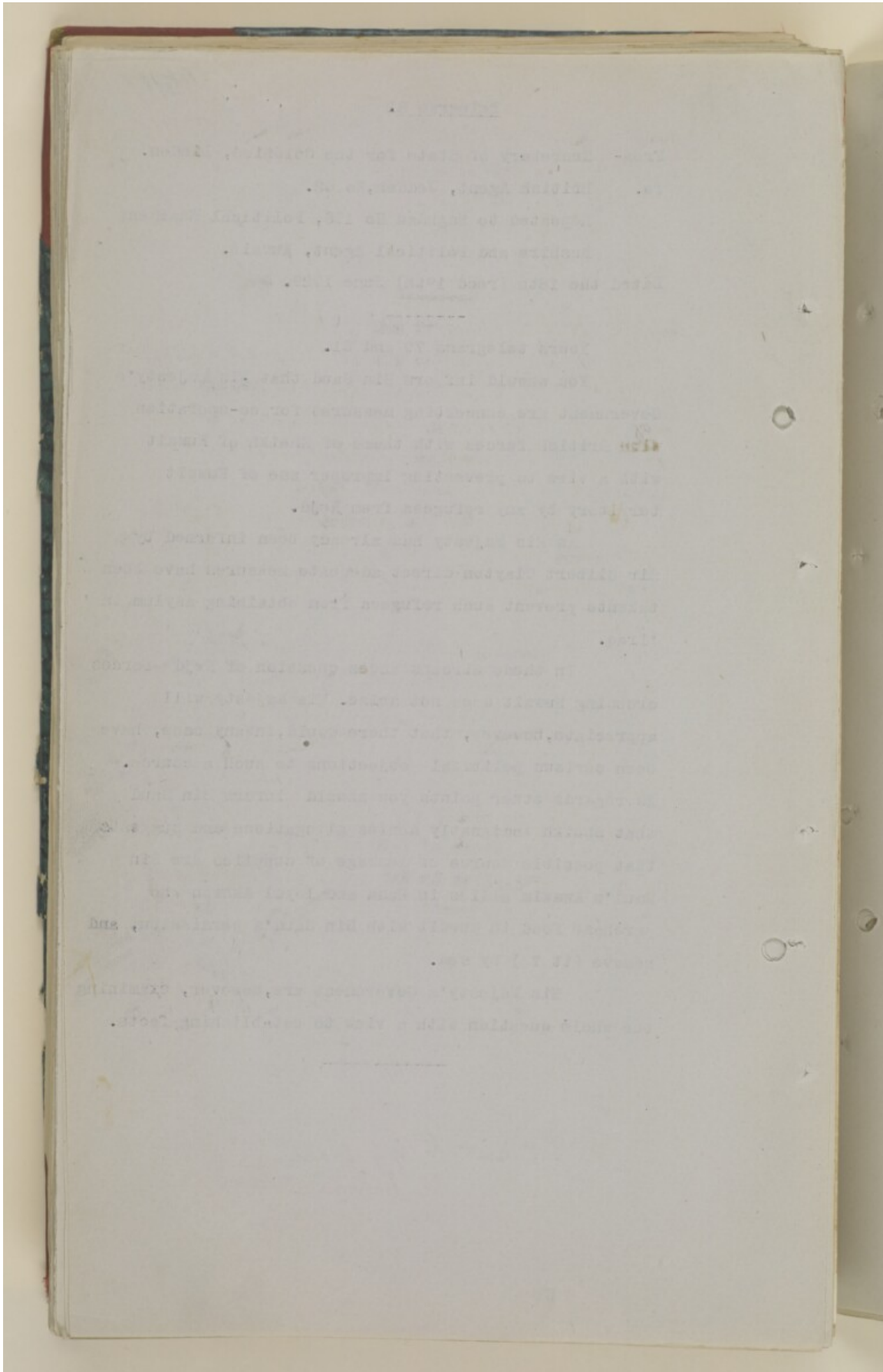


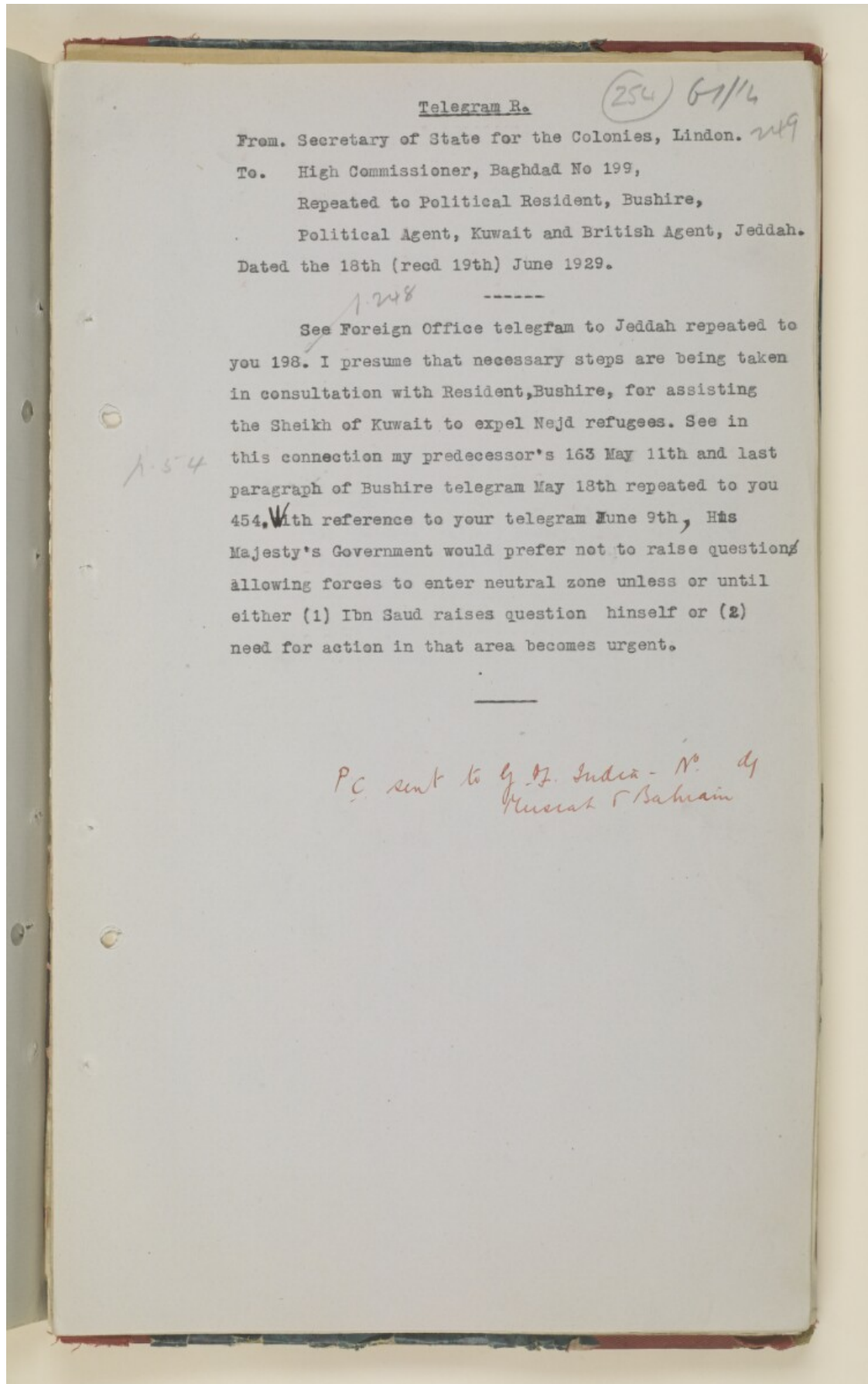


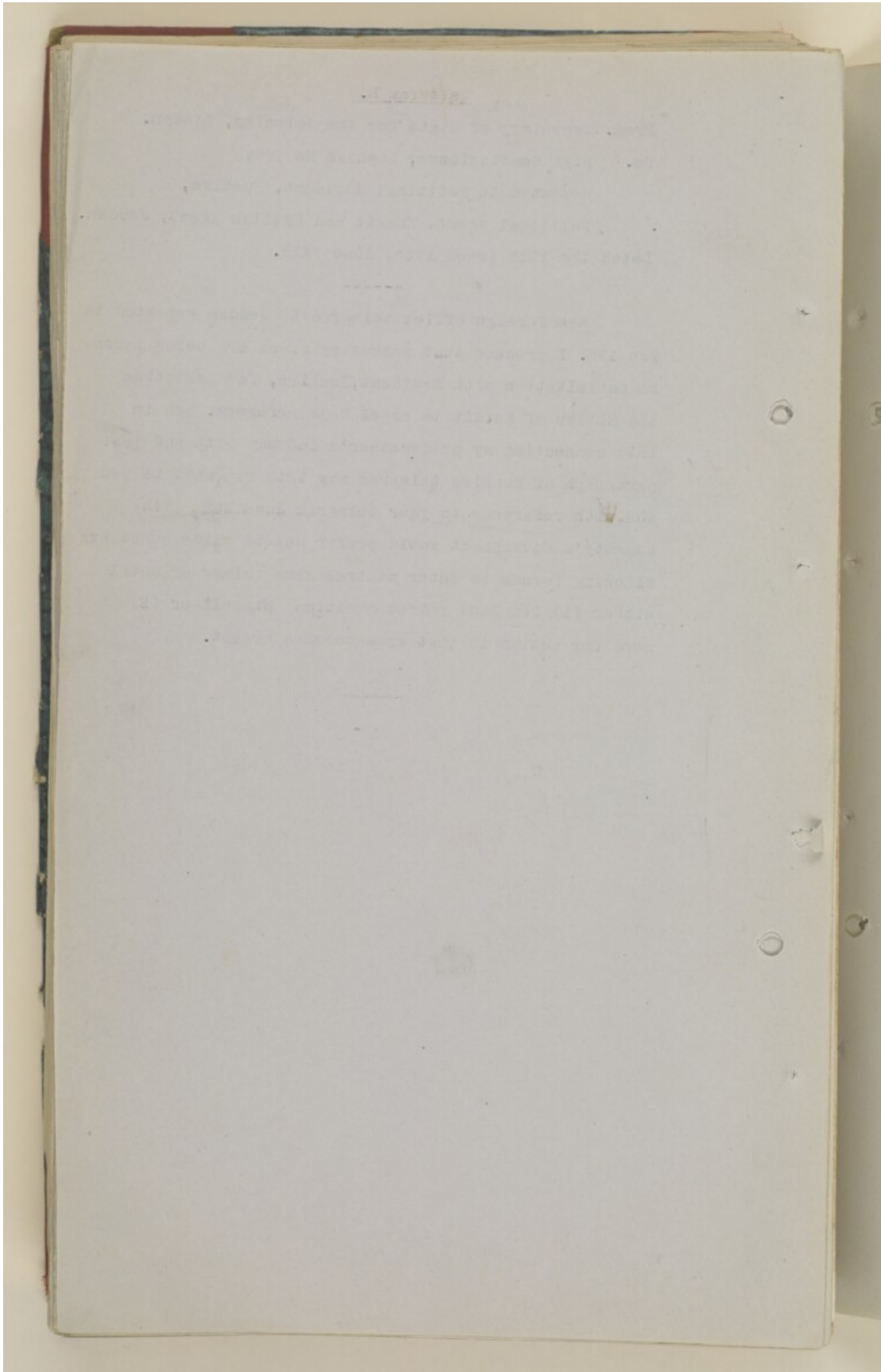


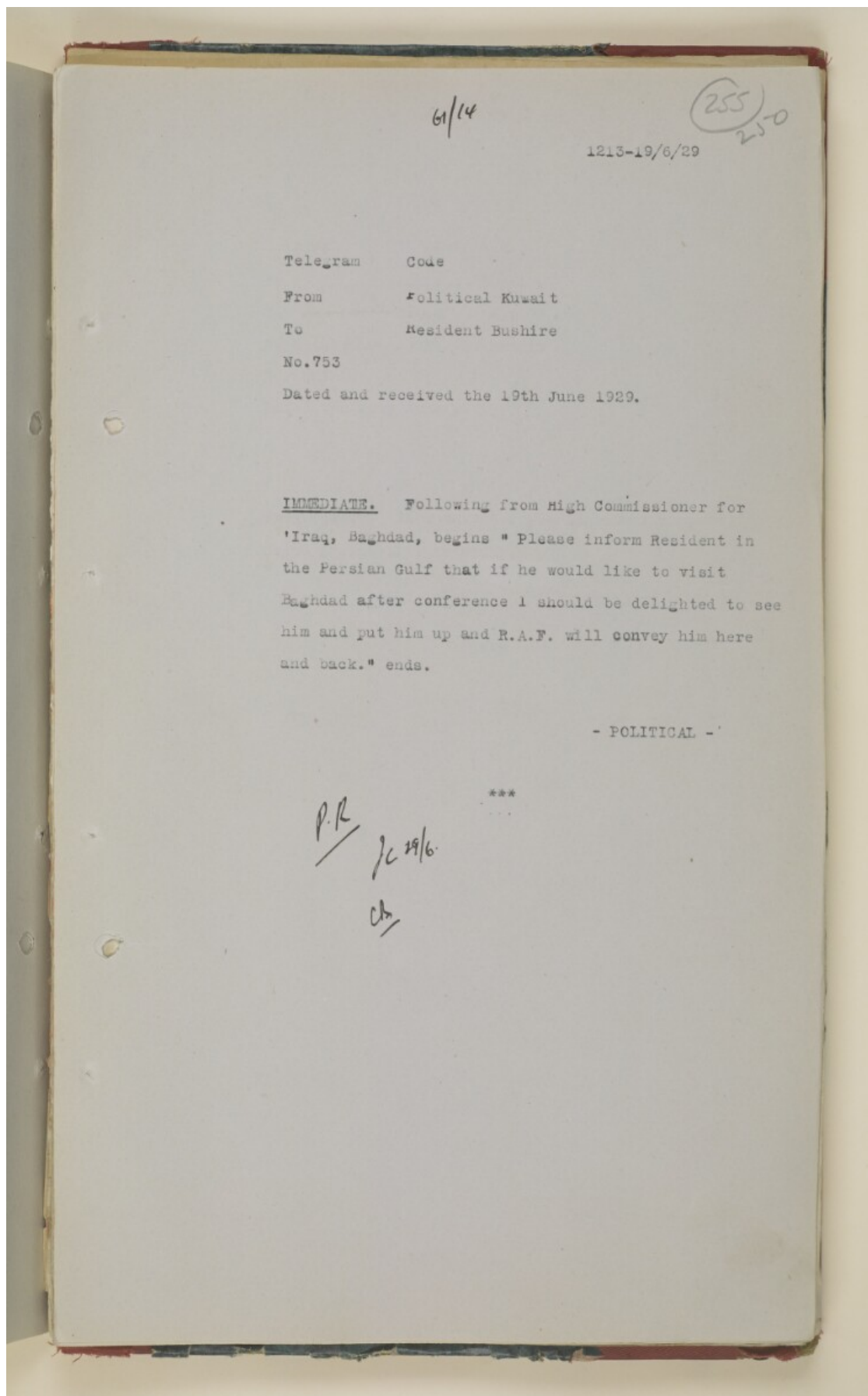




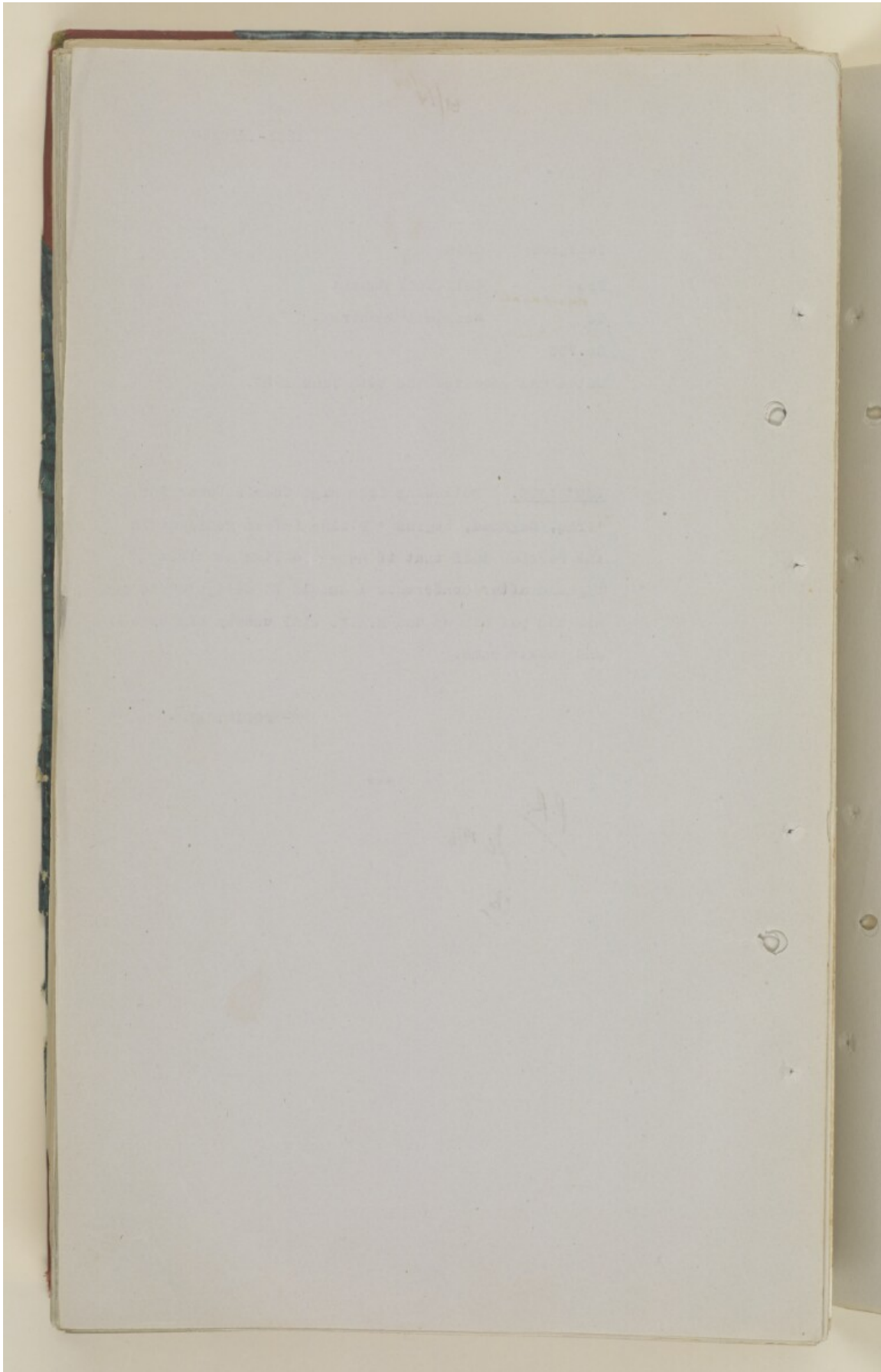


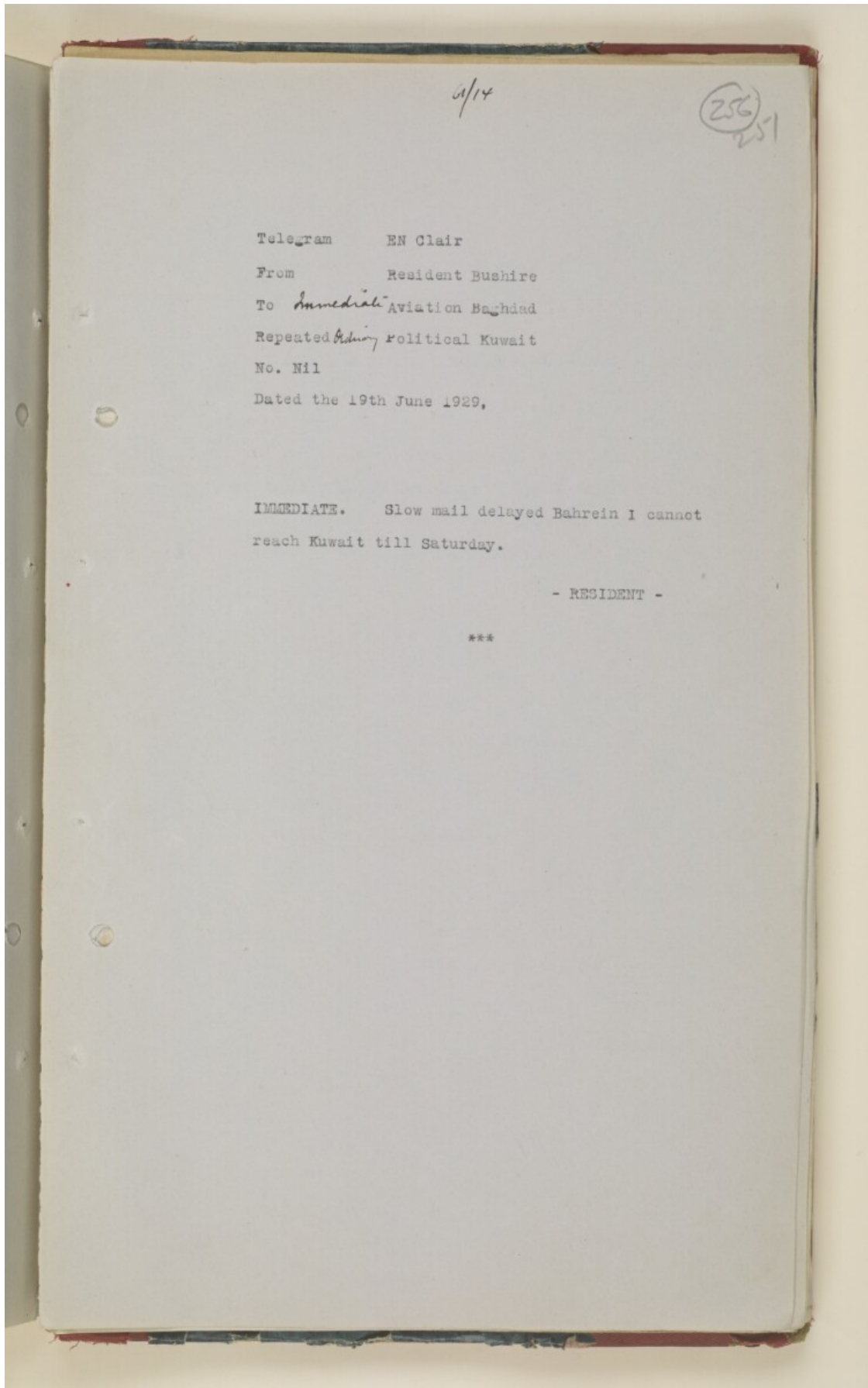


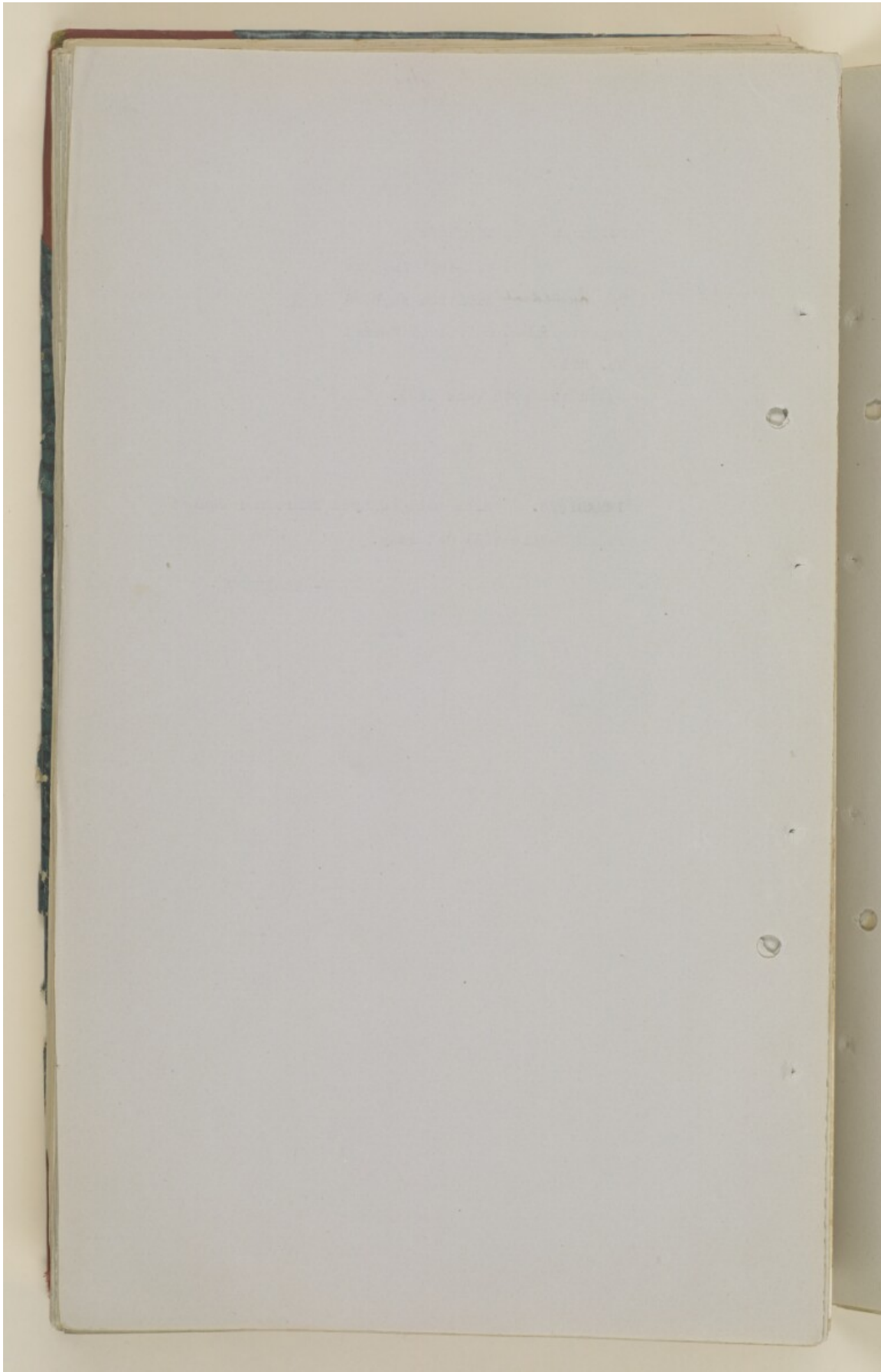


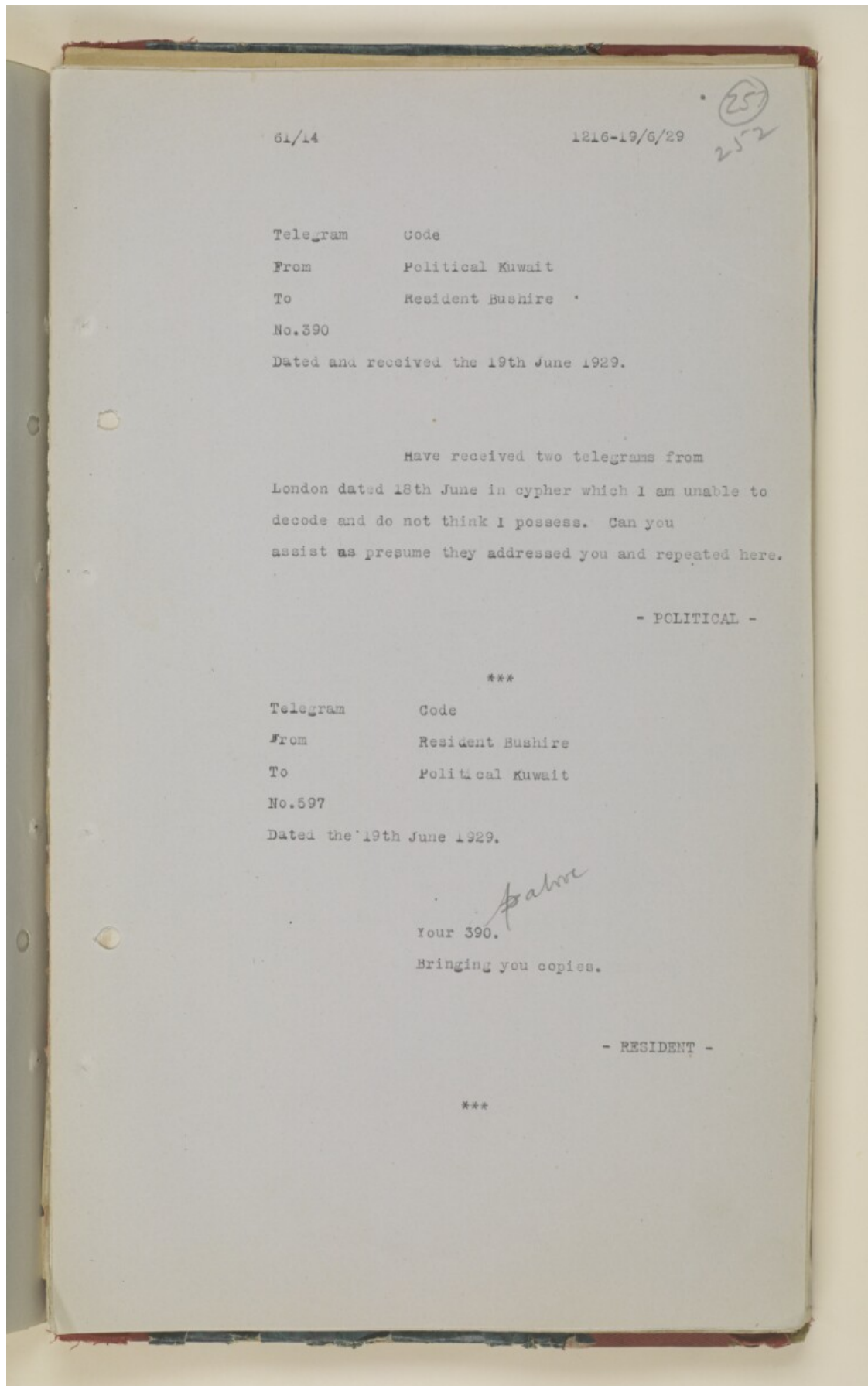




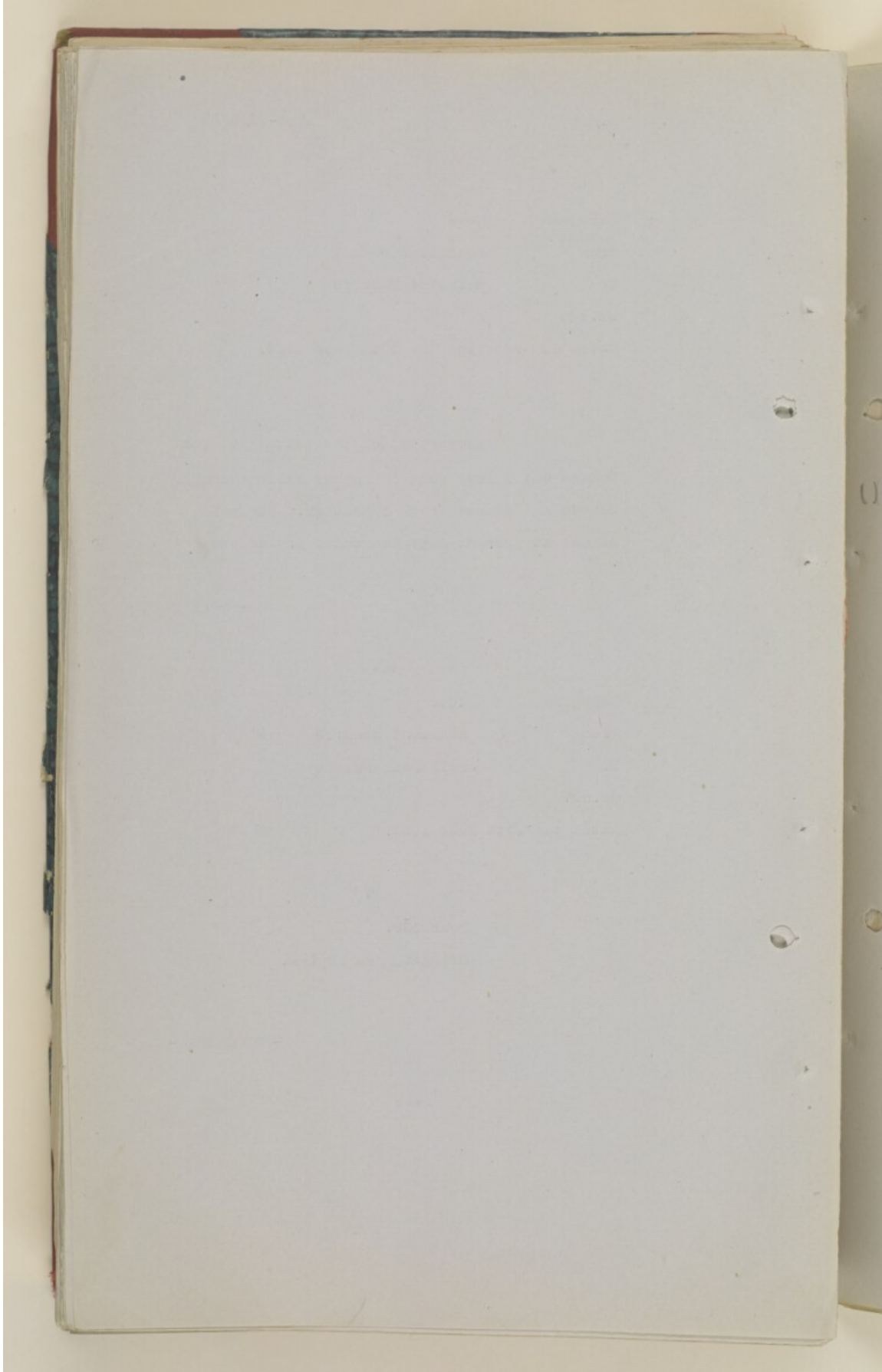


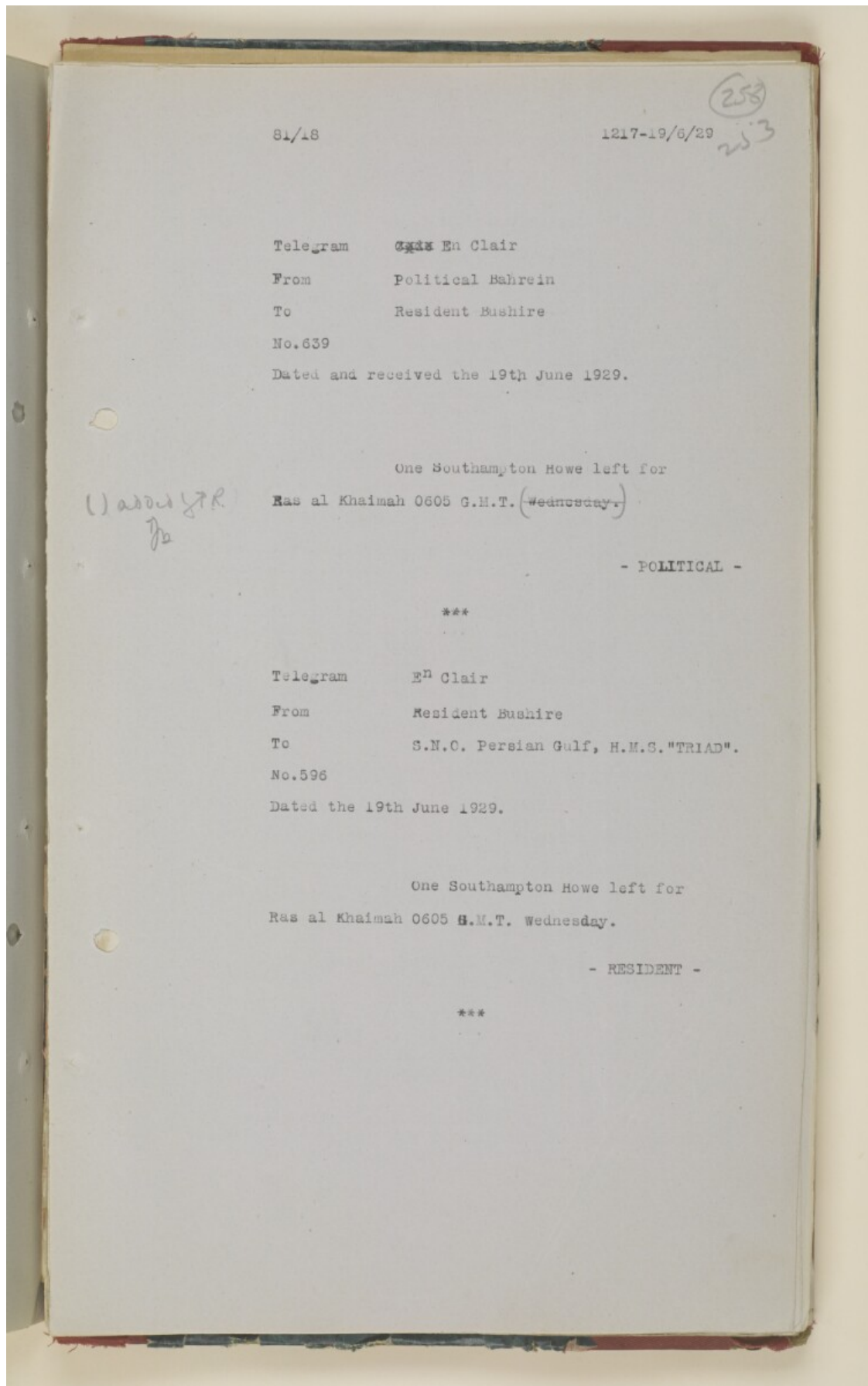


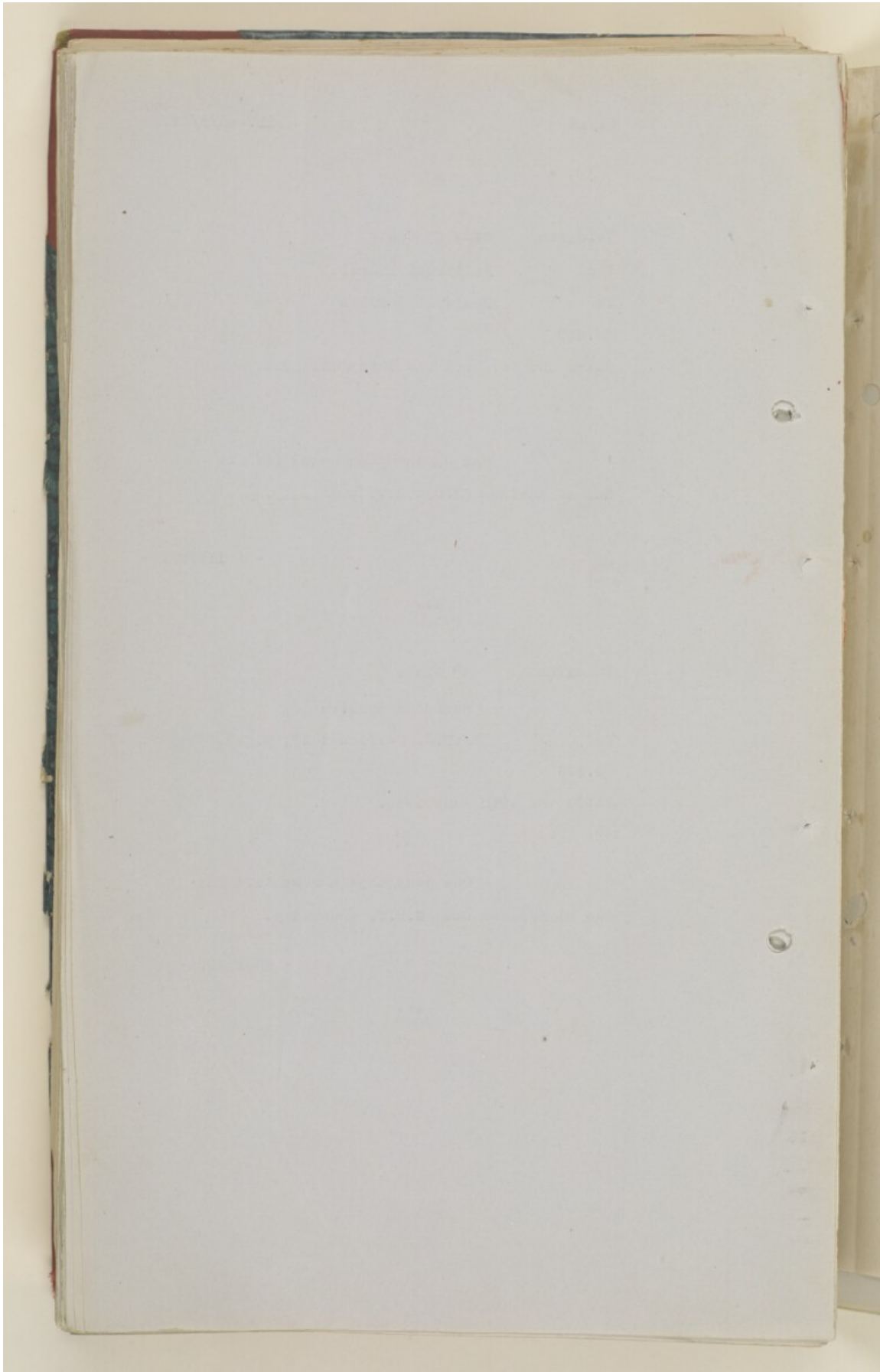














Recd 20/6 6/14 (257) 254

From - The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India  
in the Foreign and Political Department,

To - The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf.

Memorandum No. F.76-N.

Dated Simla, the 8<sup>th</sup> June 1929.

Supply of arms and ammunition to the  
Shaikh of Kuwait.

---

78 Your memorandum No. 53-S., dated the 23rd February  
1929.

2. The Government of India sanction the supply on payment  
to the Shaikh of Kuwait of the arms and ammunition etc.,

|                                         |                          |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cartridges, S.A. Ball, .303-in       | specified in the margin. |
| MK VII No. 50,000                       |                          |
| 2. Belts, ammunition, -303-in, 250-rds. | Arrangements for their   |
| Eyelets, Long No. 4,500                 | despatch to Kuwait as    |
| Short No. 4,500                         | desired are being made.  |
| Strips, Long No. 2,500                  |                          |
| Short No. 2,500                         |                          |
| Braces, pouch, Lewis Gun, web No. 18    | 3. The total cost to     |
| Pouches, magazine, Lewis                | be recovered will be     |
| Gun, web. No. 36.                       |                          |

intimated on the priced vouchers furnished by the Chief  
Ordnance Officer, Quetta. In addition to the value of the  
stores at priced voucher rates, 5 % departmental charges,  
the actual packing and freight charges and any special packing  
necessary will be charged for.

Sd. J.G. Acheson,  
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Attested.

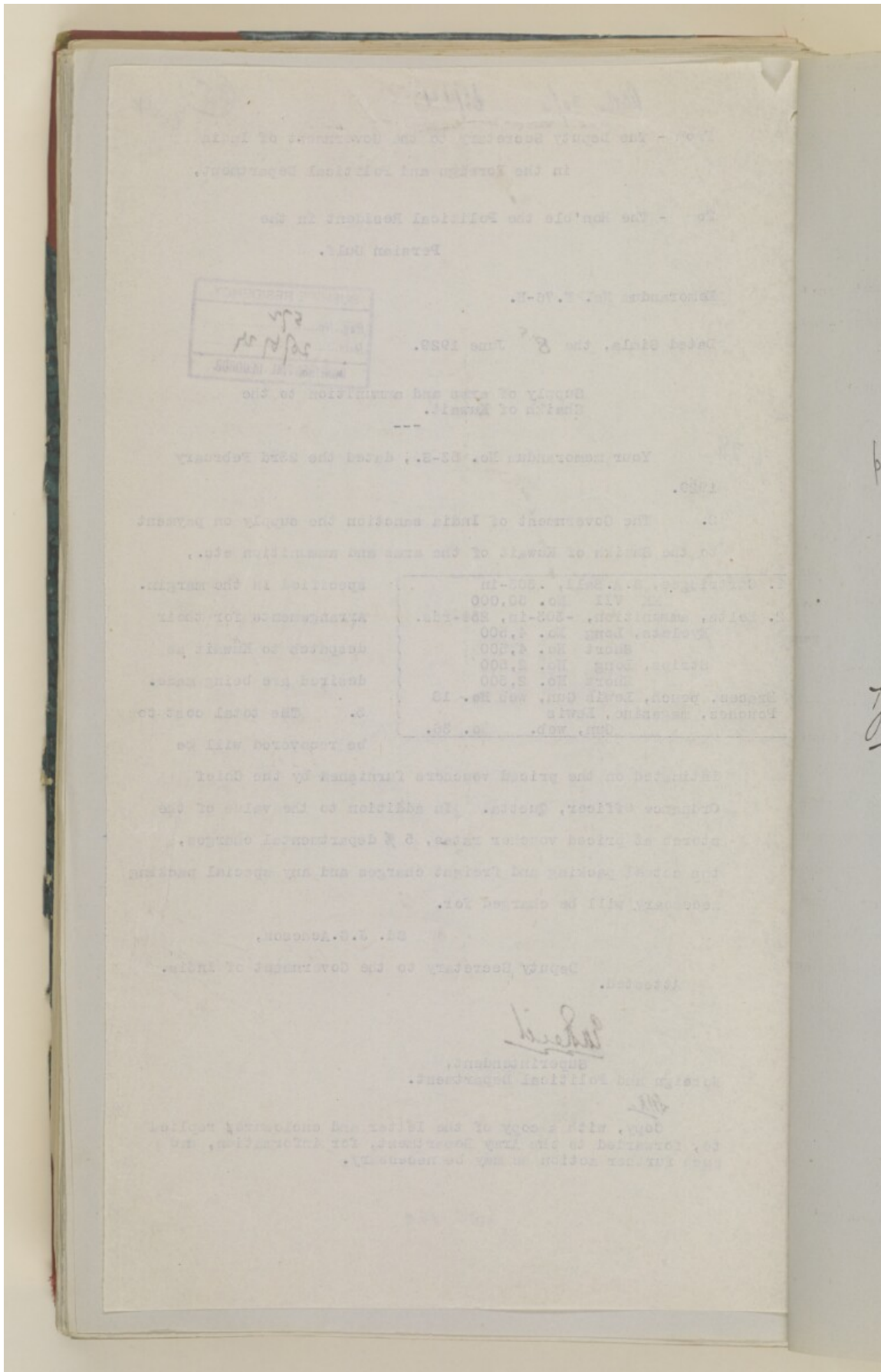
*E. J. Acheson*  
Superintendent,  
Foreign and Political Department.

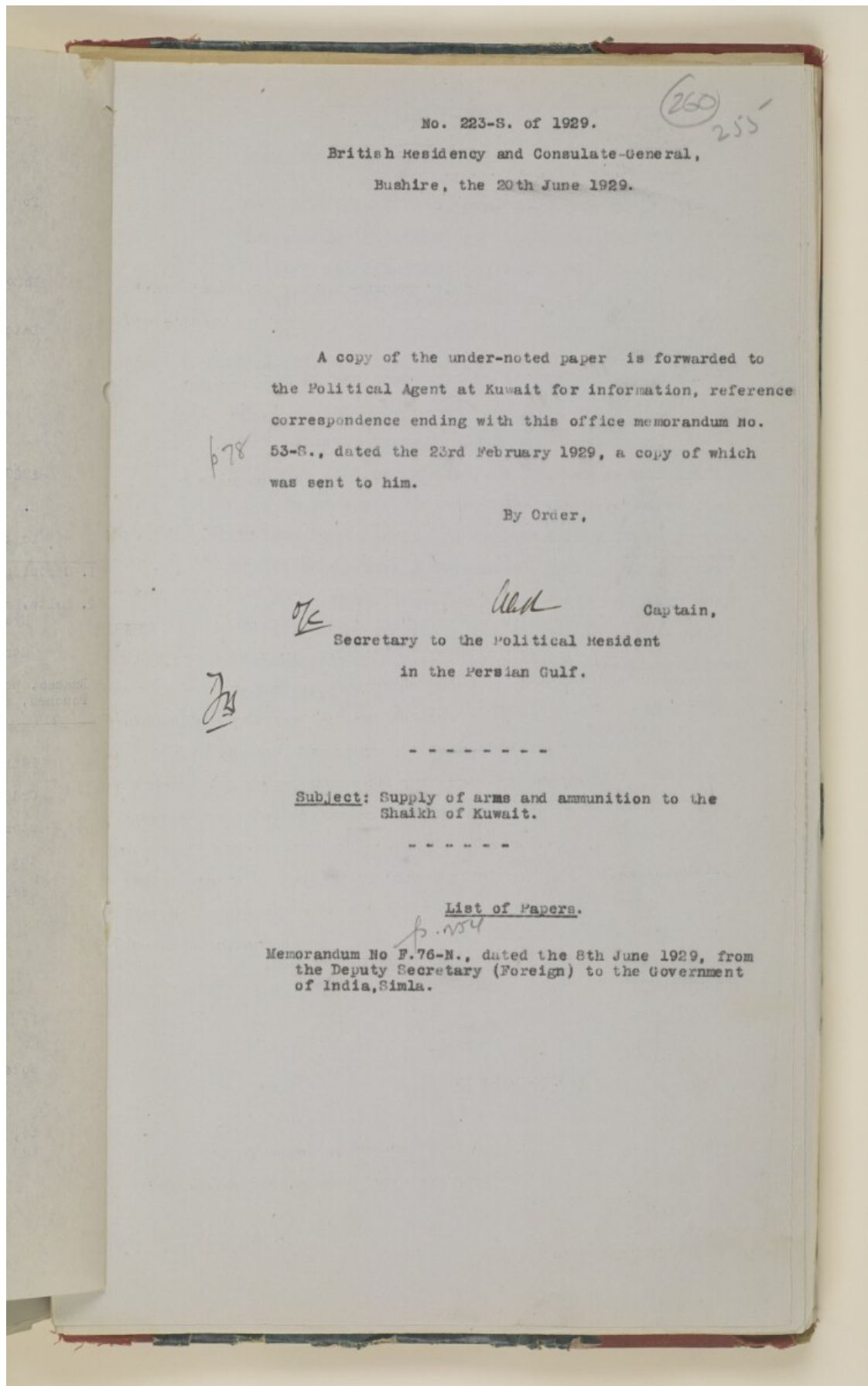
*file*

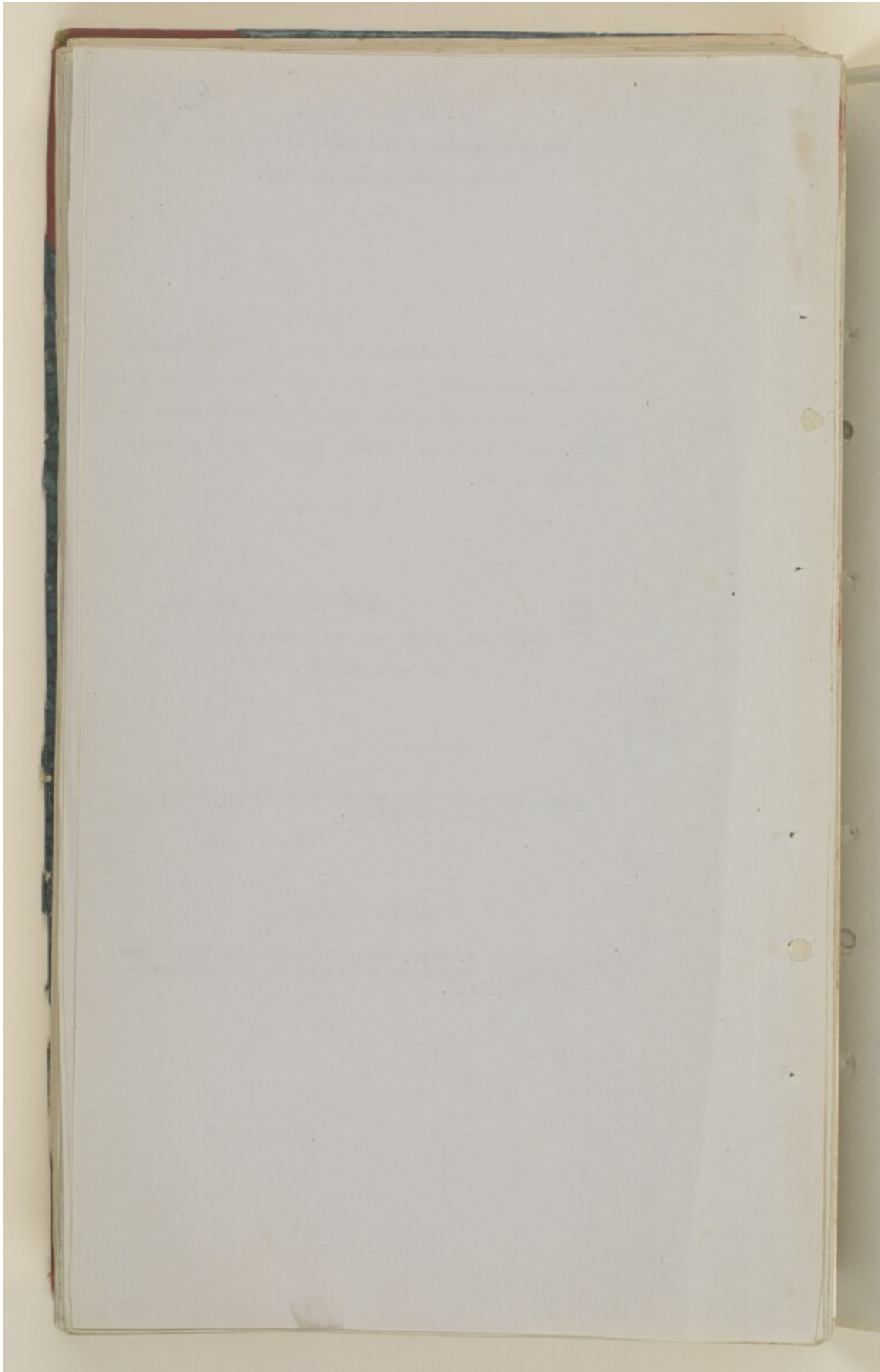
Copy, with a copy of the letter and enclosure, replied  
to, forwarded to the Army Department, for information, and  
such further action as may be necessary.

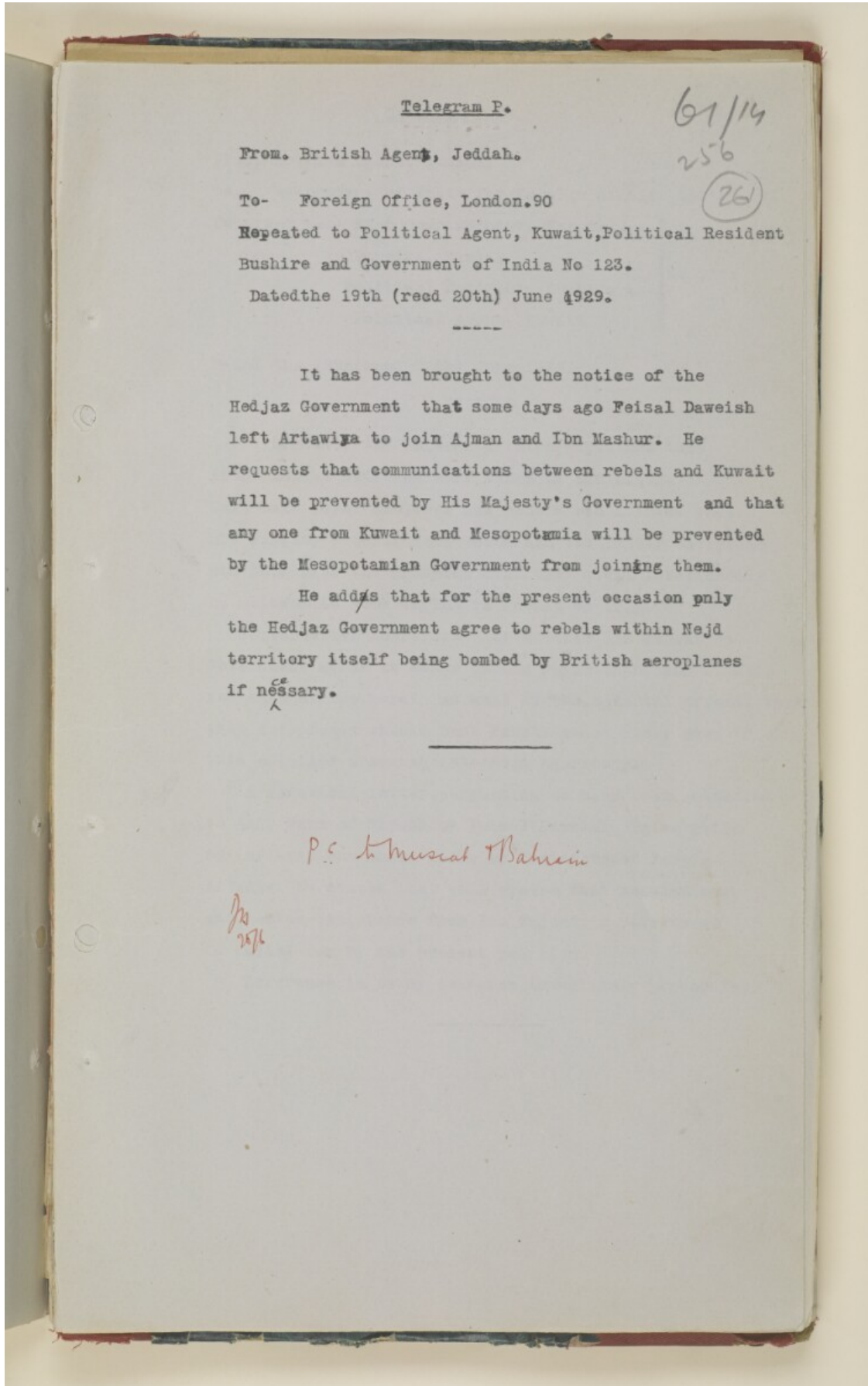
with 15c











Telegram P.

From. British Agent, Jeddah.

To- Foreign Office, London.90

Repeated to Political Agent, Kuwait, Political Resident  
Bushire and Government of India No 123.

Dated the 19th (recd 20th) June 1929.

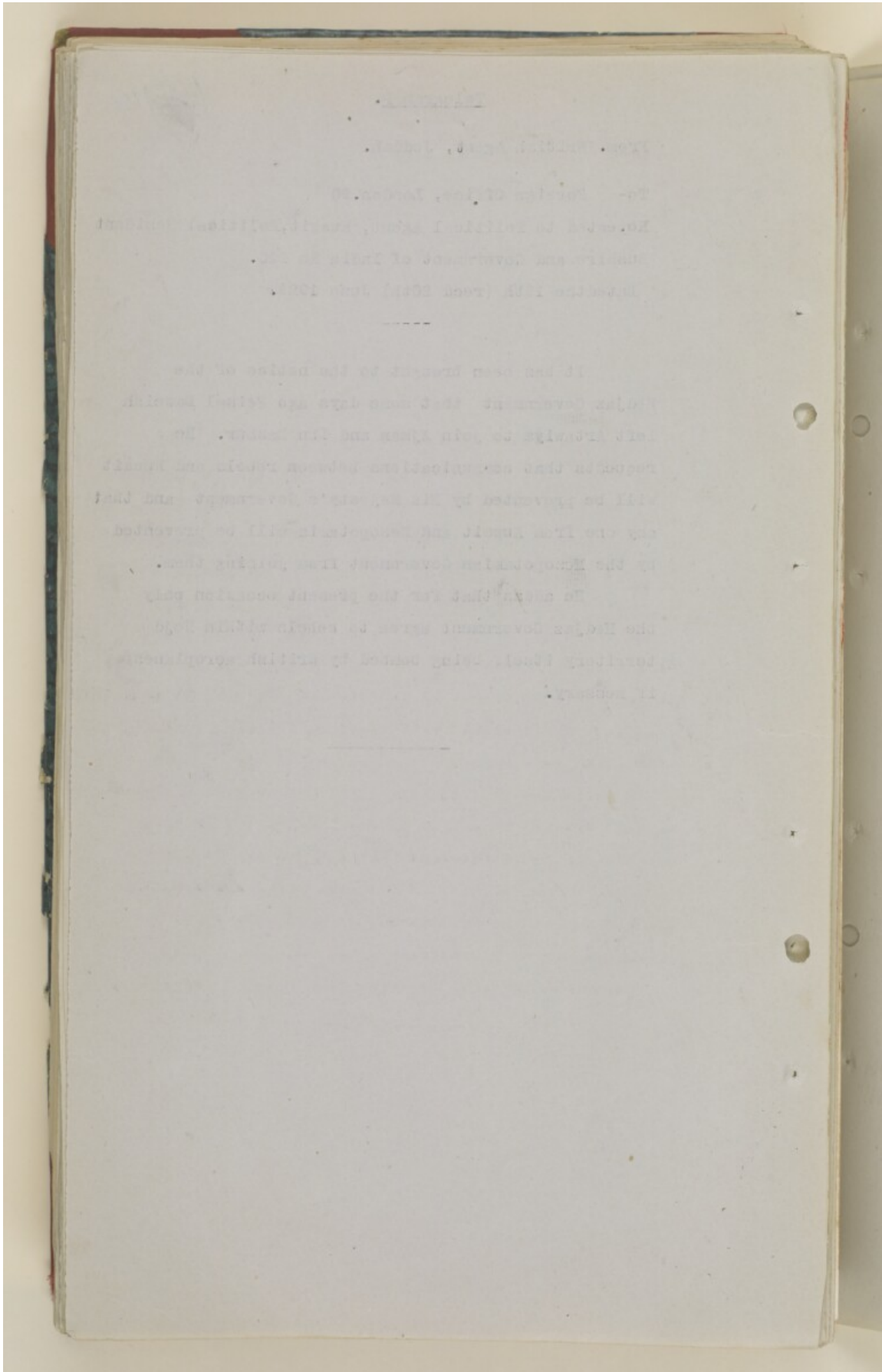
It has been brought to the notice of the  
Hedjaz Government that some days ago Feisal Daweish  
left Artawiya to join Ajman and Ibn Mashur. He  
requests that communications between rebels and Kuwait  
will be prevented by His Majesty's Government and that  
any one from Kuwait and Mesopotamia will be prevented  
by the Mesopotamian Government from joining them.

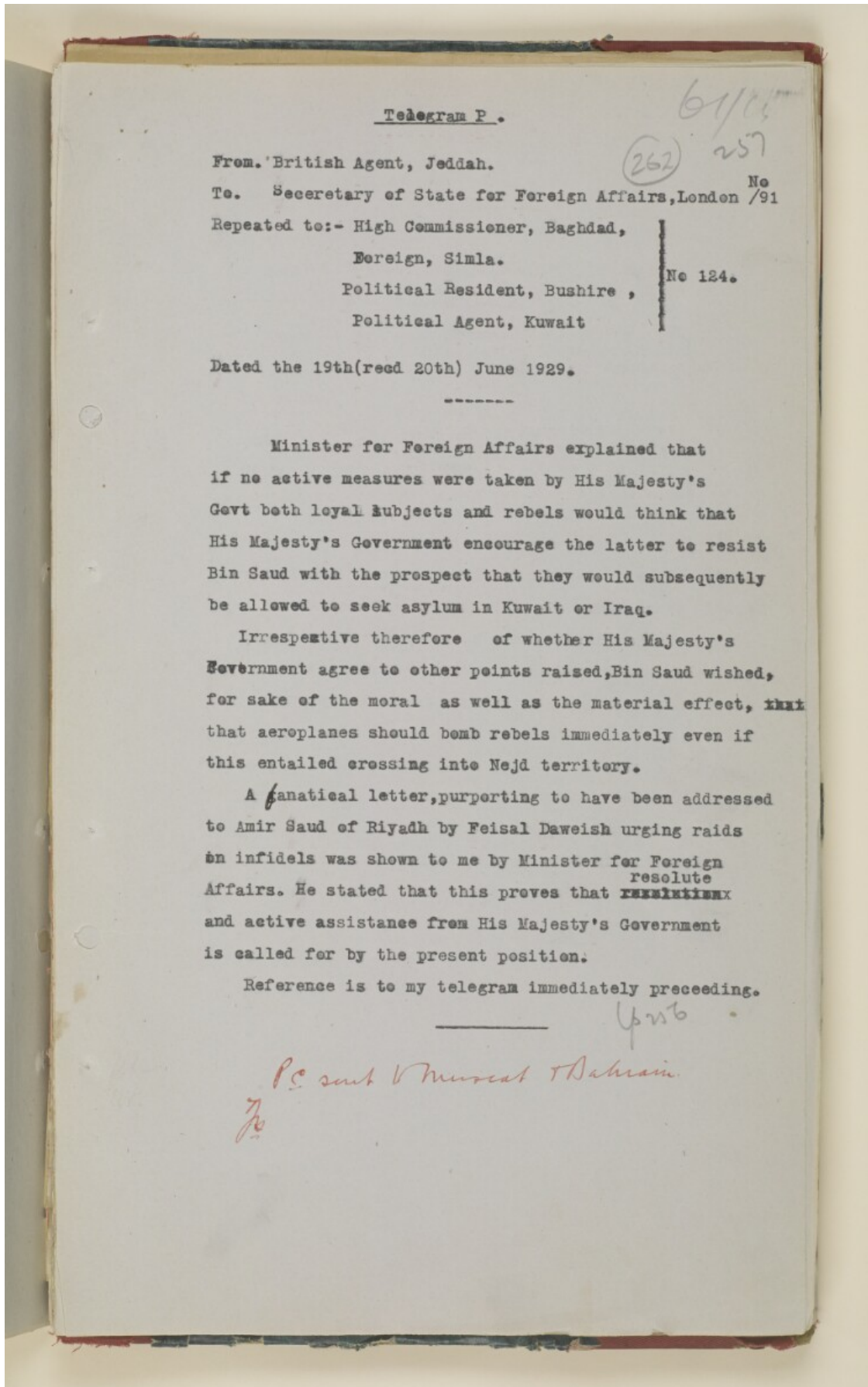
He adds that for the present occasion only  
the Hedjaz Government agree to rebels within Nejd  
territory itself being bombed by British aeroplanes  
if necessary.

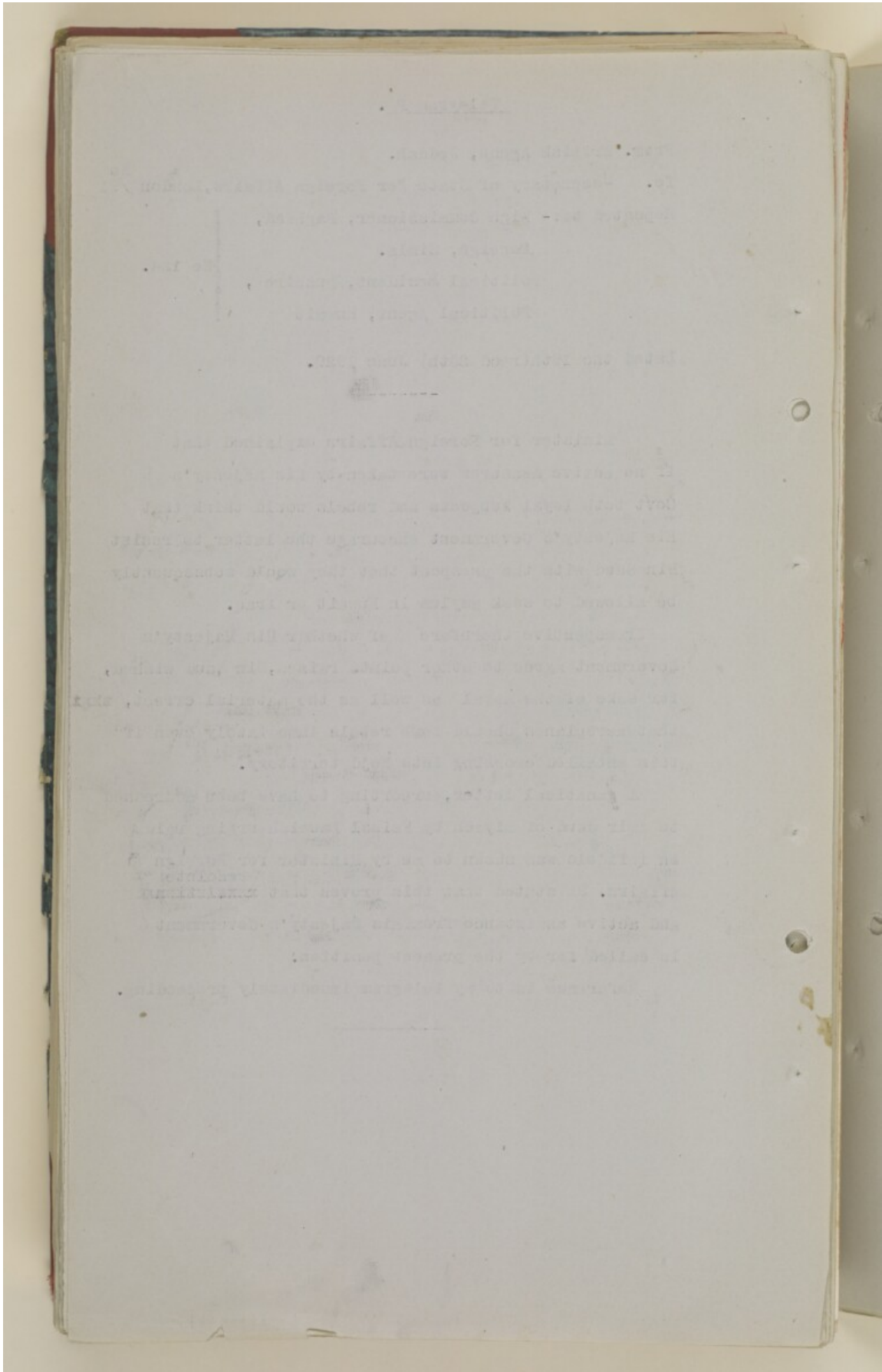
P.C. to Muscat & Bahrain

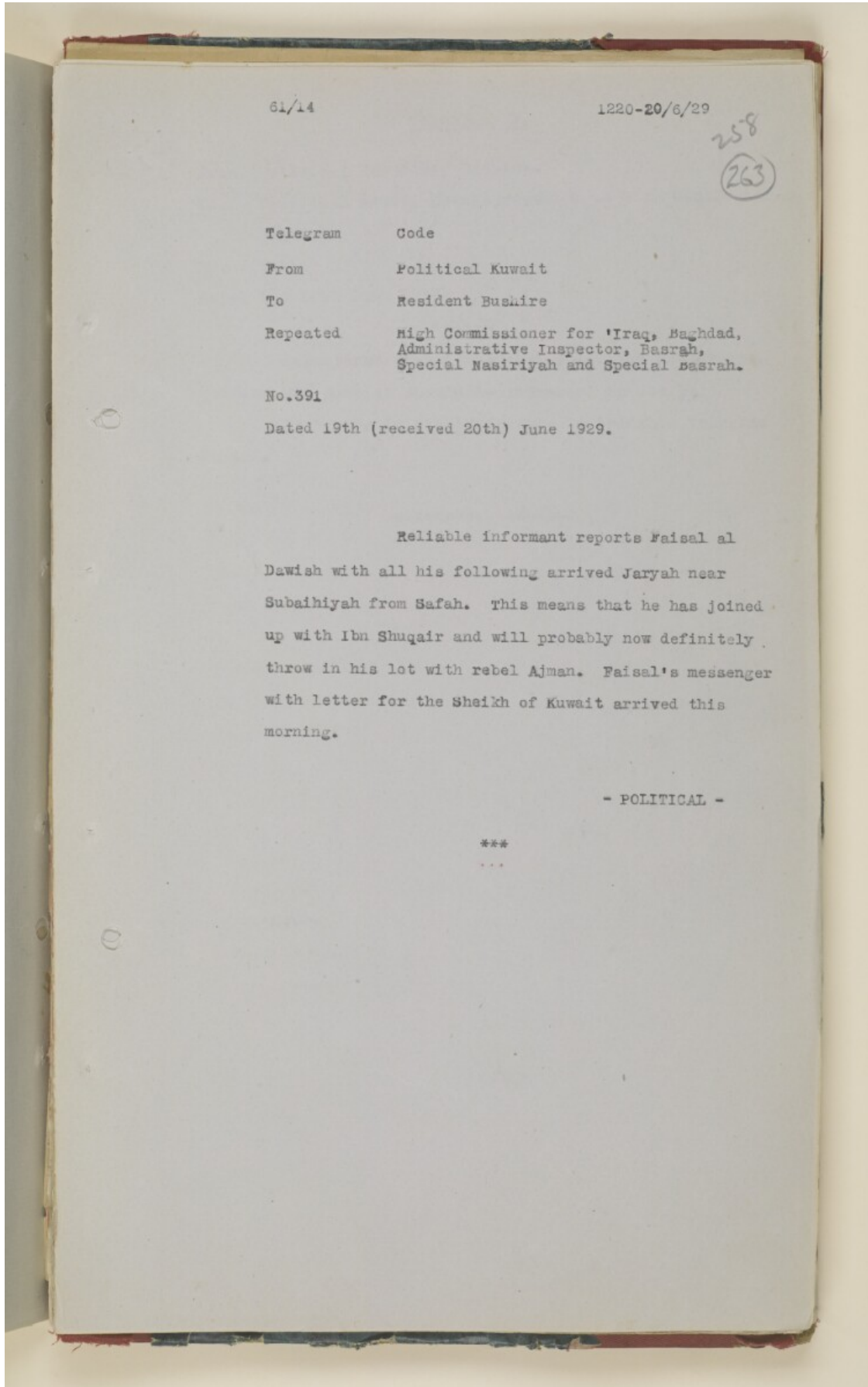
25/6



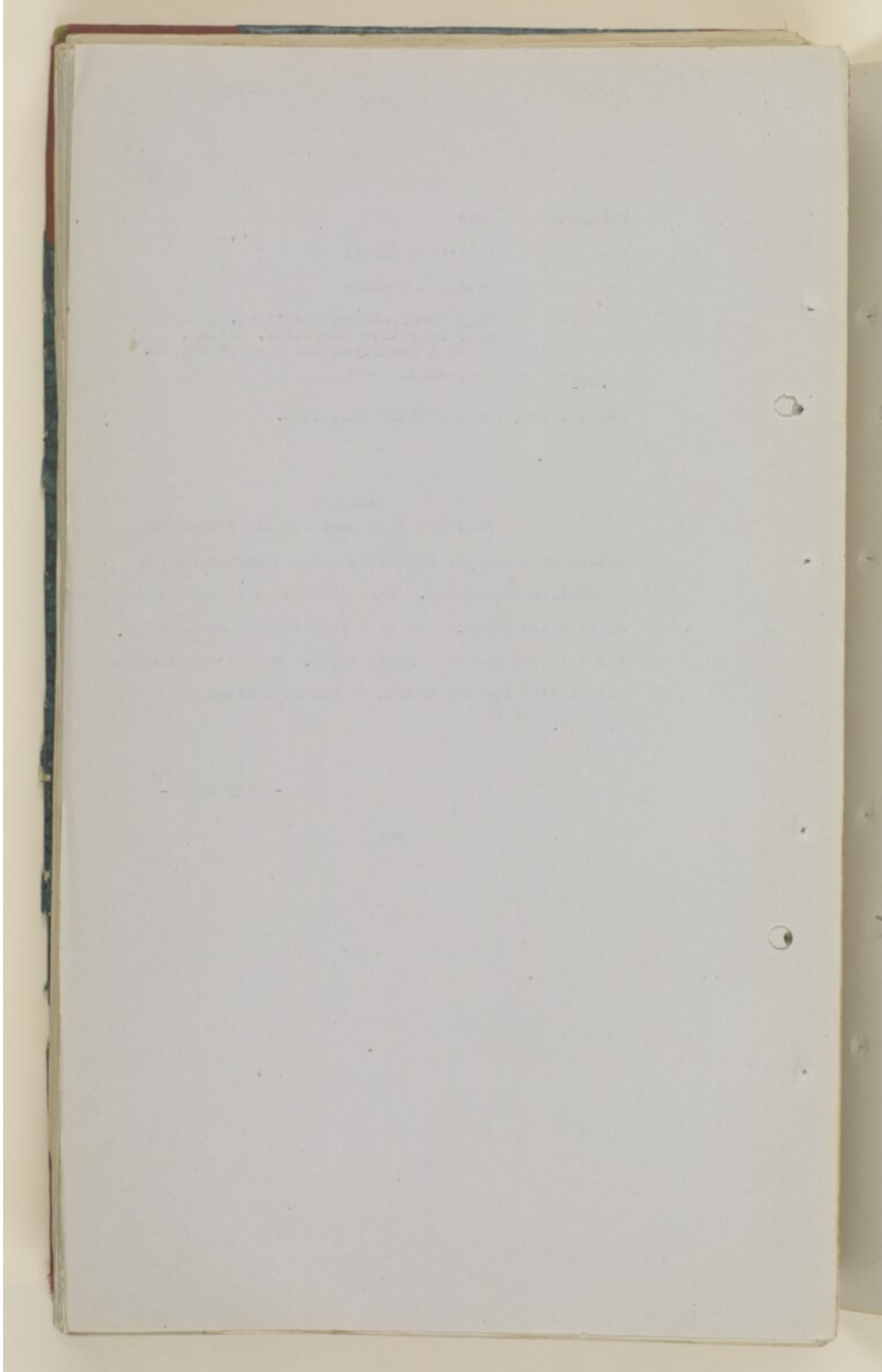


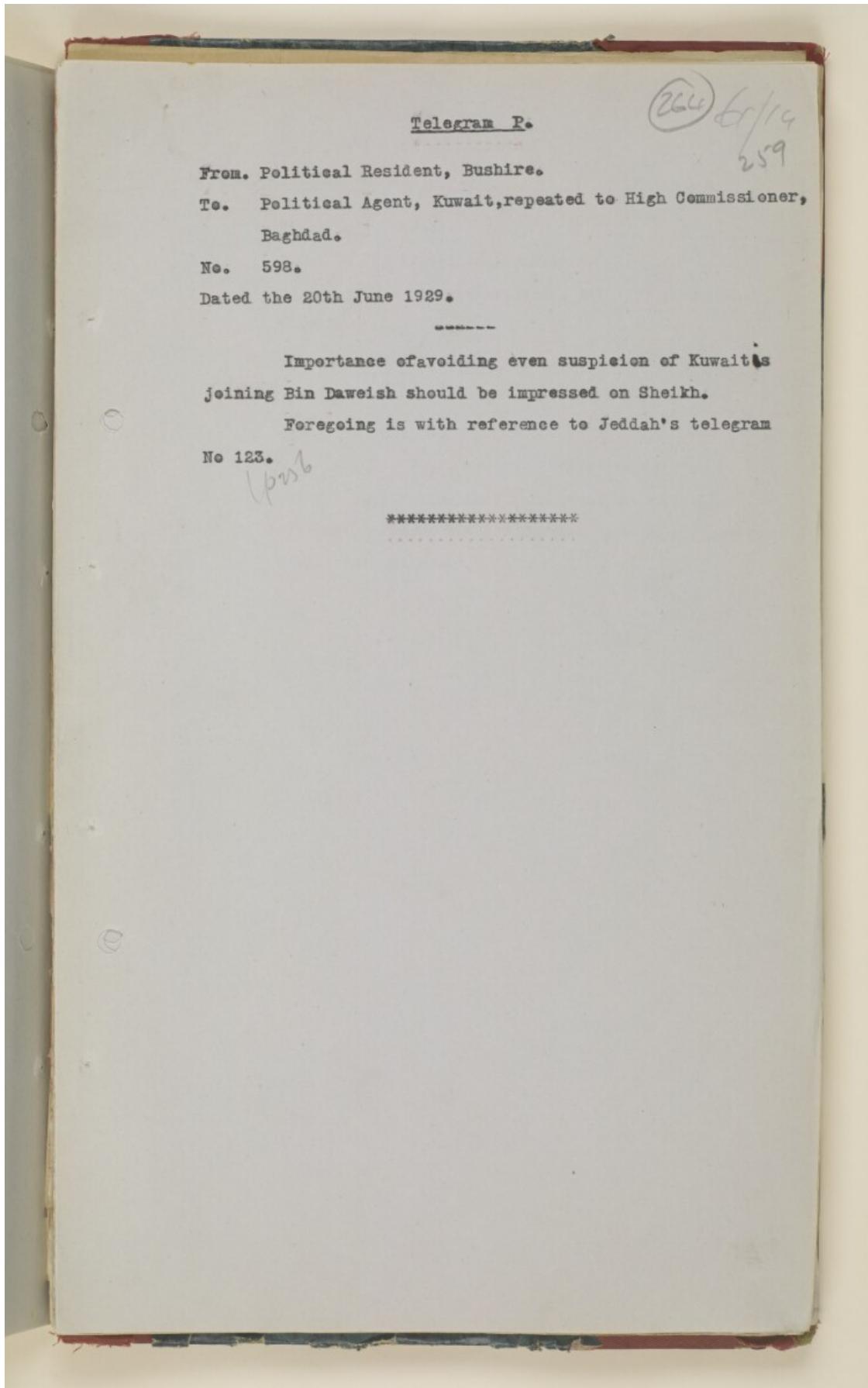


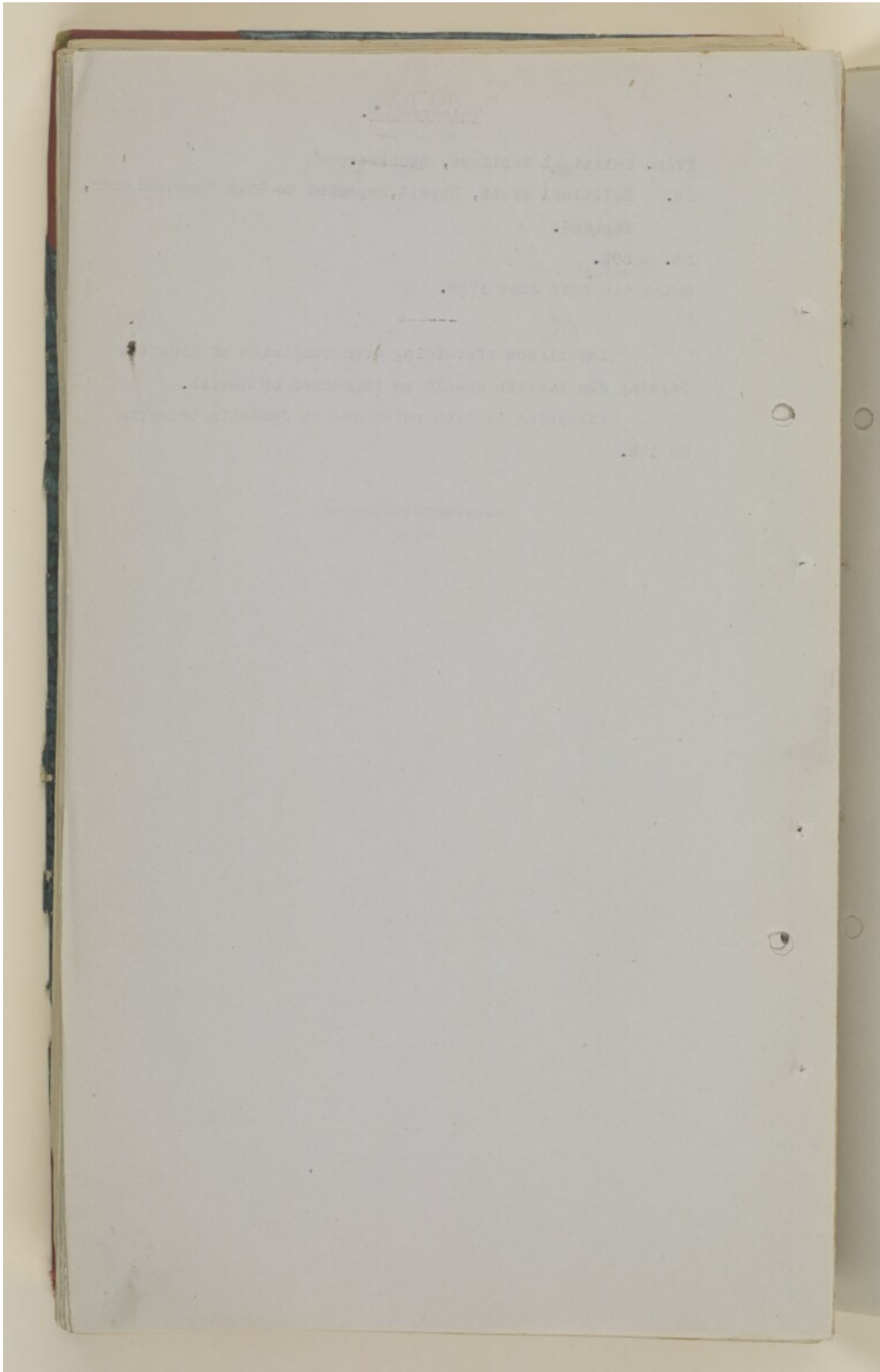


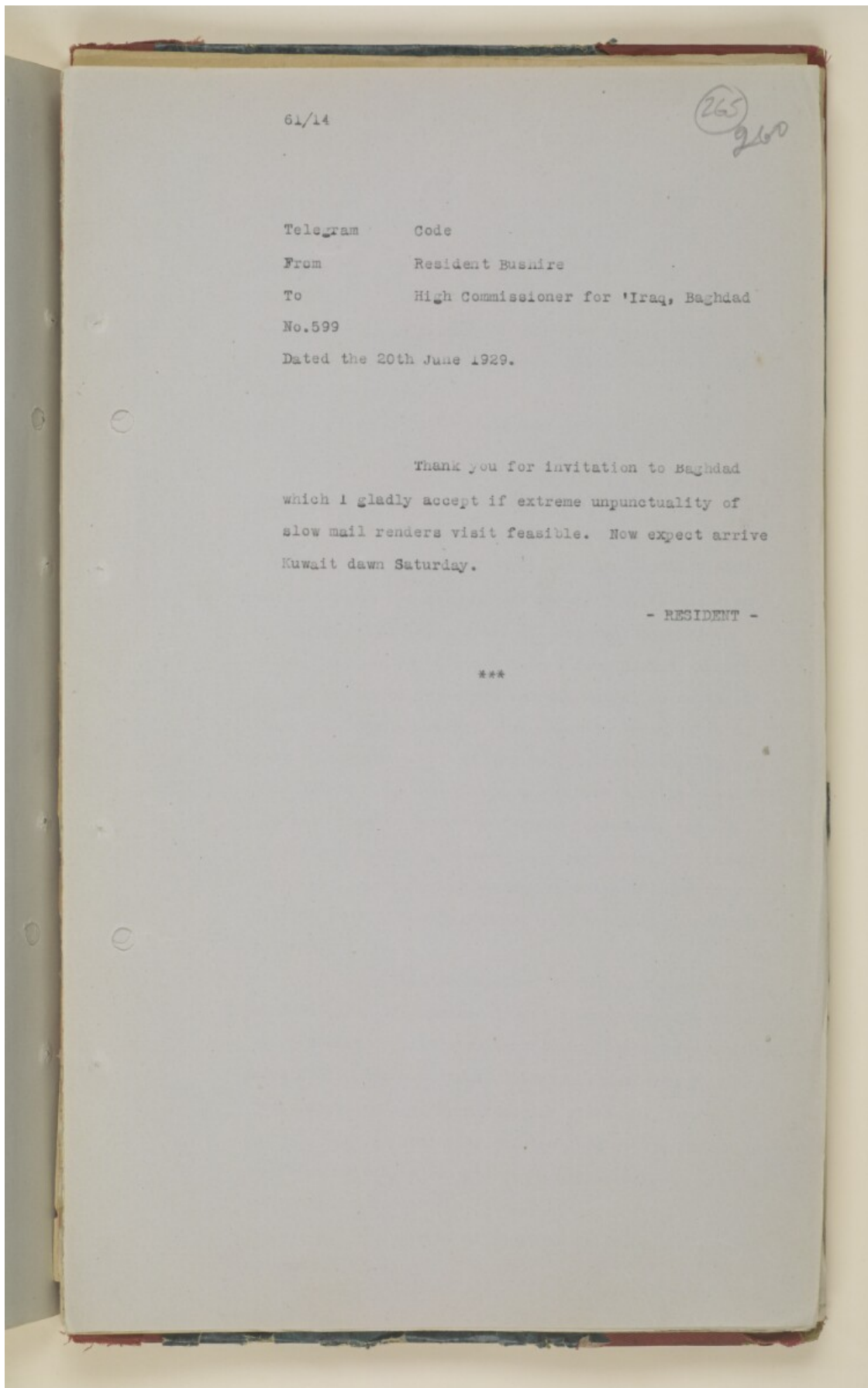




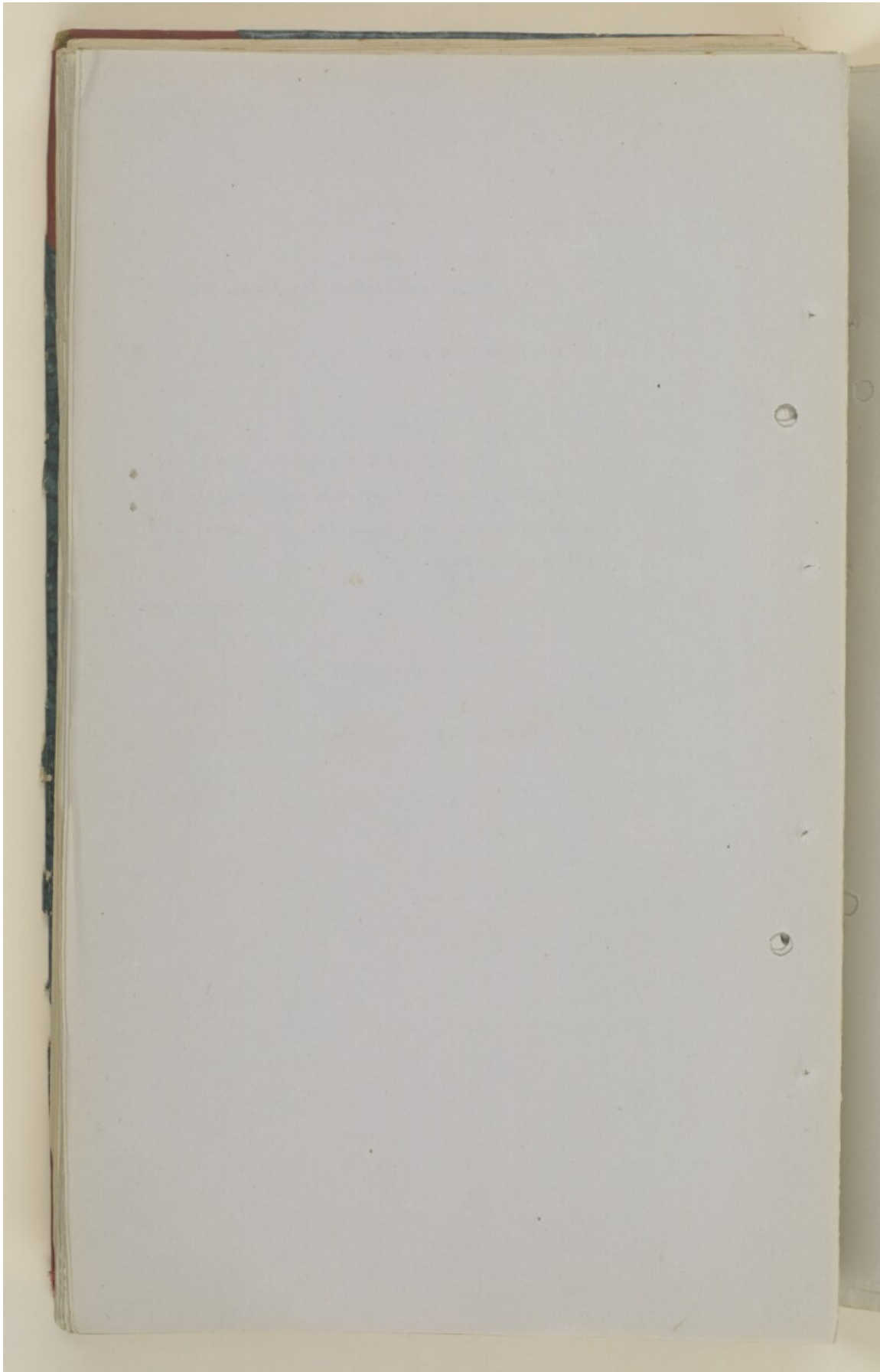














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266

|                        |                                                                                                              |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Telegram               | Code                                                                                                         |
| From                   | Political Agent, Kuwait                                                                                      |
| To                     | Political Resident Bushire                                                                                   |
| Repeated               | High Commissioner for 'Iraq, Baghdad<br>Administrative Inspector, Basrah<br>Special Service Officer, Basrah. |
| No.                    | 393                                                                                                          |
| Dated and received the | 20th June 1929.                                                                                              |

*recd 391 1258*

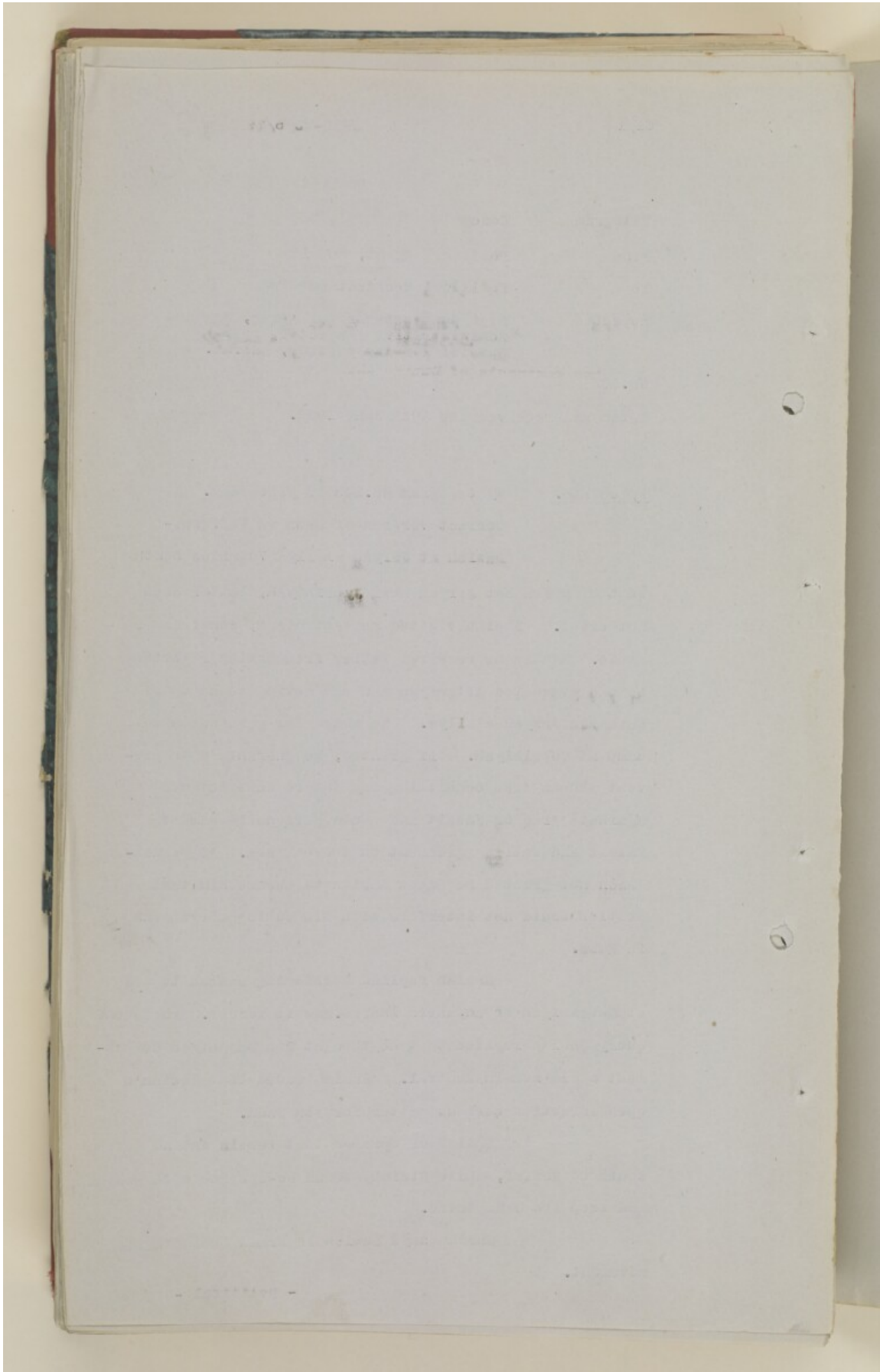
Immediate. My telegram No. 343 of yesterday.  
Correct version of news as follows:-  
Dawish at Jaryah al Ilya 70 miles south  
west of Wafra not Jaryah near Subaihiyah, latter does  
not exist. Sheikh visited me last night; confirms  
above. States he received letter from Dawish reporting  
he had evacuated Artawiyah and was moving to north of  
Hasa via Jaryah-al-Ilya. He asked for permission to  
camp at Subaihiyah. If granted, he guaranteed to pre-  
vent Akhwan from committing any future hostile acts  
against 'Iraq or Kuwait and would personally come to  
Kuwait and ratify agreement on these lines. If permis-  
sion not granted he asked Shaikh to assure him that  
British would not interfere with his coming operations  
in Hasa.

Shaikh replied forbidding Dawish to camp  
at Subaihiyah or anywhere inside Kuwait border. To second  
query Shaikh replied that he thought His Majesty's Govern-  
ment would remain neutral. Shaikh added that Dawish's  
open defection serious matter for Ibn Saud.

Shaikh of opinion that rebels intend moving  
south on Hoffuf, while Utufuly would co-operate with Hedjaz  
and keep Ibn Saud there.

Shaikh says Dawish is brain behind whole  
movement.

*P.C. sent to G.P. & J.P. - Political -  
J.P. & J.P. & J.P. & J.P.*





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263

(267)

Telegram P.

From H.M.'s. High Commissioner for Iraq, Baghdad.

To Political Resident, Bushire.

Repeated Political Agent, Kuwait.

No. 64-S.

Dated (and received ) 20th June 1929.

IMMEDIATE.

At the instance of the Air Officer Commanding and in view of the apparent possibility of large incursion of Nejd rebels into Kuwait, I venture to suggest that you should ask for sloop to proceed to Kuwait for the present. This might help to stiffen attitude of the Shaikh against rebels.

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

- - - - -

Telegram R.

From H.M.'s. Political Resident, Bushire.

To The Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf Division, H.M.S. "TRIAD",

No. 603.

Dated 20th June 1929.

IMMEDIATE.

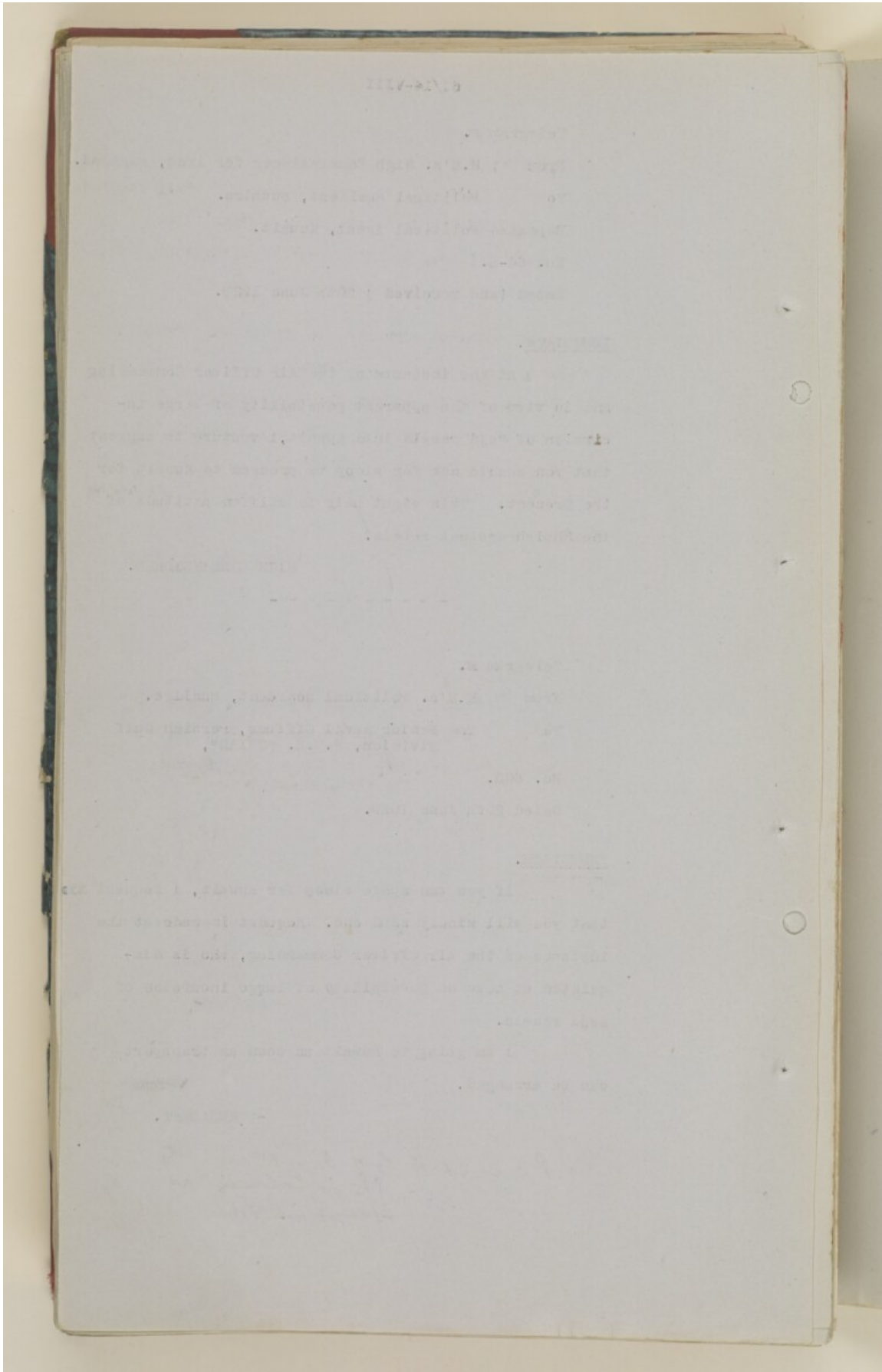
If you can spare sloop for Kuwait, I request that you will kindly send one. Request is made at the instance of the Air Officer Commanding, who is disquieted at news of possibility of large incursion of Nejd rebels.

I am going to Kuwait as soon as transport can be arranged.

- RESIDENT.

P.S. sent to G. J. S. - re 2  
8/5 for Colonel, re 2  
Hussain bin







61/14

264

(268)

Telegram R.

From H.M's. High Commissioner for Iraq, Baghdad.  
TO H.M's. Minister, Tehran, No. 107.  
Repeated H.M's. Political Resident, Bushire, 215.  
Dated (and received) 20th June 1929.

Resident at Bushire is proceeding to Kuwait for conference, but boat is three days late. In view of ~~Akhwan~~ situation, urgent that he reach Kuwait earliest possible. Can you obtain permission for flying boat to proceed at once to Bushire and take him to Kuwait. Please inform Bushire direct if permission is granted.

- High Commissioner.

- - - - -

Telegram R.

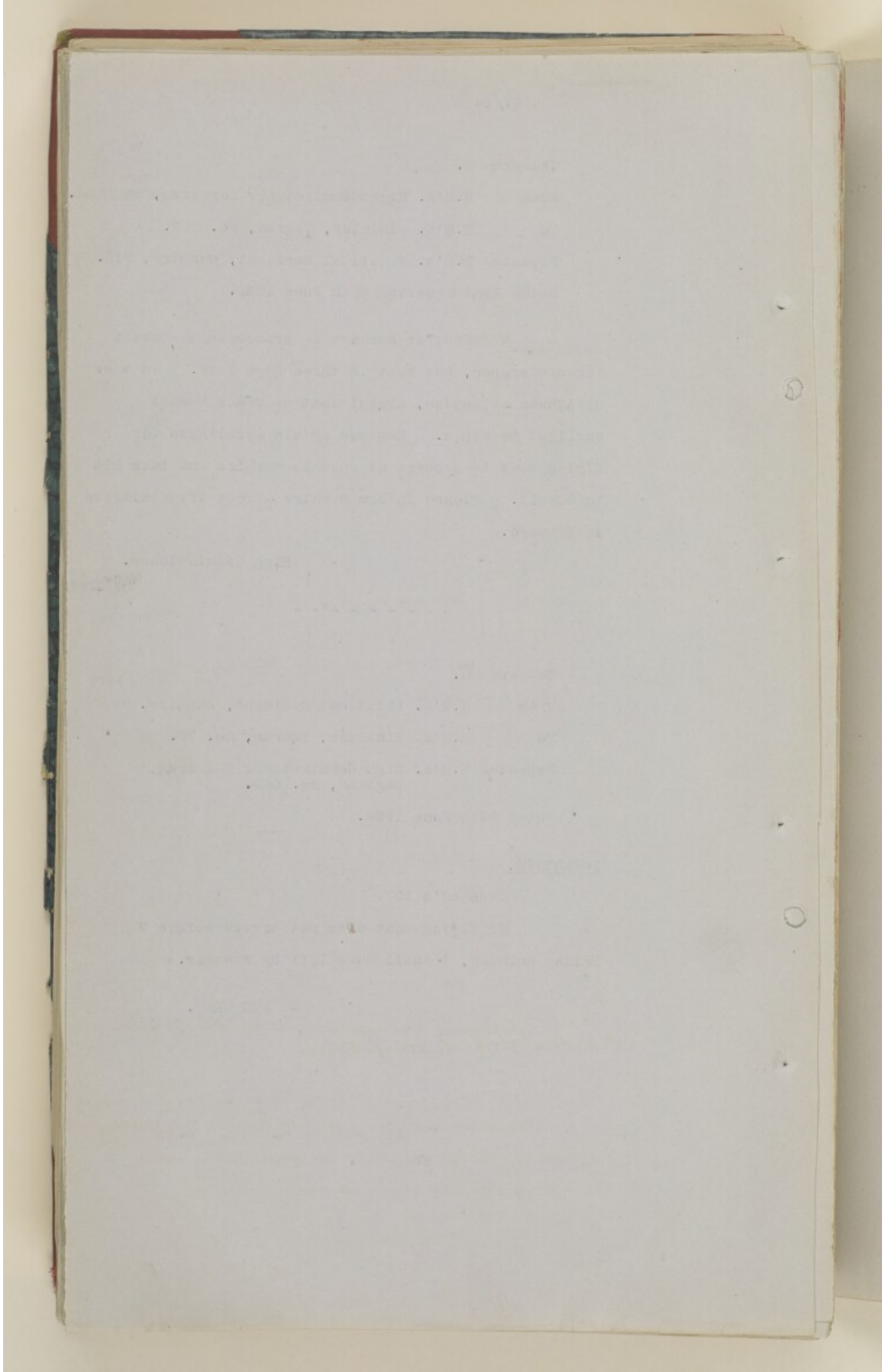
From H.M's. Political Resident, Bushire.  
To H.M's. Minister, Tehran, No. 79.  
Repeated H.M's. High Commissioner for Iraq, Baghdad, No. 604.  
Dated 20th June 1929.

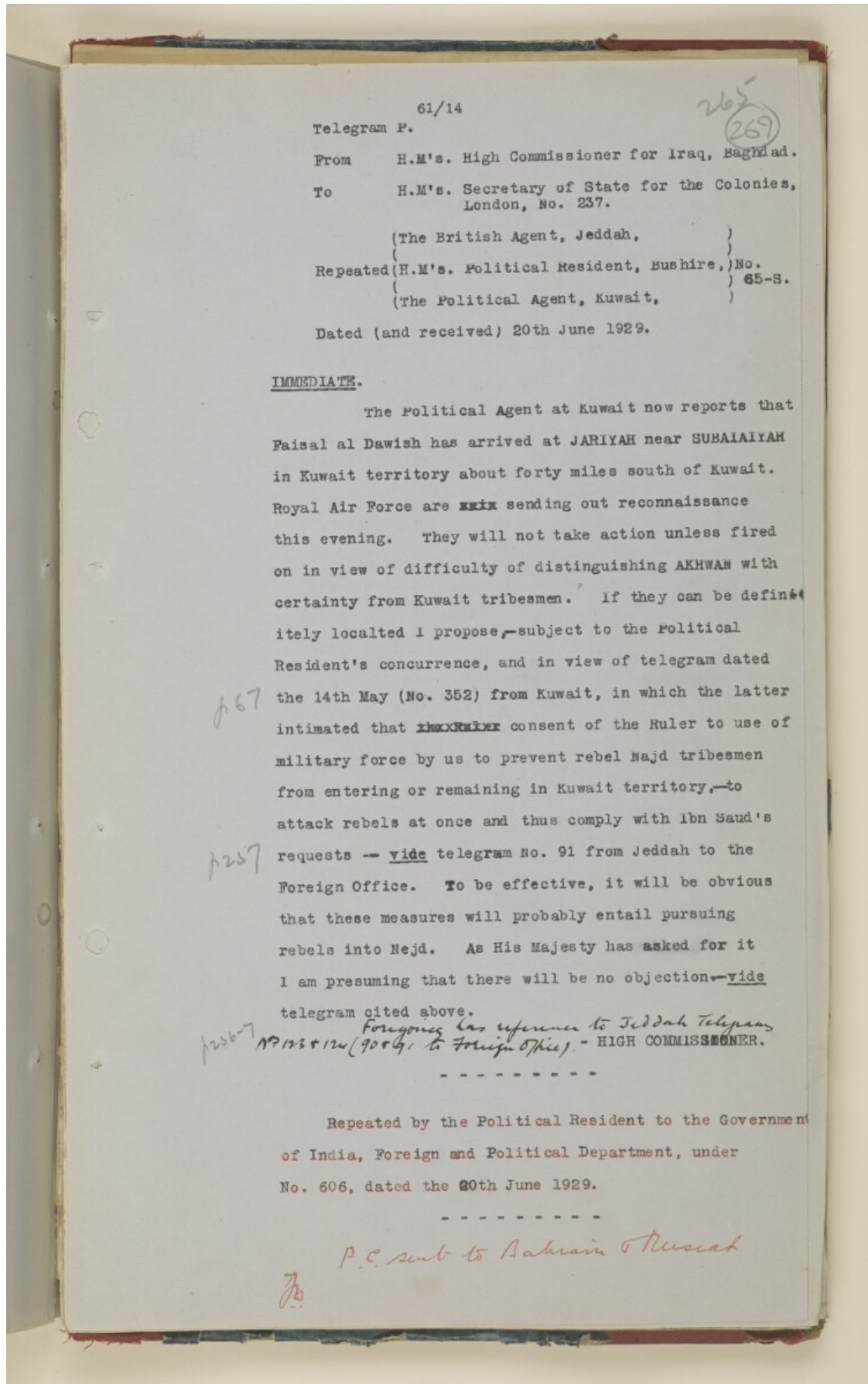
IMMEDIATE.

Baghdad's 107. *advised*

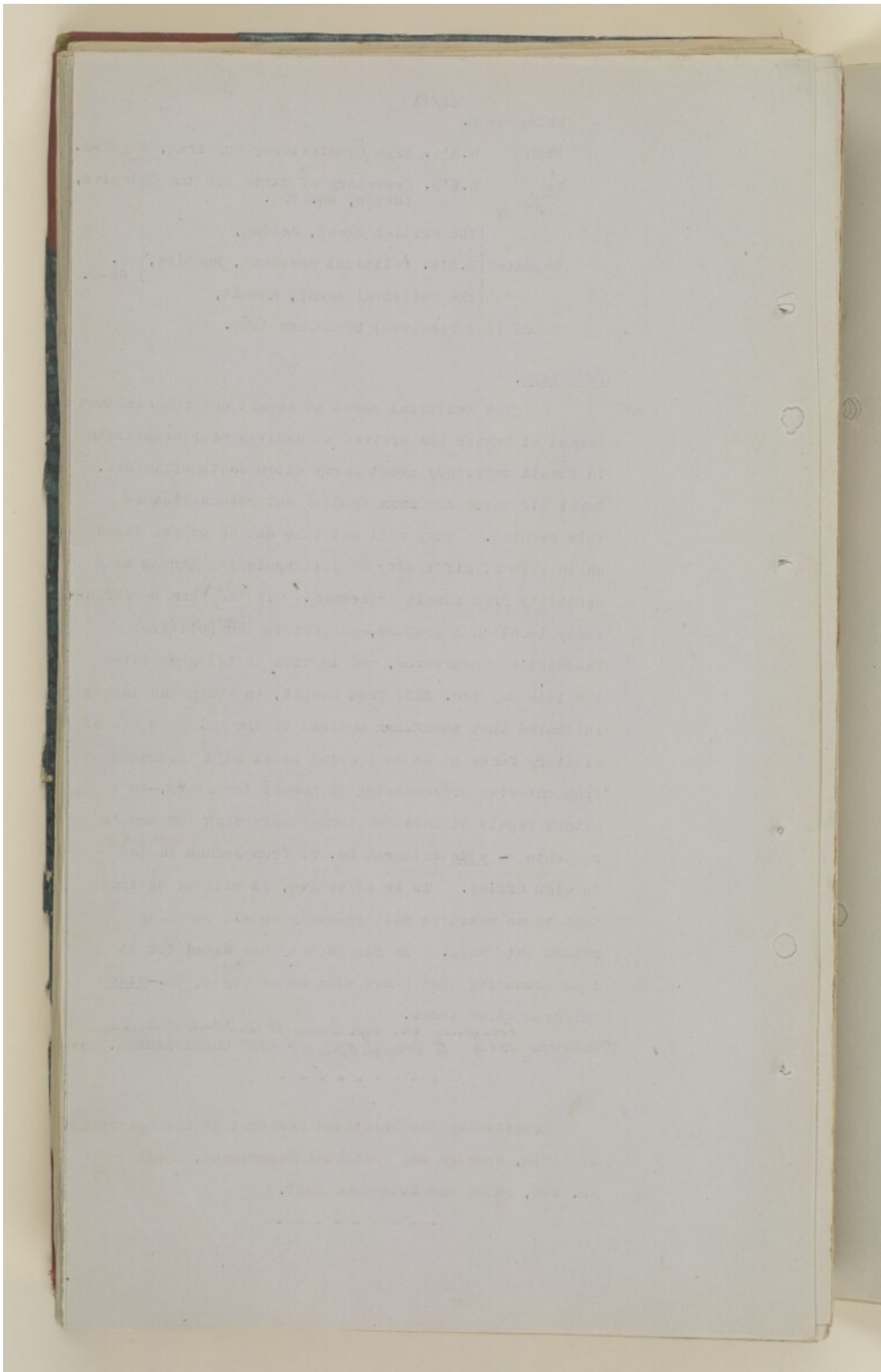
If flying boat does not arrive before 9 Friday morning, I shall have left by steamer.

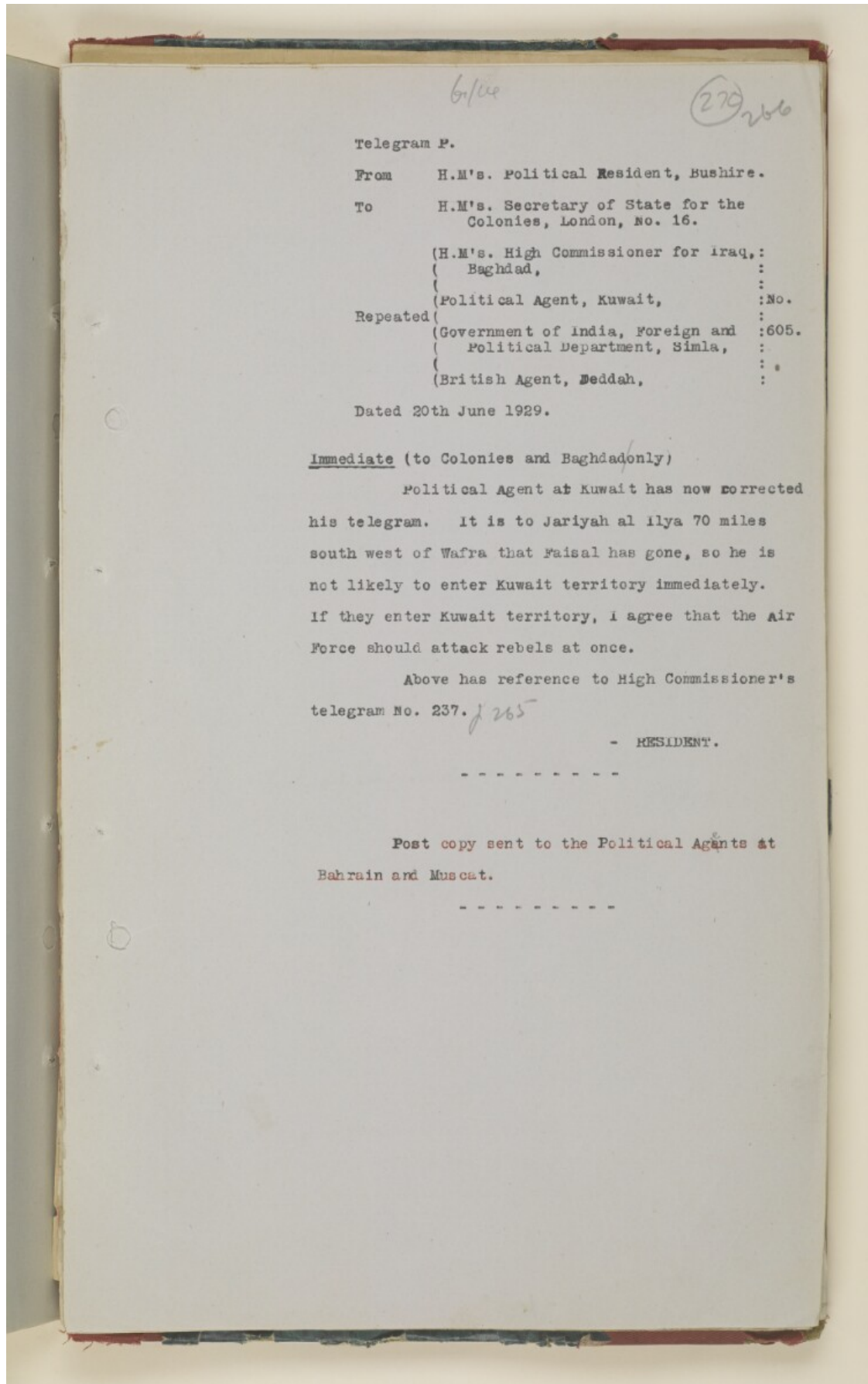
- RESIDENT.

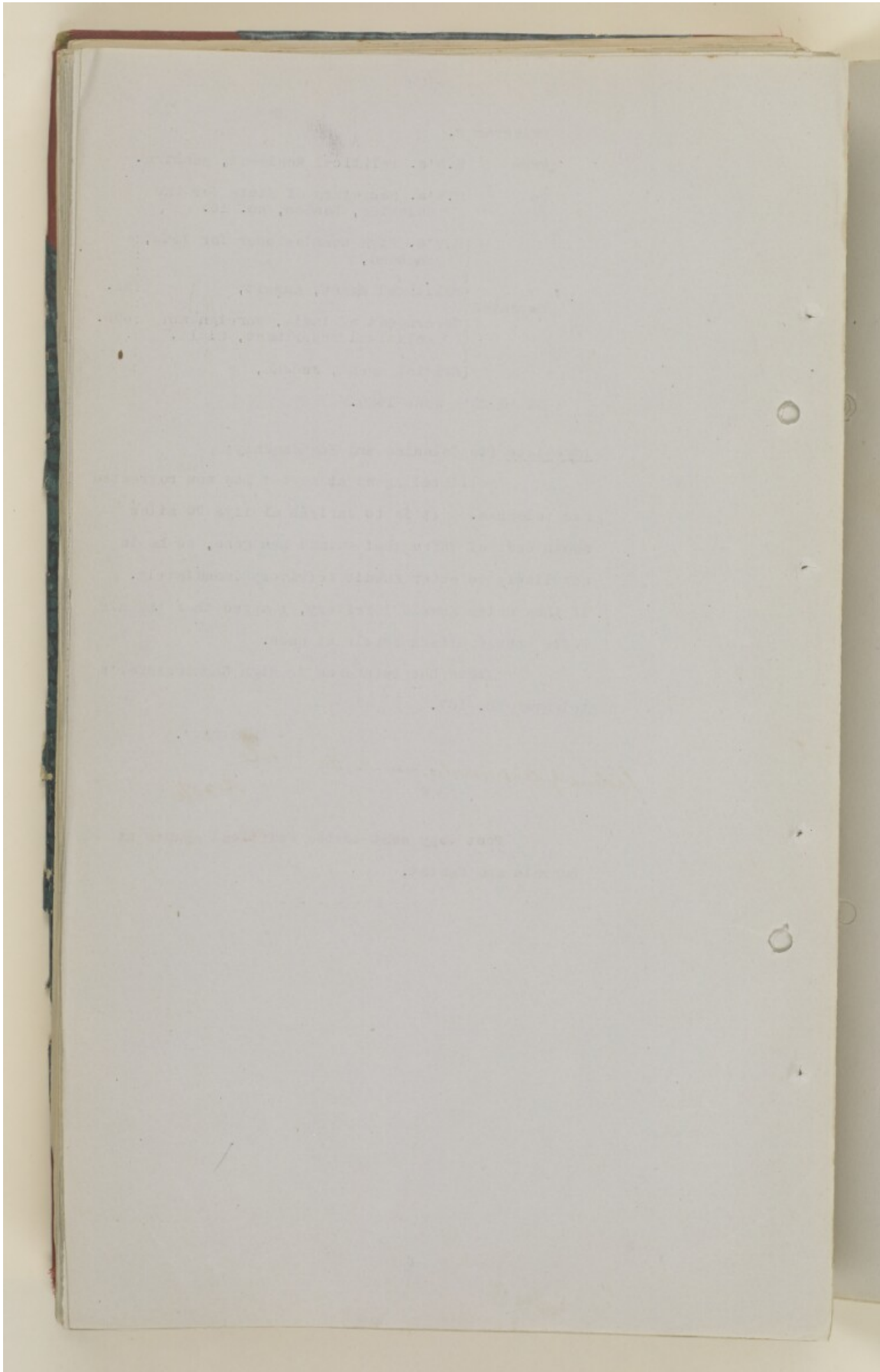


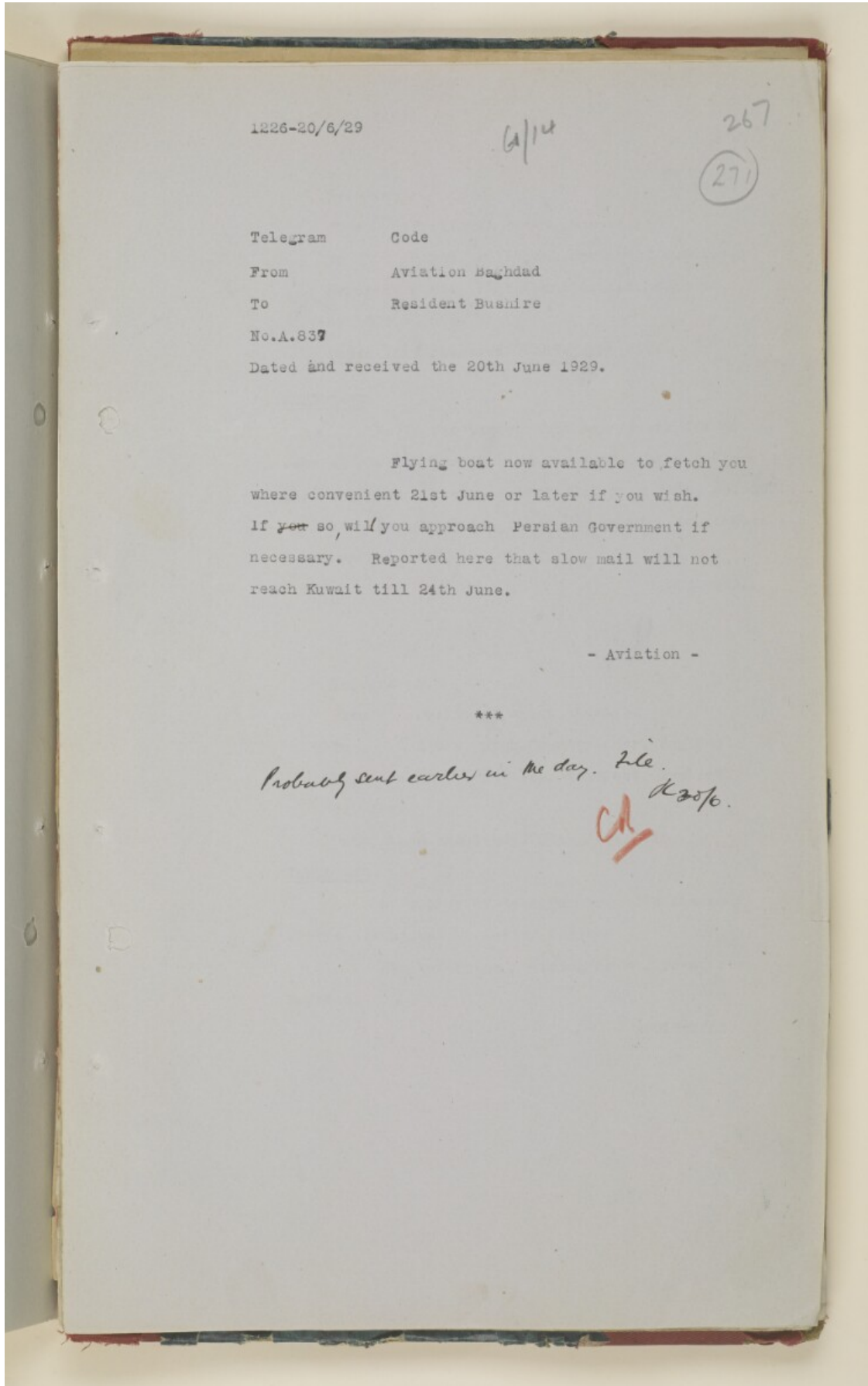




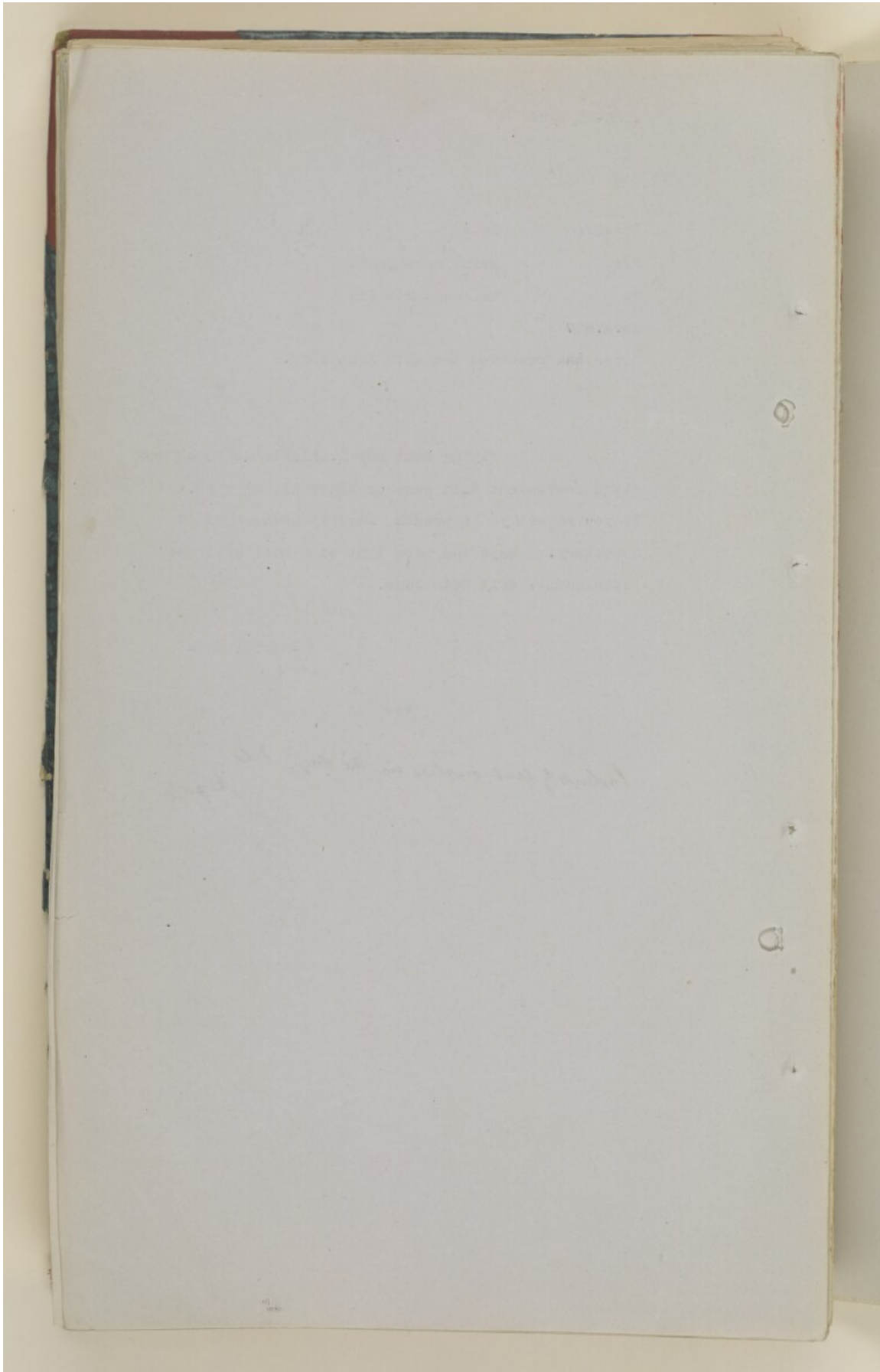


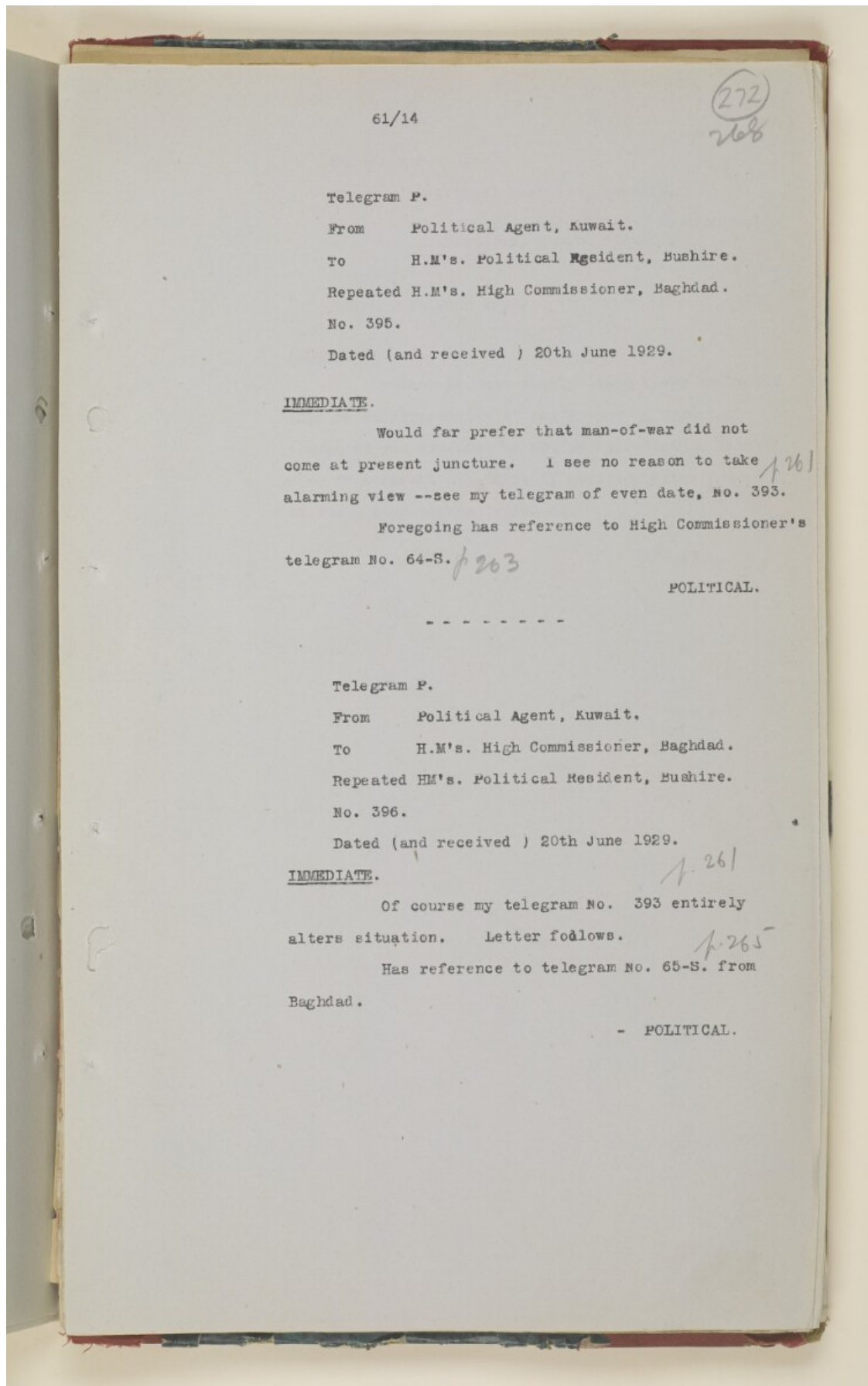












61/14

(272)  
261

Telegram P.

From Political Agent, Kuwait.

To H.M.'s. Political Resident, Bushire.

Repeated H.M.'s. High Commissioner, Baghdad.

No. 395.

Dated (and received ) 20th June 1929.

IMMEDIATE.

Would far prefer that man-of-war did not come at present juncture. I see no reason to take alarming view --see my telegram of even date, No. 393.

Foregoing has reference to High Commissioner's telegram No. 64-S.

POLITICAL.

Telegram P.

From Political Agent, Kuwait.

To H.M.'s. High Commissioner, Baghdad.

Repeated HM's. Political Resident, Bushire.

No. 396.

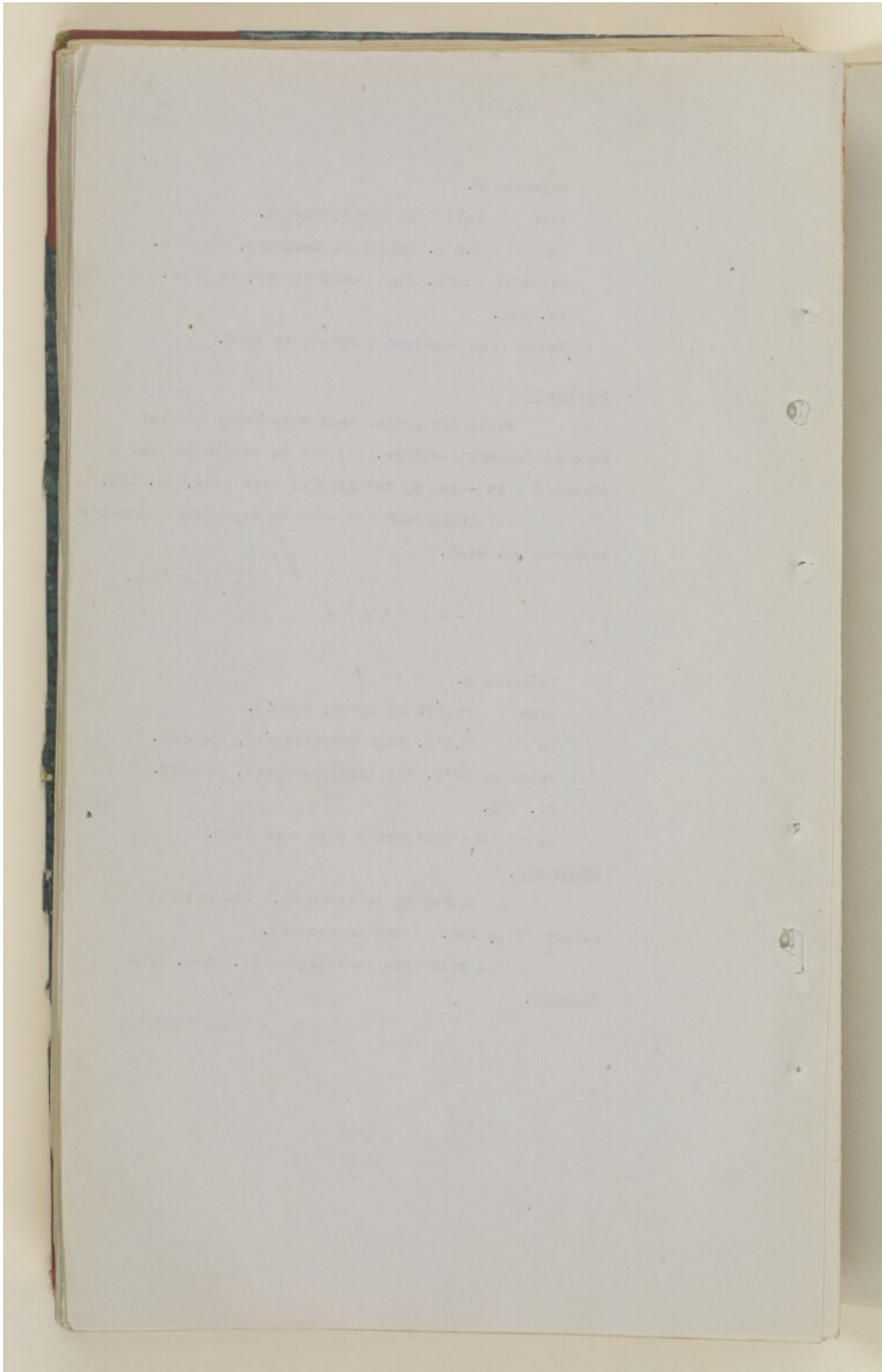
Dated (and received ) 20th June 1929.

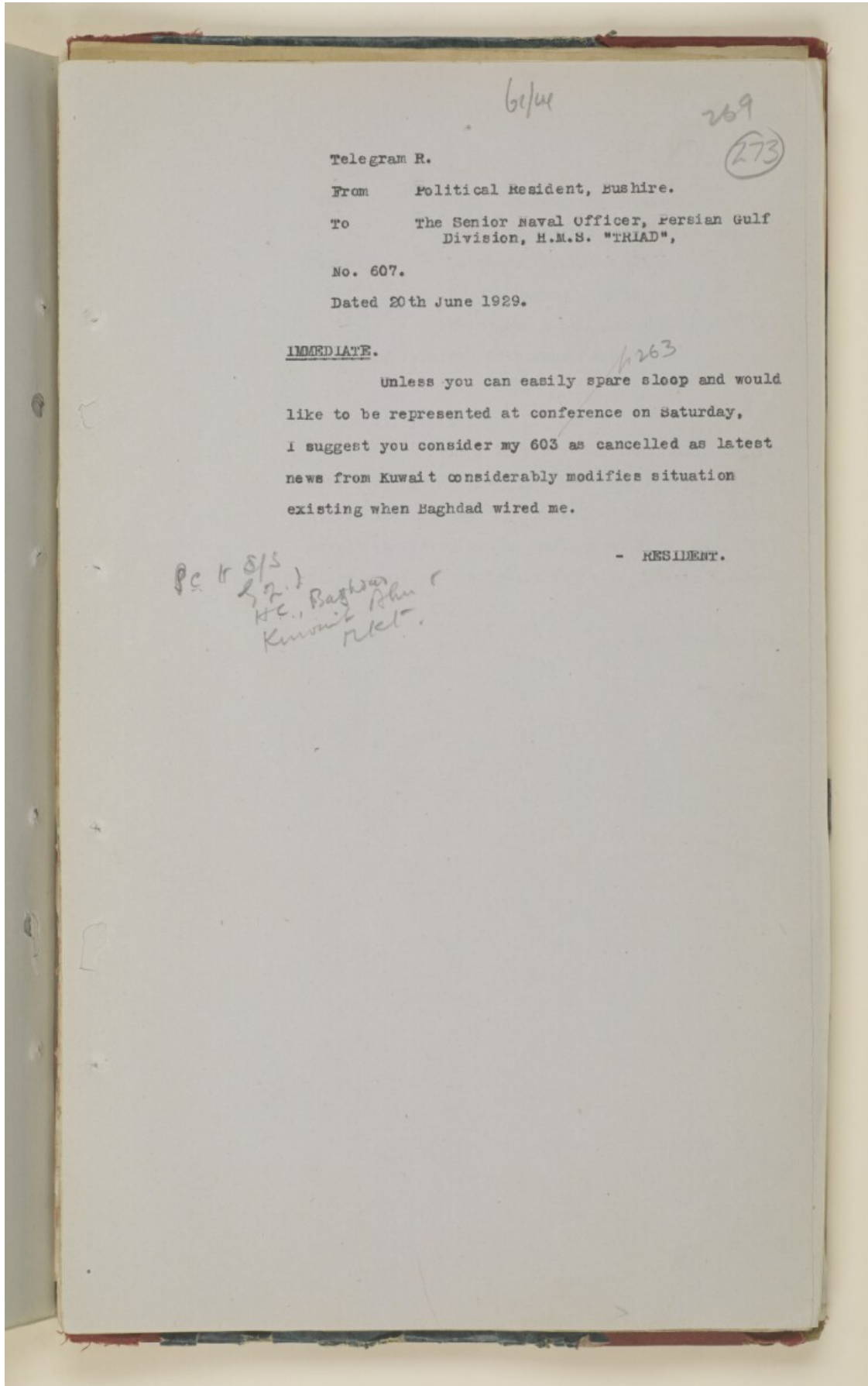
IMMEDIATE.

Of course my telegram No. 393 entirely alters situation. Letter follows.

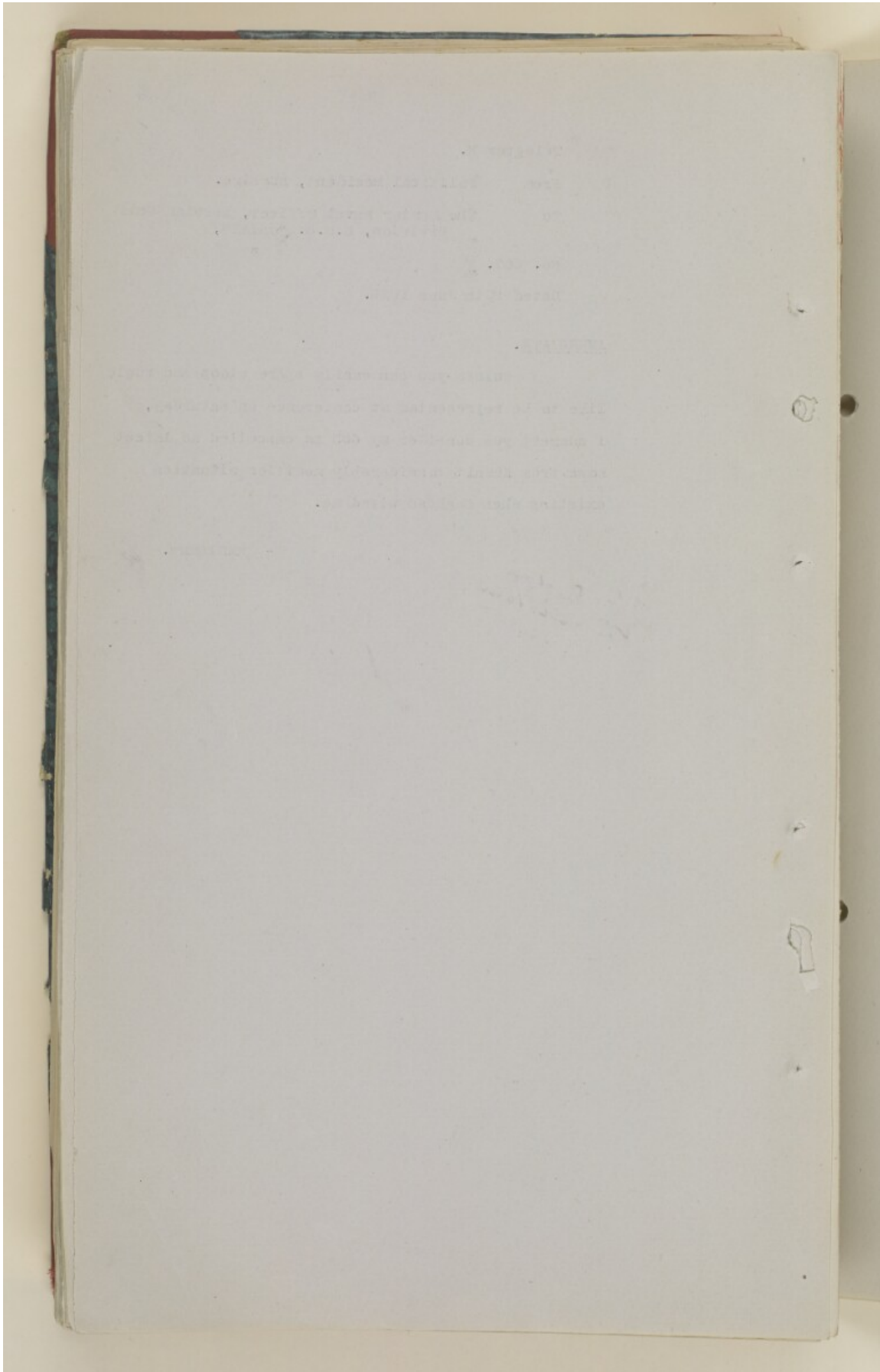
Has reference to telegram No. 65-S. from Baghdad.

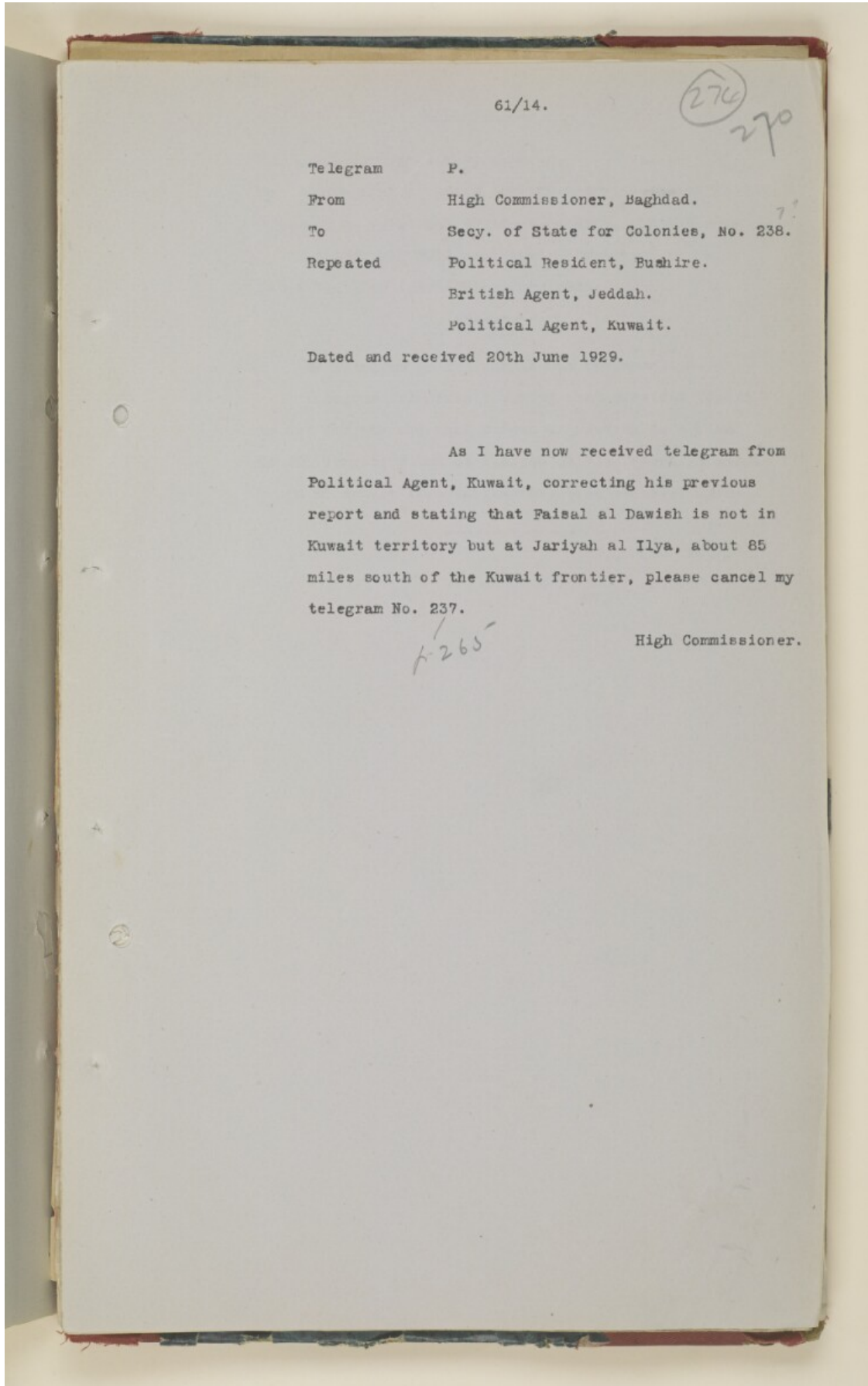
- POLITICAL.

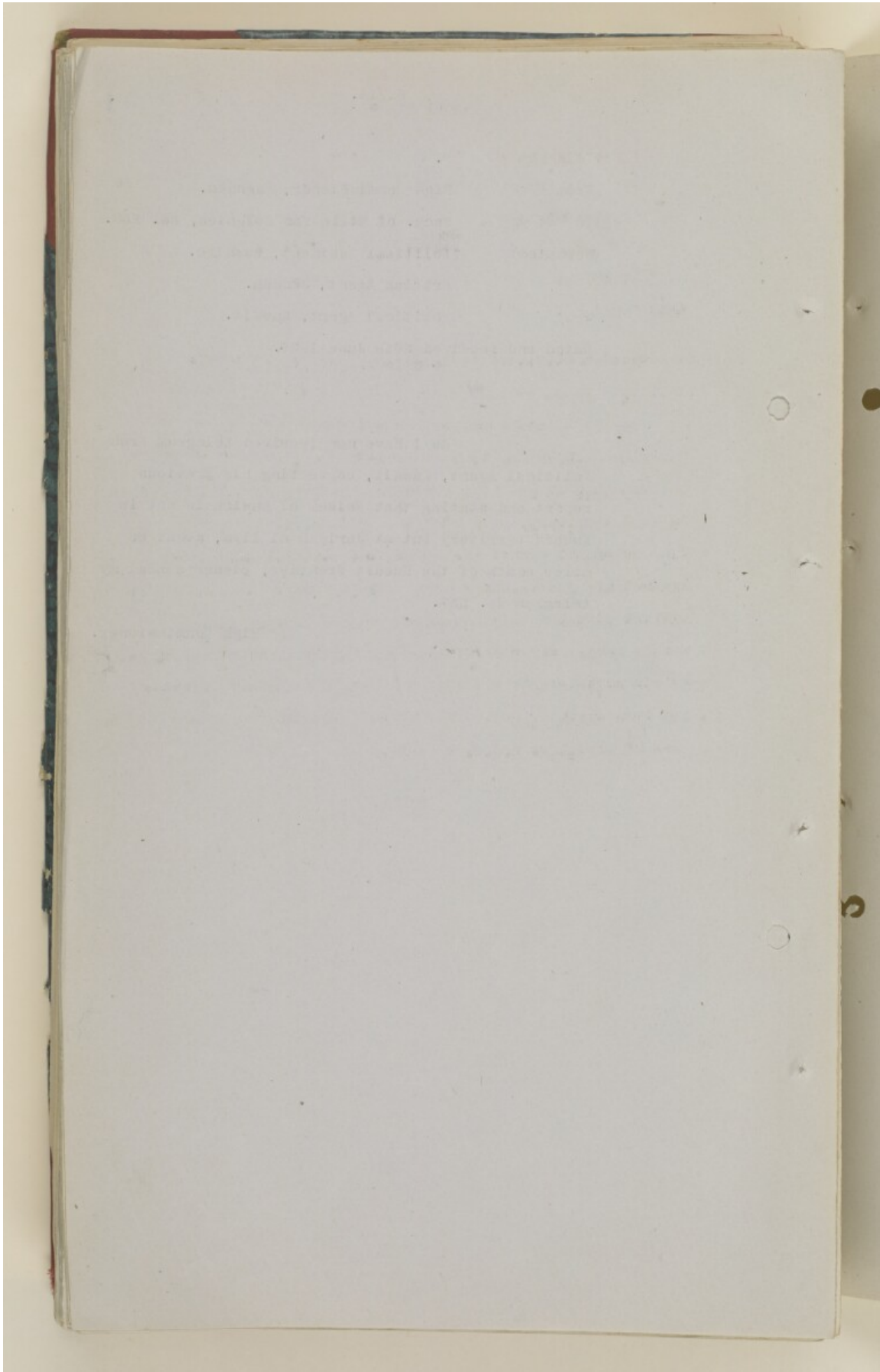


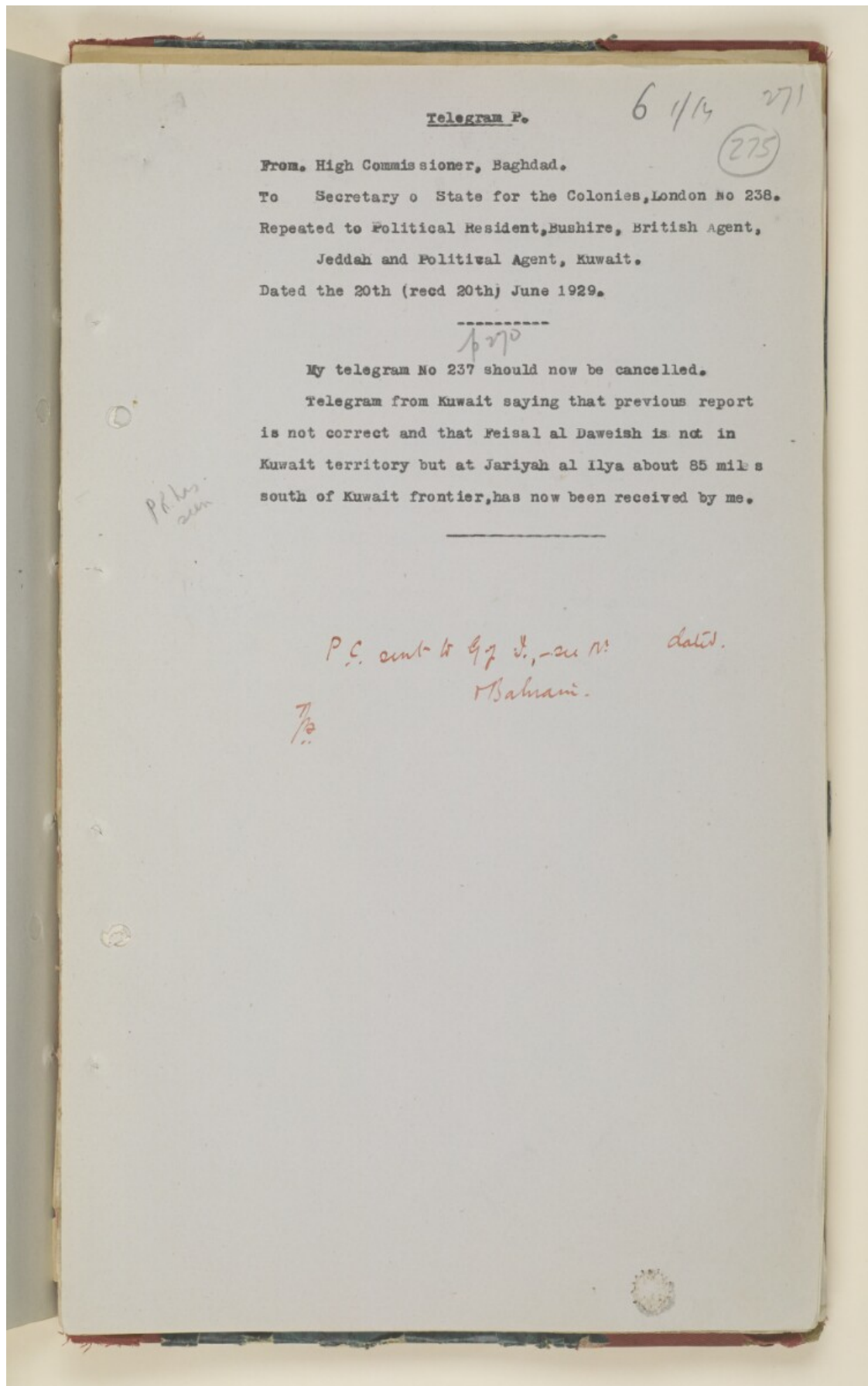




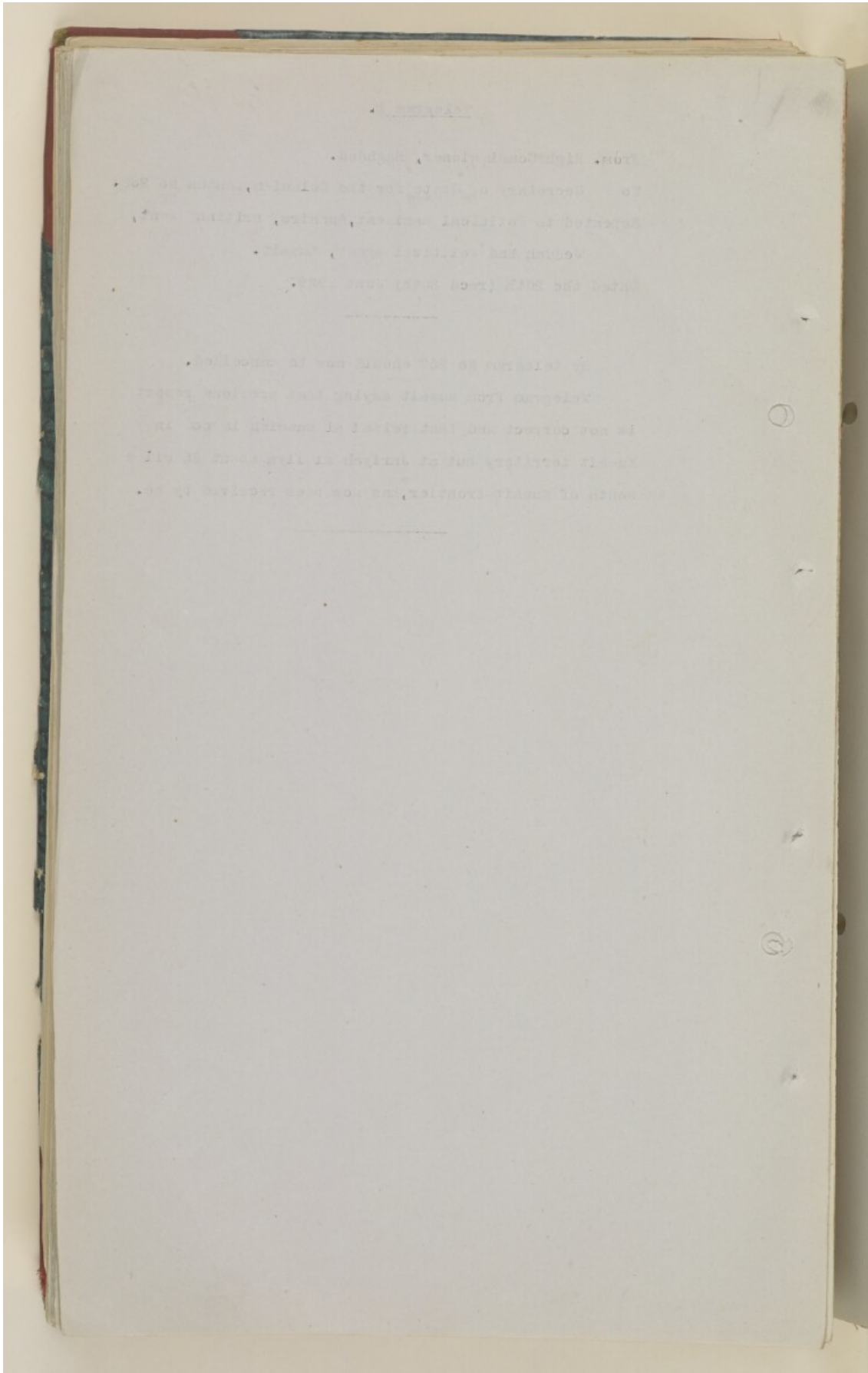


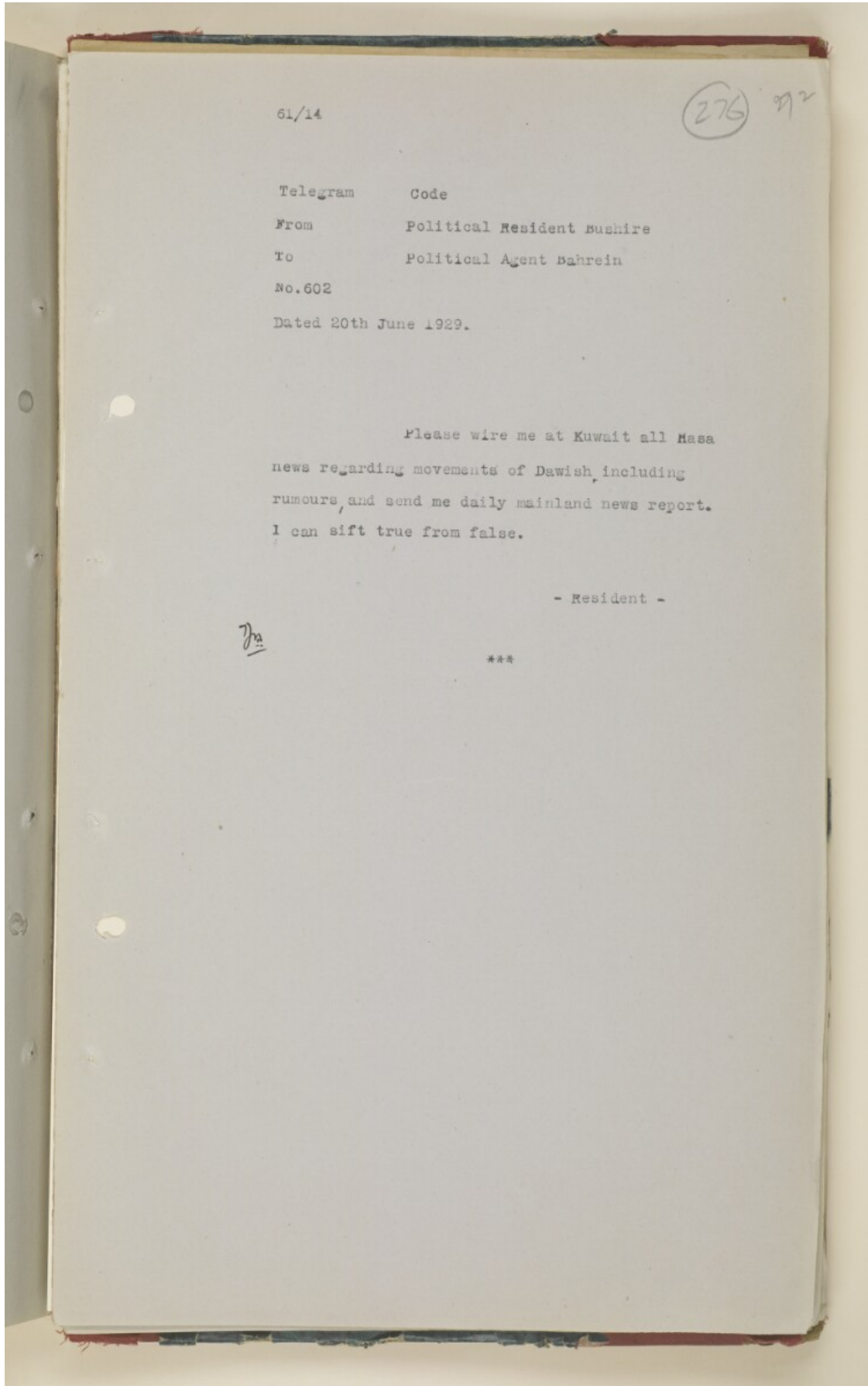


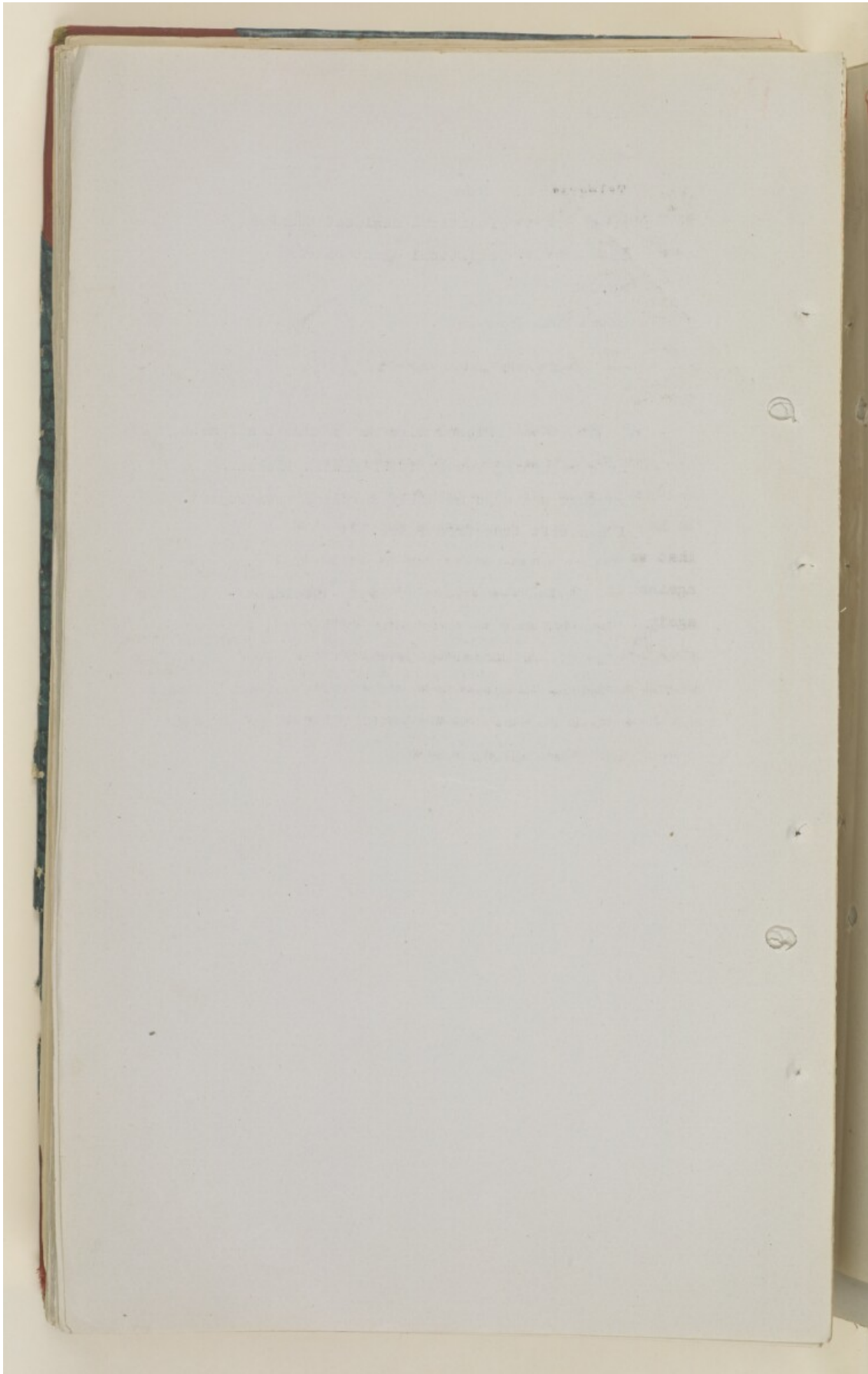


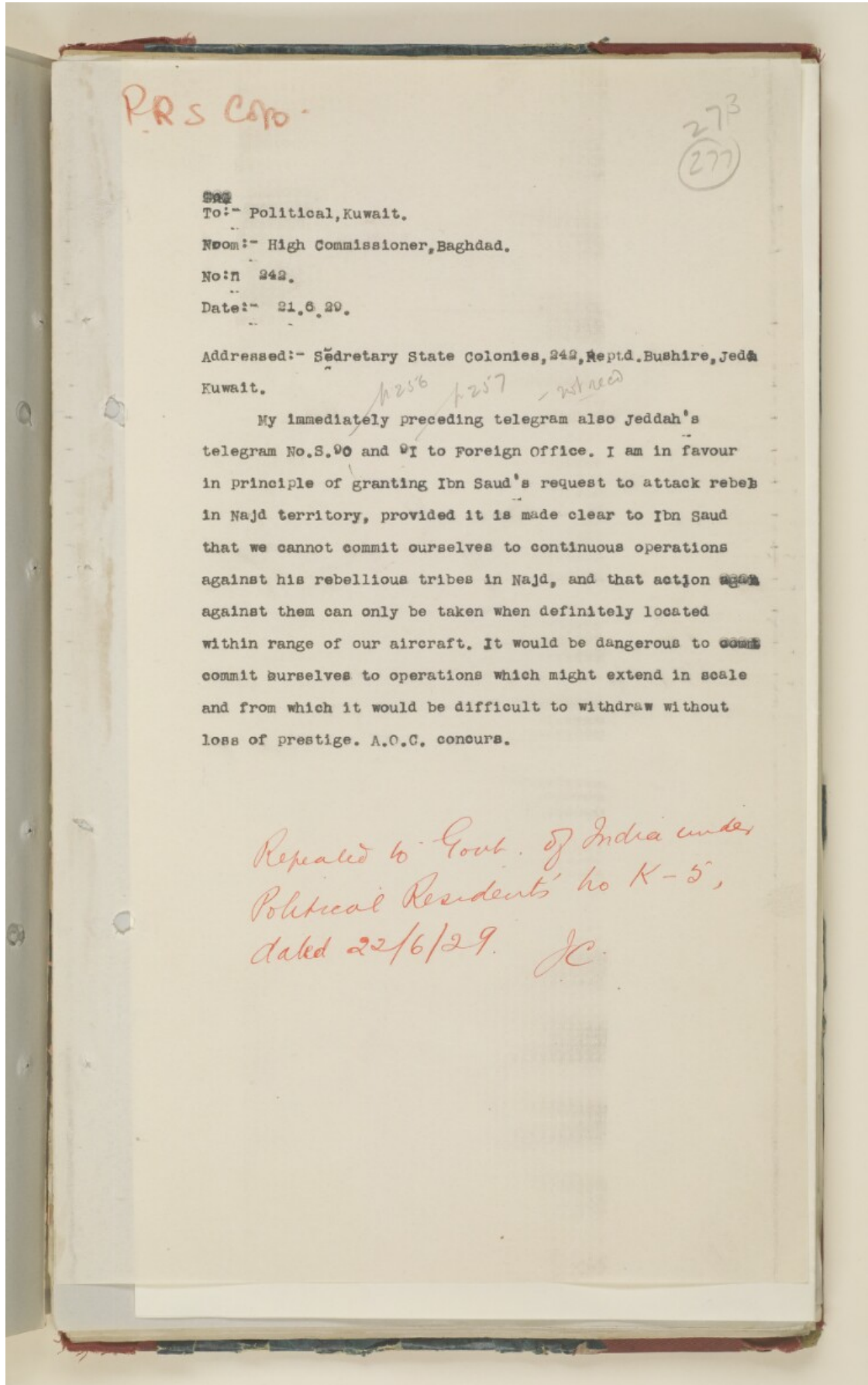




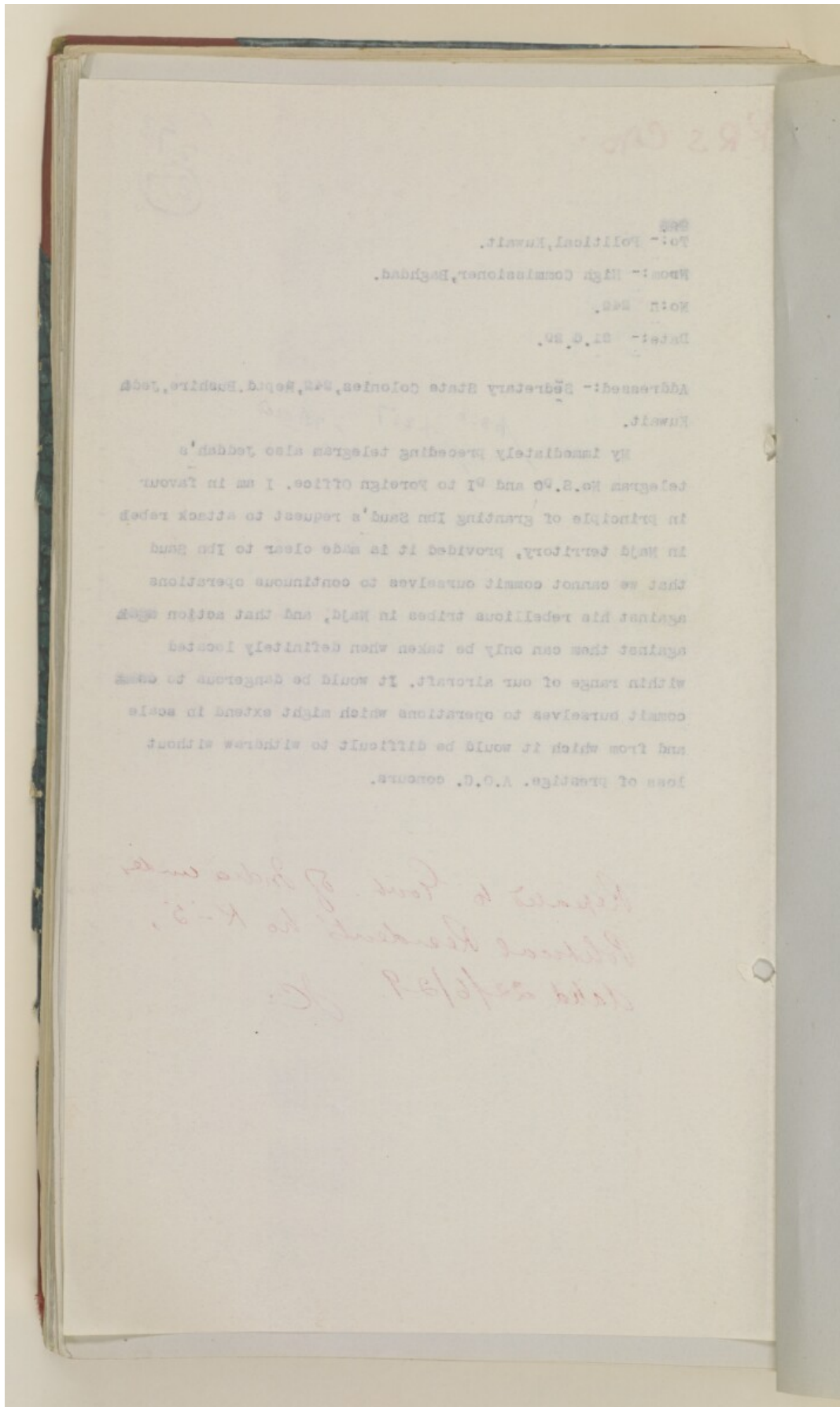


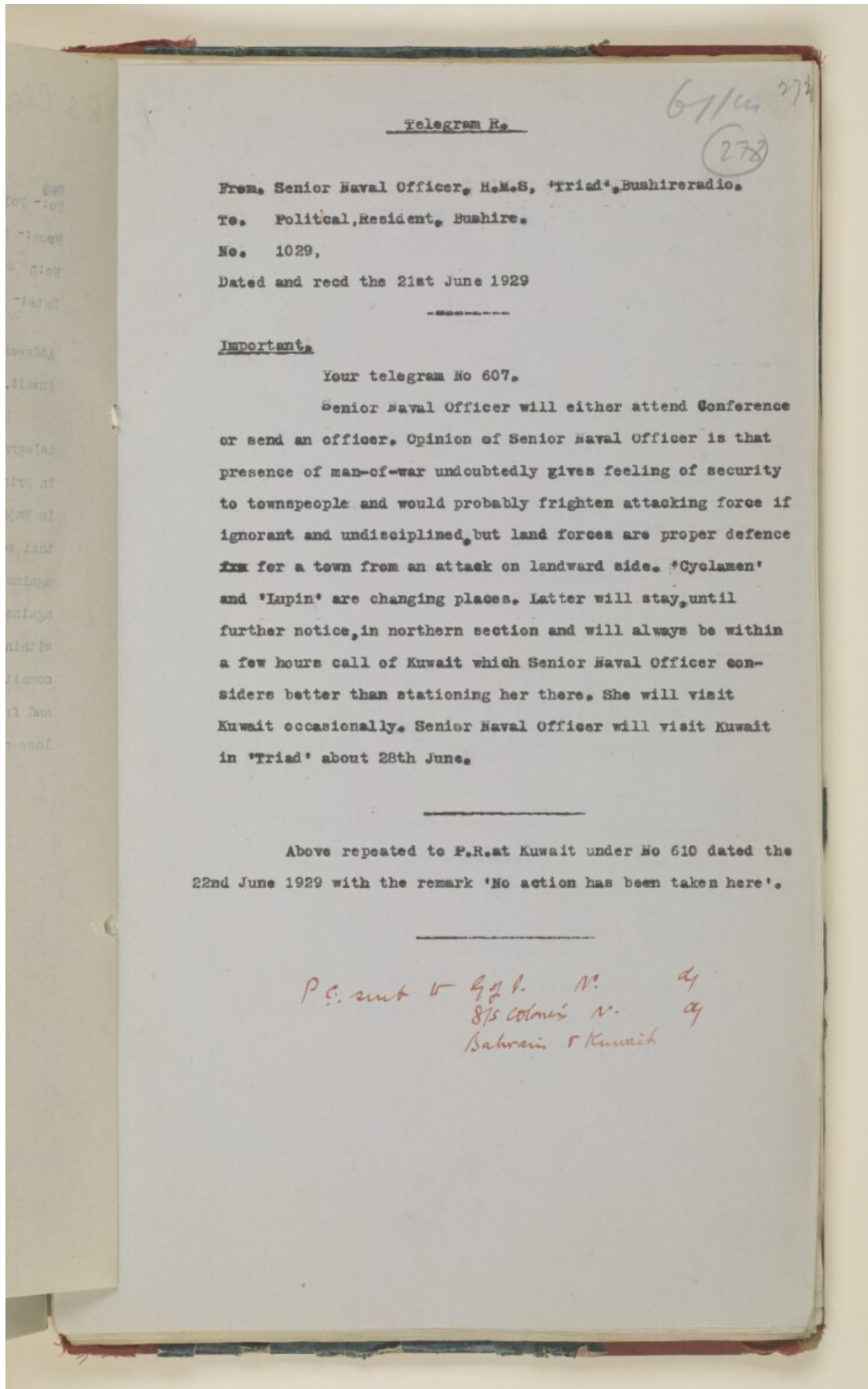


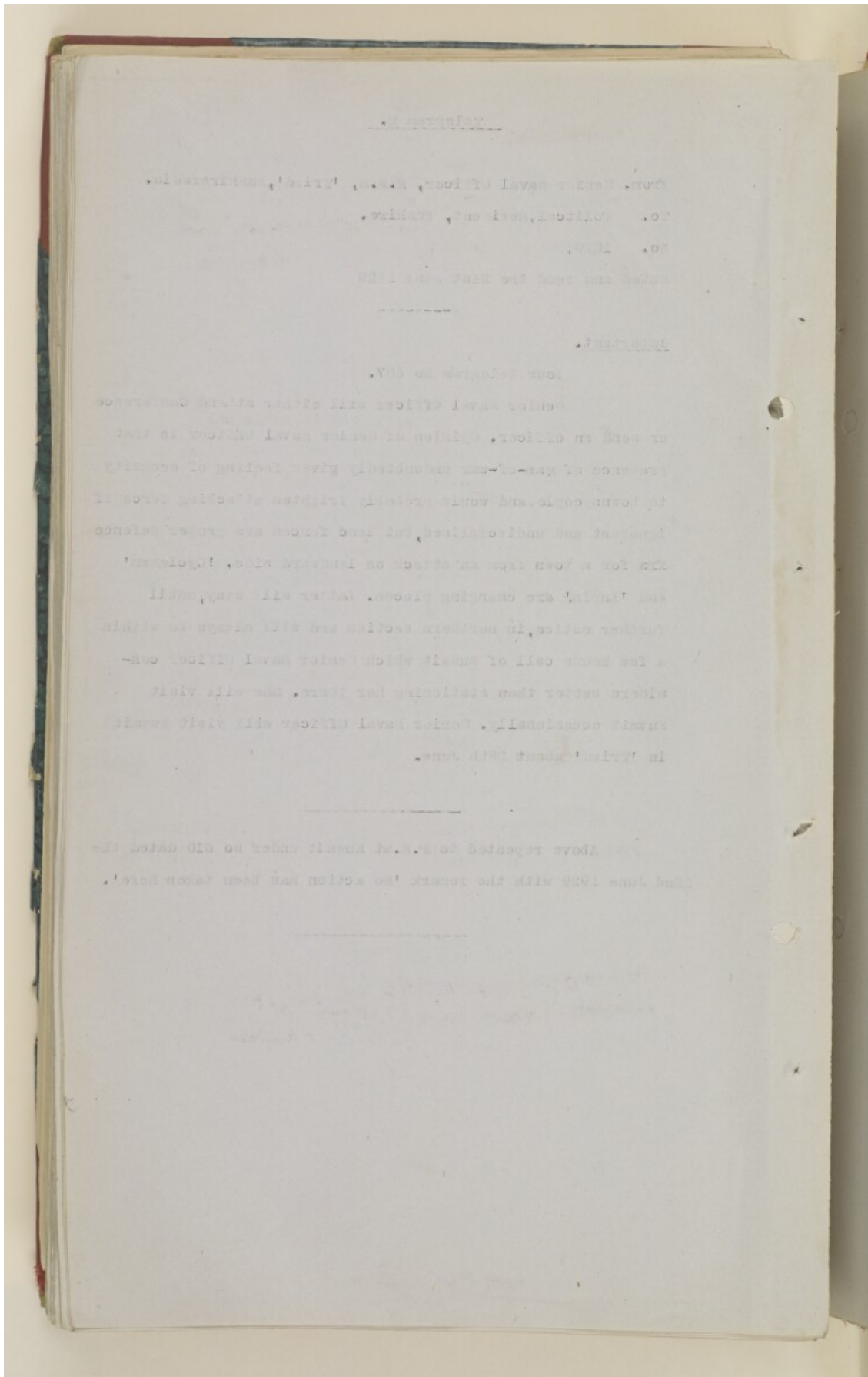
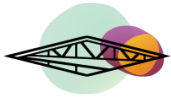


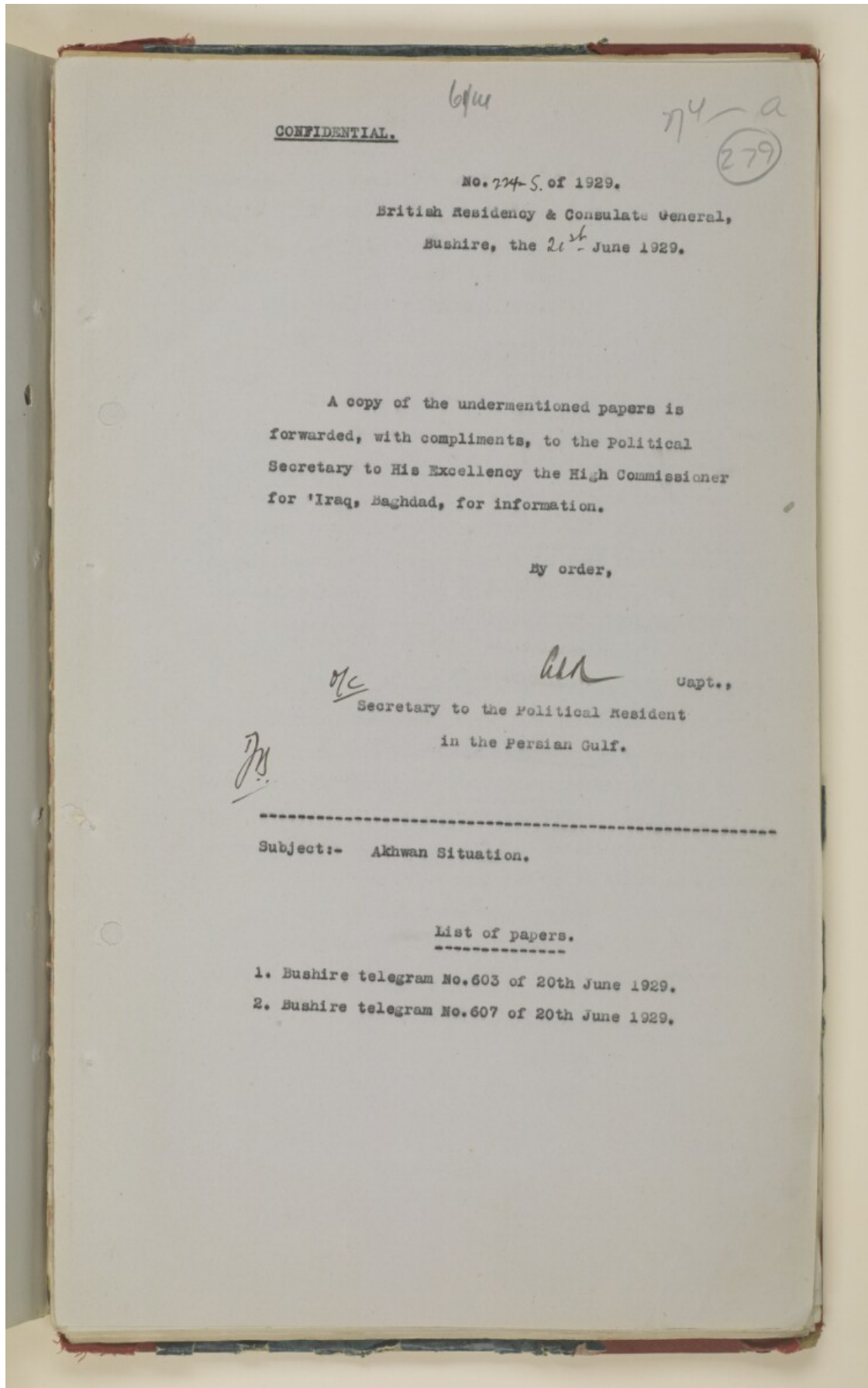




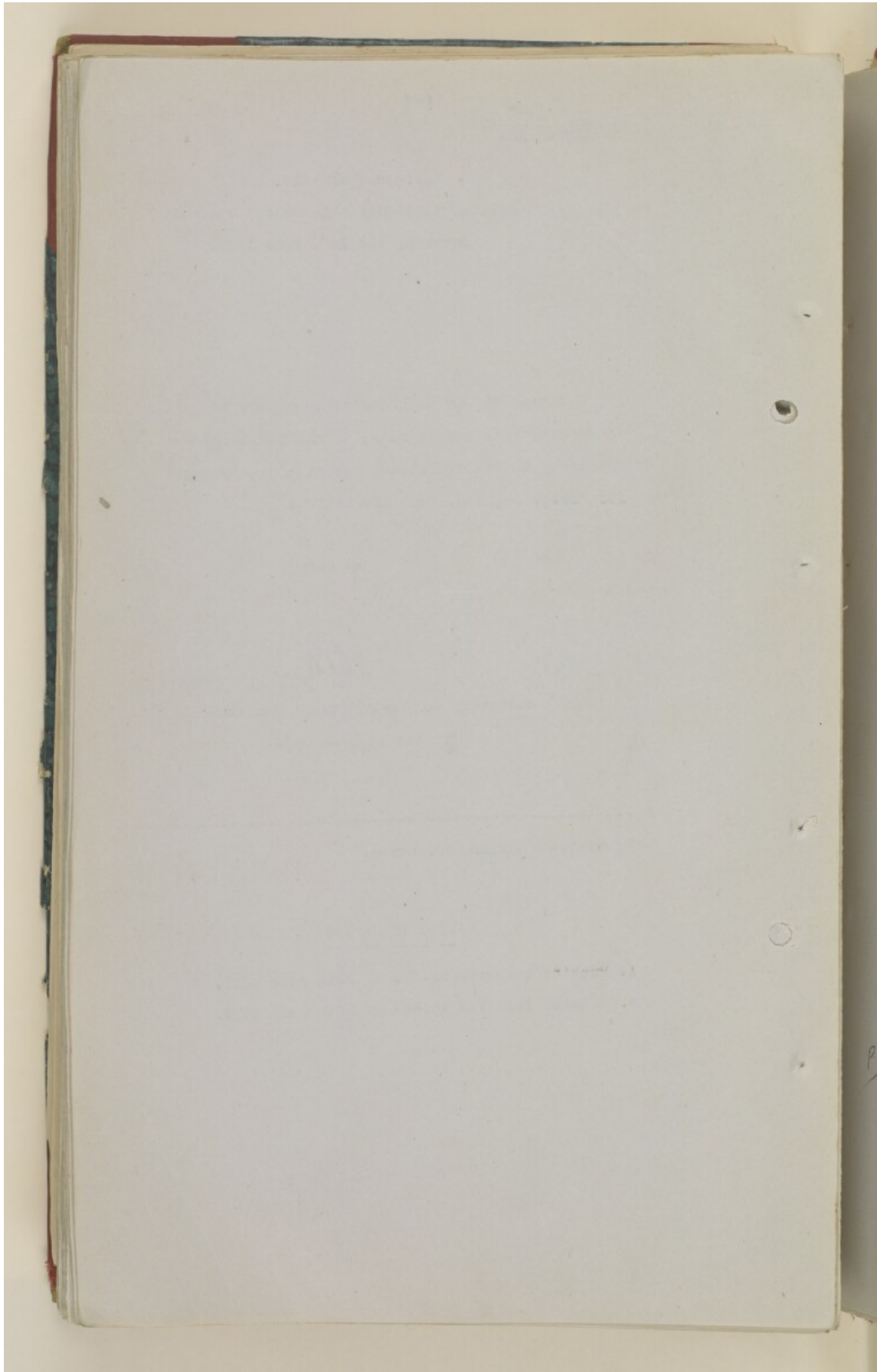
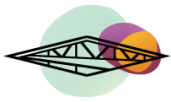


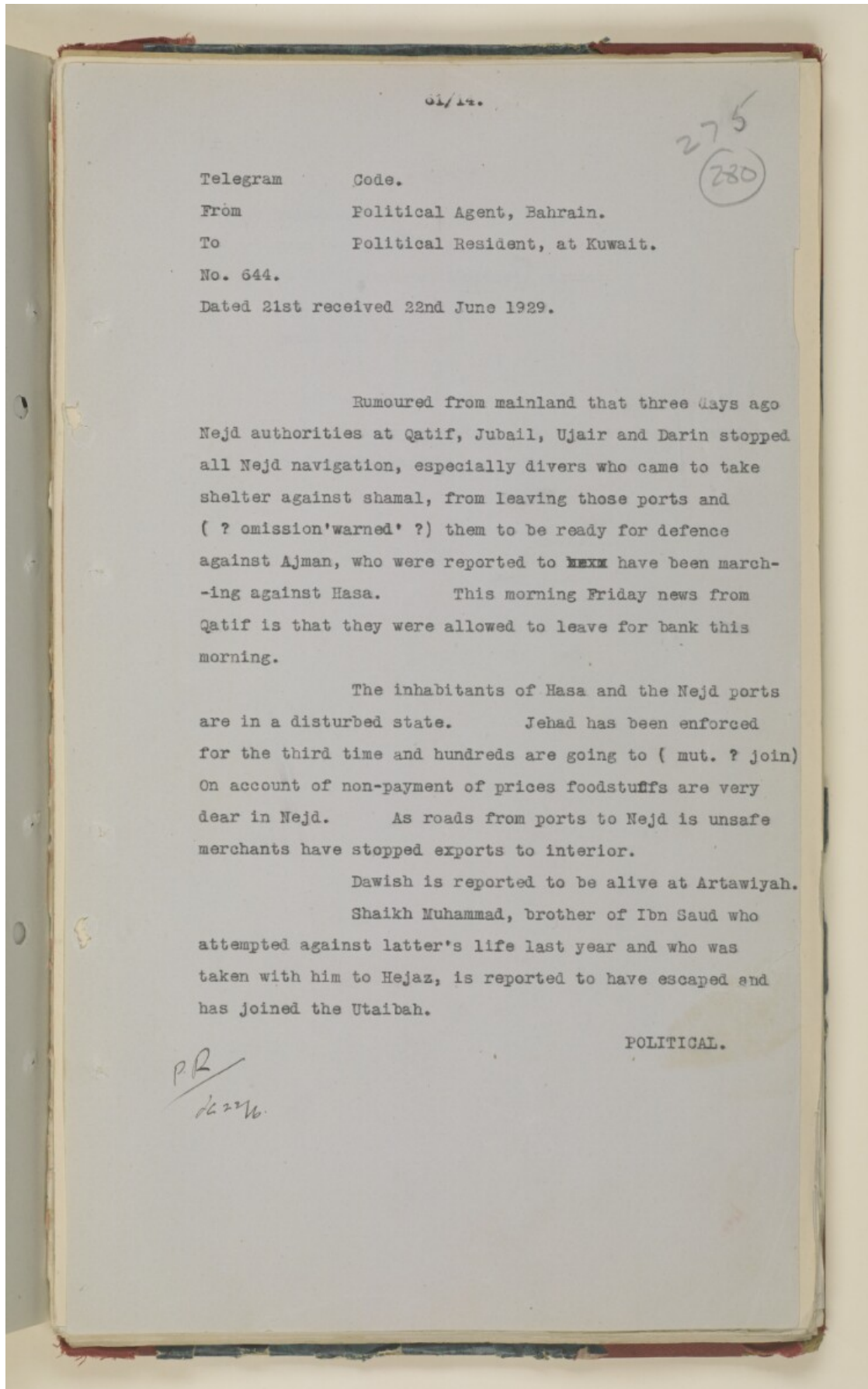


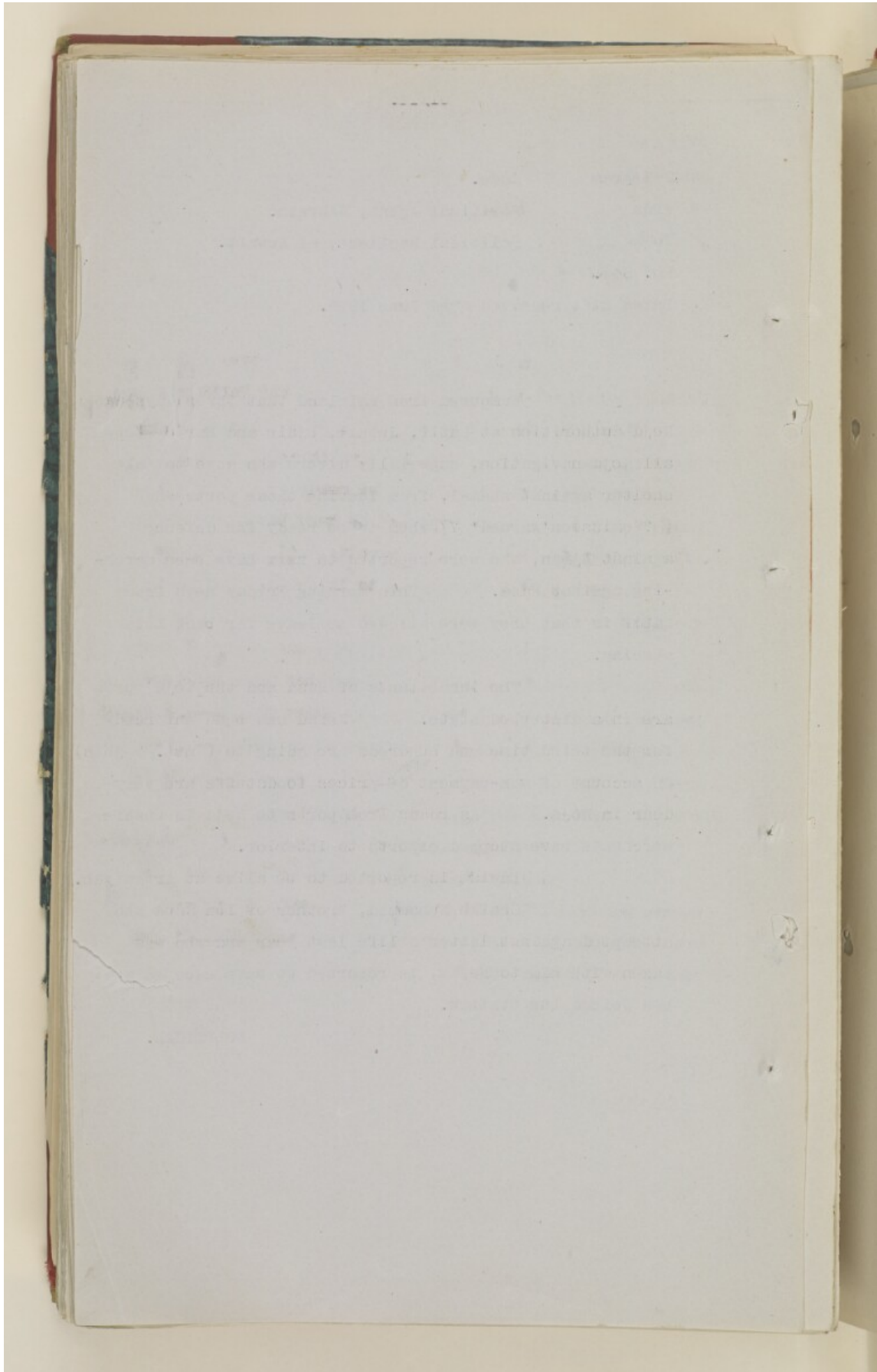


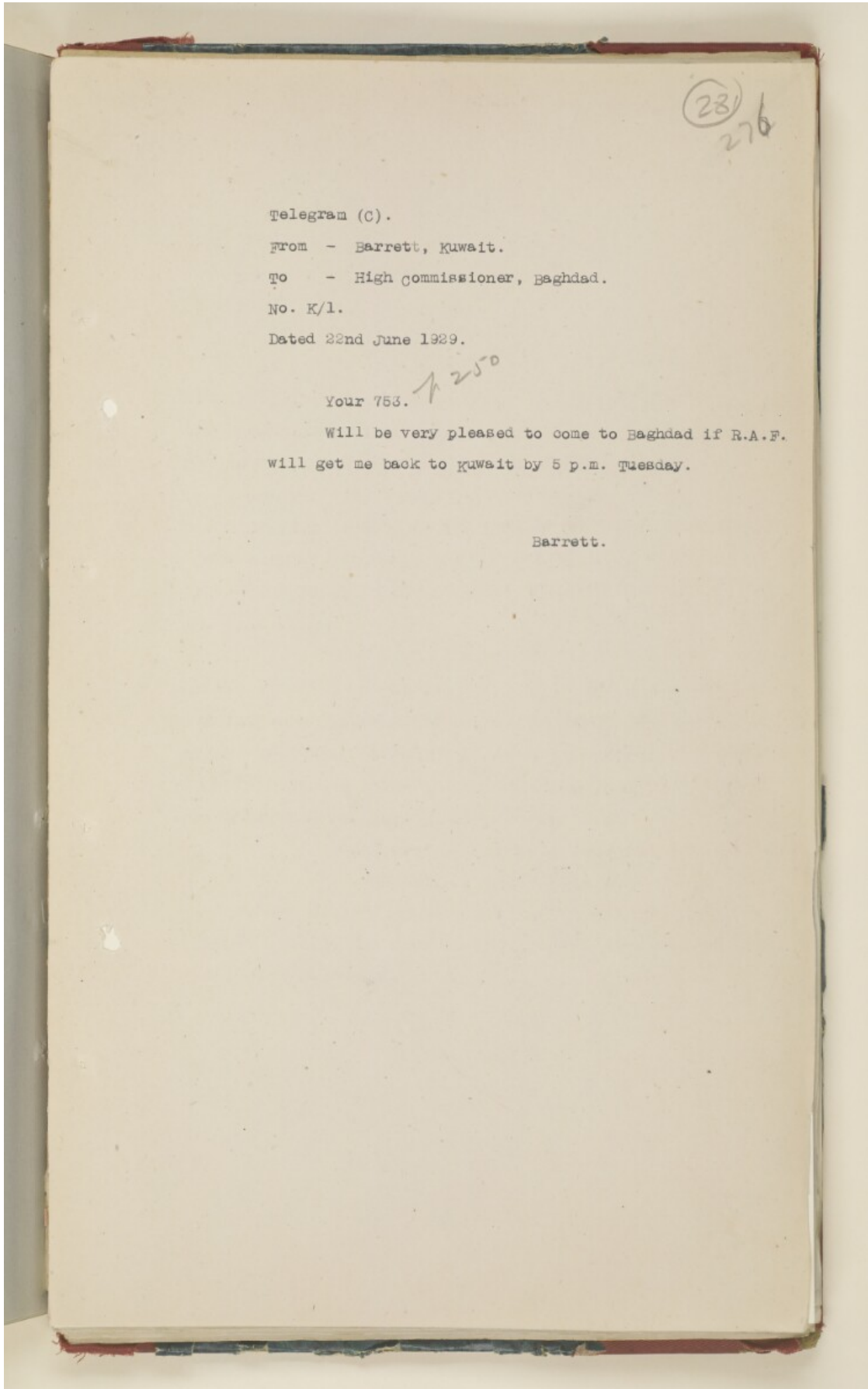












Telegram (C).

From - Barrett, Kuwait.

To - High Commissioner, Baghdad.

No. K/1.

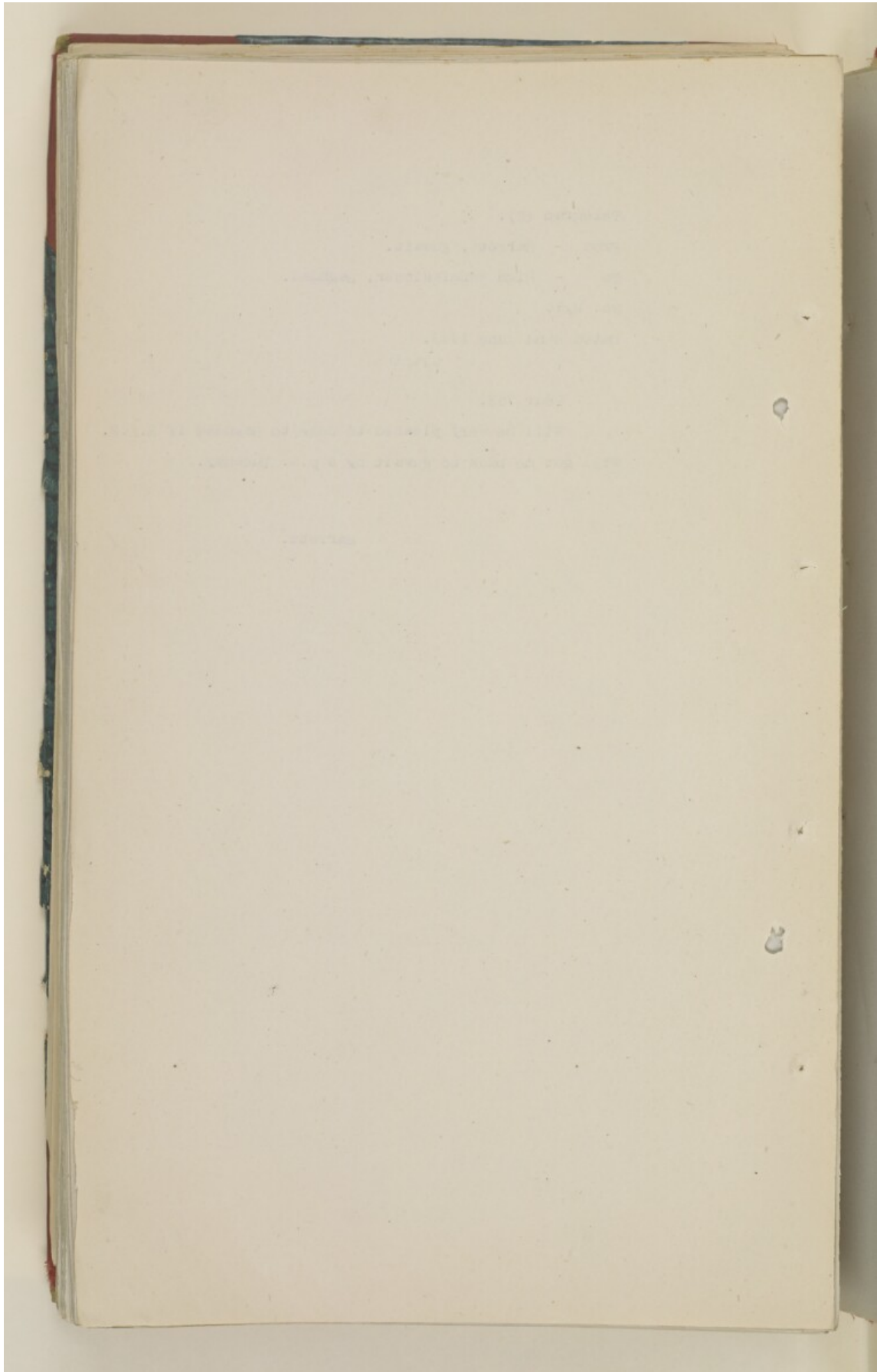
Dated 22nd June 1929.

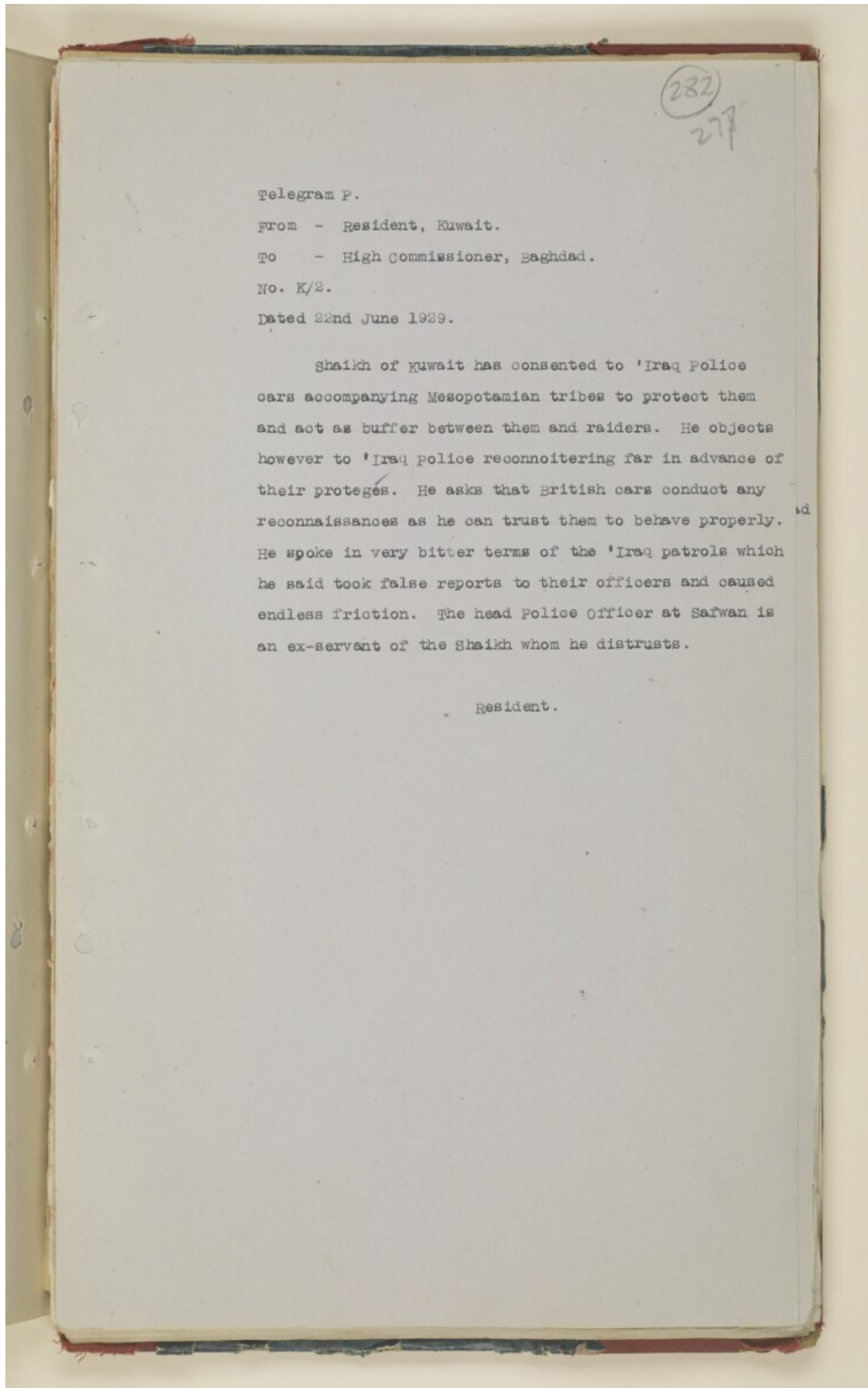
Your 753.

Will be very pleased to come to Baghdad if R.A.F.  
will get me back to Kuwait by 5 p.m. Tuesday.

Barrett.







Telegram P.

From - Resident, Kuwait.

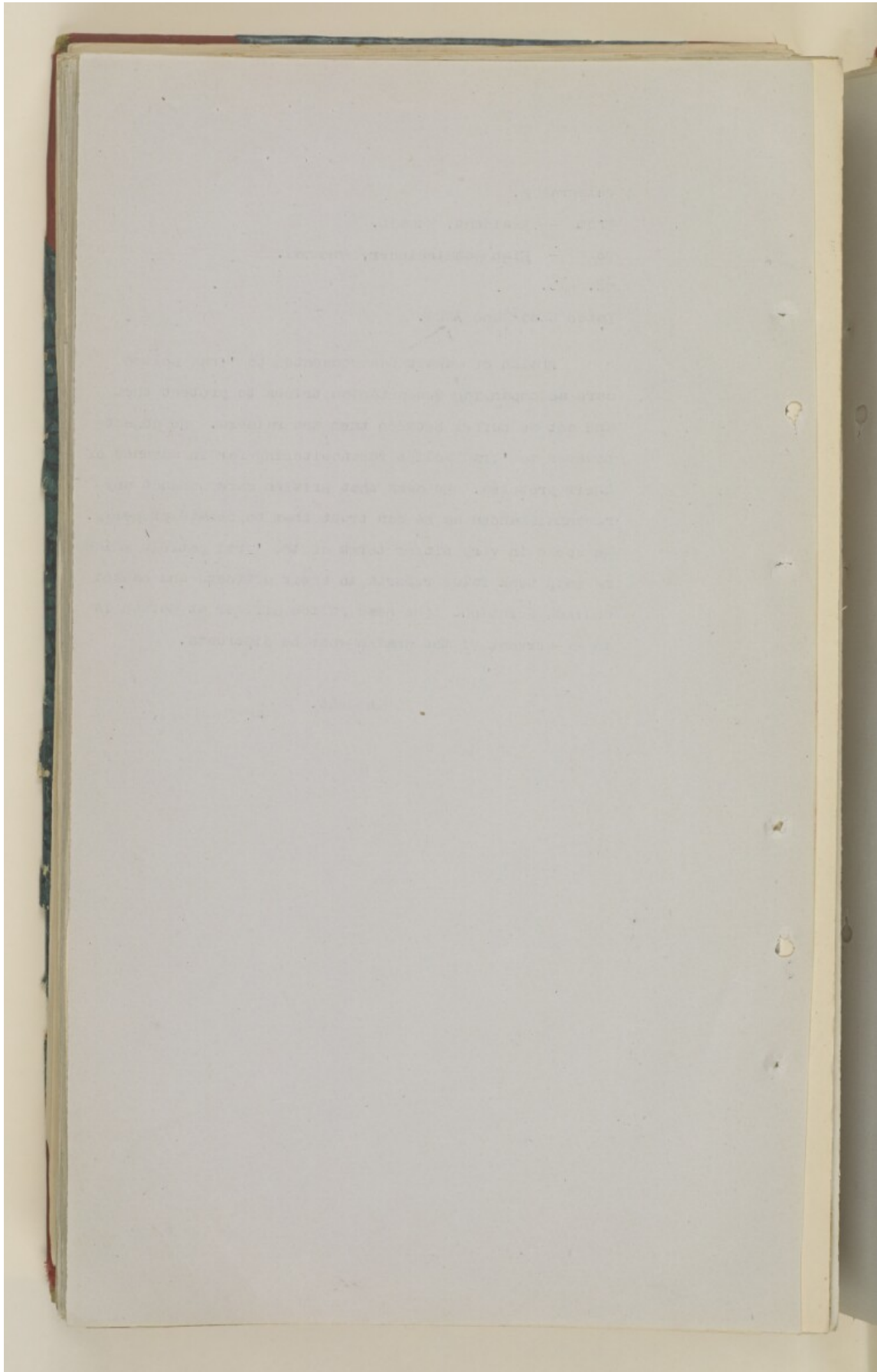
To - High Commissioner, Baghdad.

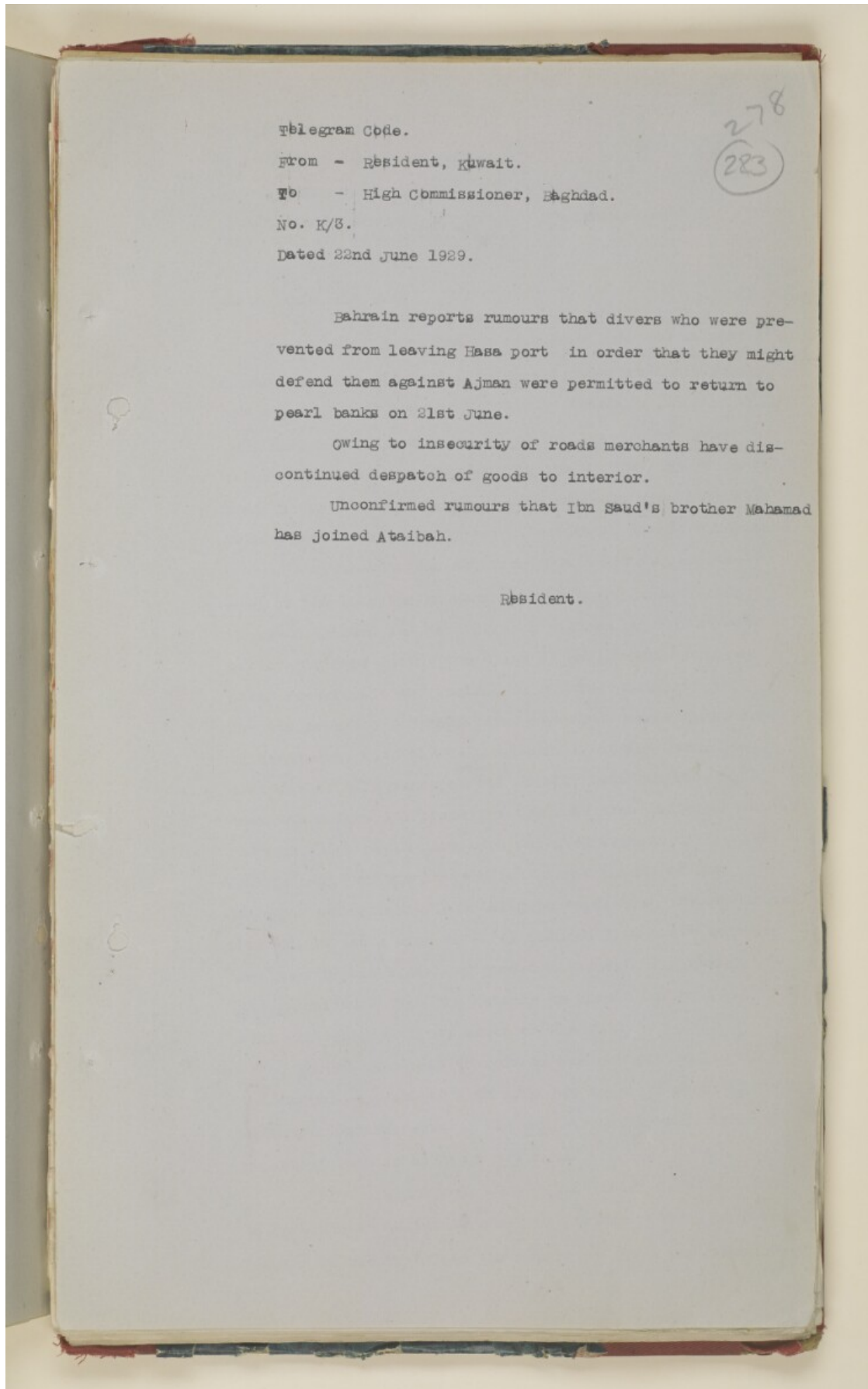
No. K/2.

Dated 22nd June 1929.

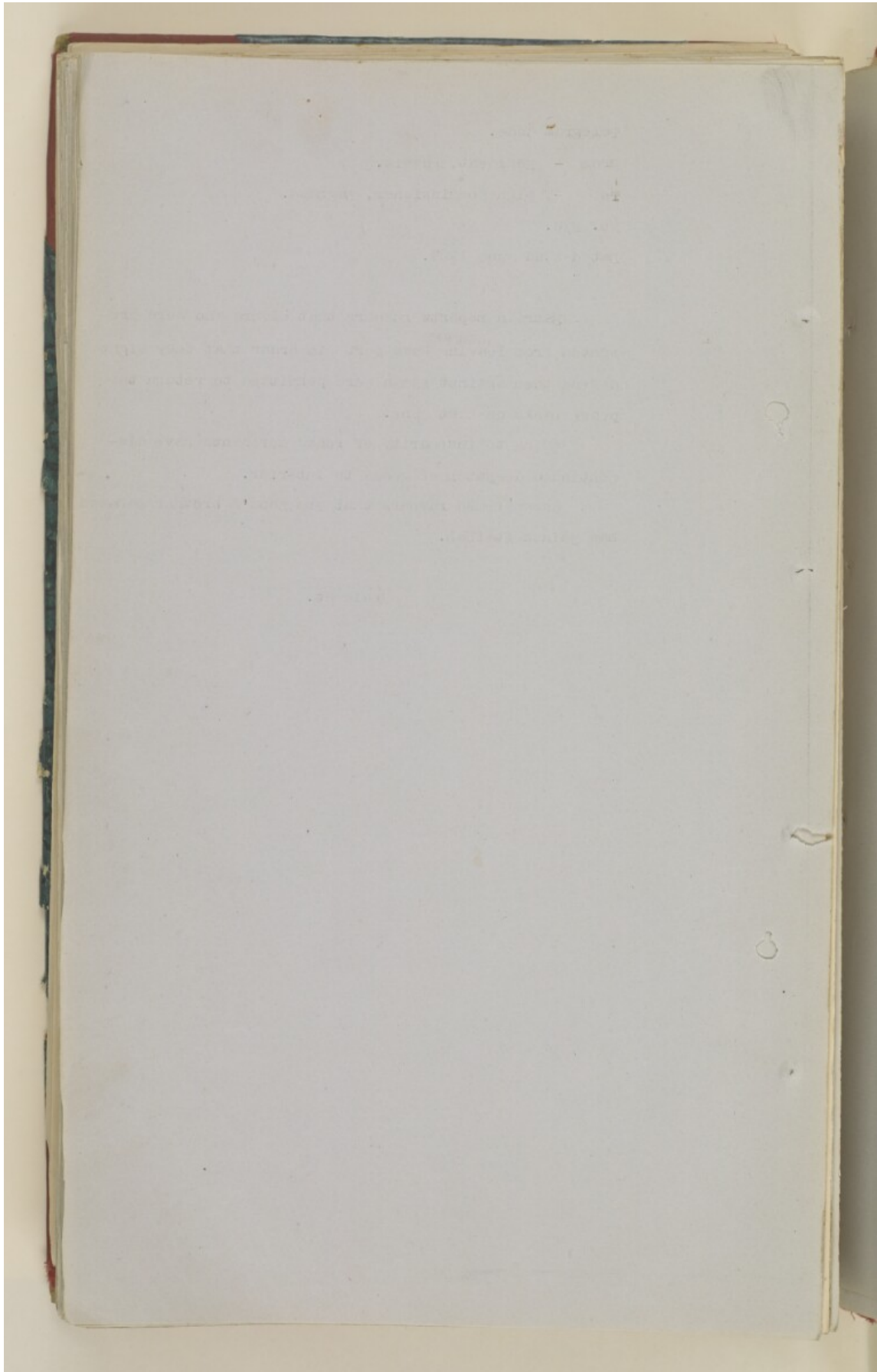
Shaikh of Kuwait has consented to 'Iraq Police cars accompanying Mesopotamian tribes to protect them and act as buffer between them and raiders. He objects however to 'Iraq police reconnoitering far in advance of their proteges. He asks that British cars conduct any reconnaissances as he can trust them to behave properly. He spoke in very bitter terms of the 'Iraq patrols which he said took false reports to their officers and caused endless friction. The head Police Officer at Safwan is an ex-servant of the Shaikh whom he distrusts.

Resident.











Telegram P.

From - Resident at Kuwait.

To - Secretary of State for Colonies,

Repeated to Government of India; High Commissioner for 'Iraq  
copy to political Agent, Kuwait.

No.K/4.

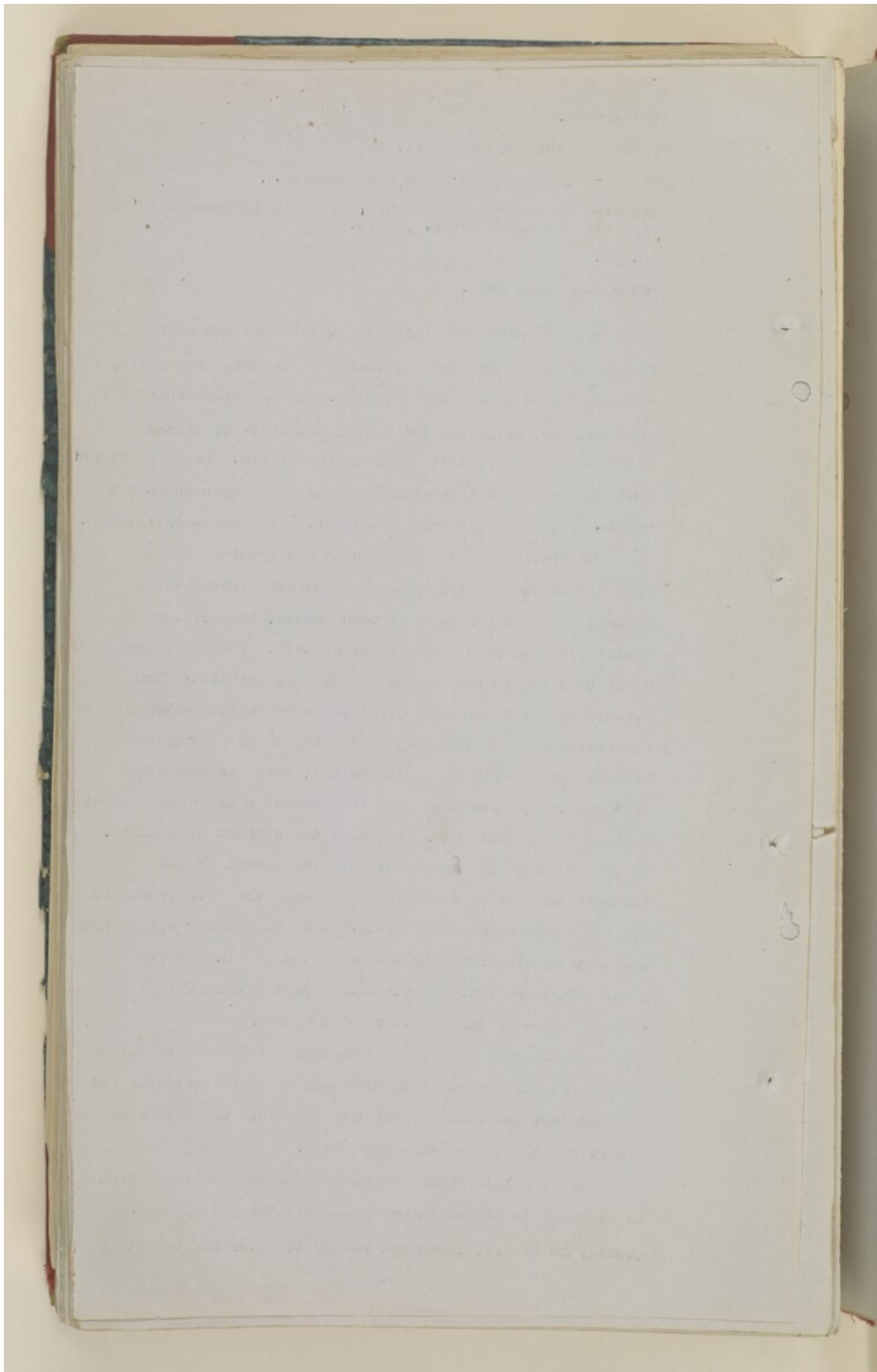
Dated 22nd June 1929.

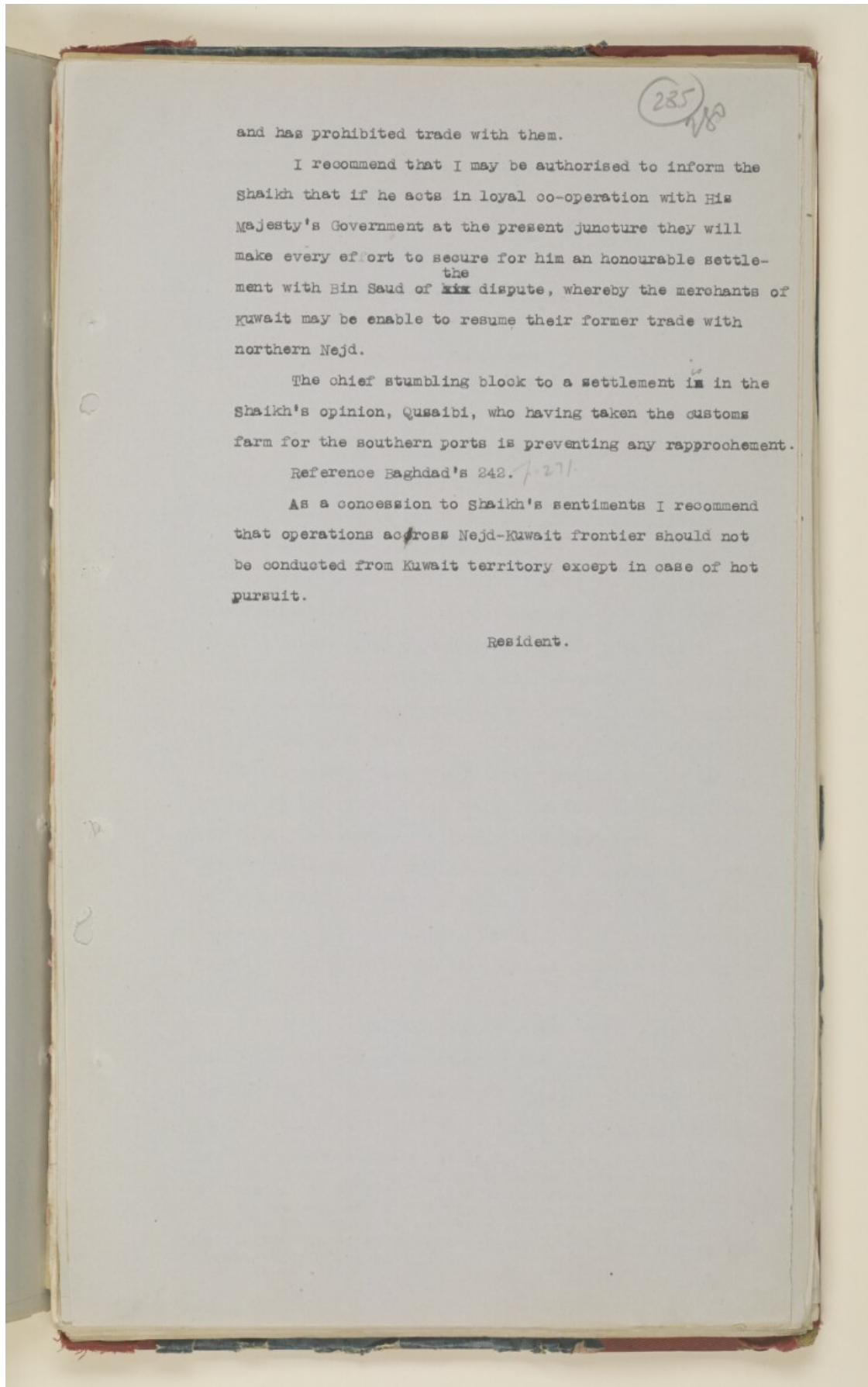
This morning the Shaikh of Kuwait informed me that though he liked Bin Saud personally, he hated his policy and would like to see him defeated. Arabia might then fall into anarchy, tribe against tribe, but their civilized neighbours would be left alone by the tribes. He is confident that Ajman Awazim, Mutairi and whom he looks upon as Kuwait tribes seduced by Bin Saud, would return to Kuwait allegiance.

He claims that in addition to aid granted to Bin Saud by the late Shaikh Mubarak, he himself loaned sixty thousand dollars and sent fifteen hundred bags of rice to assist Bin Saud during the siege of Hail. The money has never been repaid and instead of showing gratitude for favours received Bin Saud first rendered Kuwait defenceless by obtaining, with the help apparently of Sir Percy Cox, transfer of allegiance of its tribes, then blockaded the town and ruined its trade for the sake of a difference about Customs which could have been adjusted without difficulty. He now calls on the State which he has bereft of its strength and ruined financially to repel from its frontiers its own subjects whom he first seduced from their allegiance and then by his treachery goaded to rebellion. Shaikh Ahmad considers that the attacks on Kuwait during 1927/28 were all made by direct order of Bin Saud.

Shaikh says that if left to his own devices he would not assist malcontents with arms but he would certainly not work against interests of his own merchants by forbidding export of food in exchange for money.

While holding these sentiments Shaikh considers that he is bound in honour to carry out British policy, consequently he has forbidden the rebels to enter his territory





and has prohibited trade with them.

I recommend that I may be authorised to inform the Shaikh that if he acts in loyal co-operation with His Majesty's Government at the present juncture they will make every effort to secure for him an honourable settle-<sup>the</sup>ment with Bin Saud of ~~him~~ dispute, whereby the merchants of Kuwait may be enable to resume their former trade with northern Nejd.

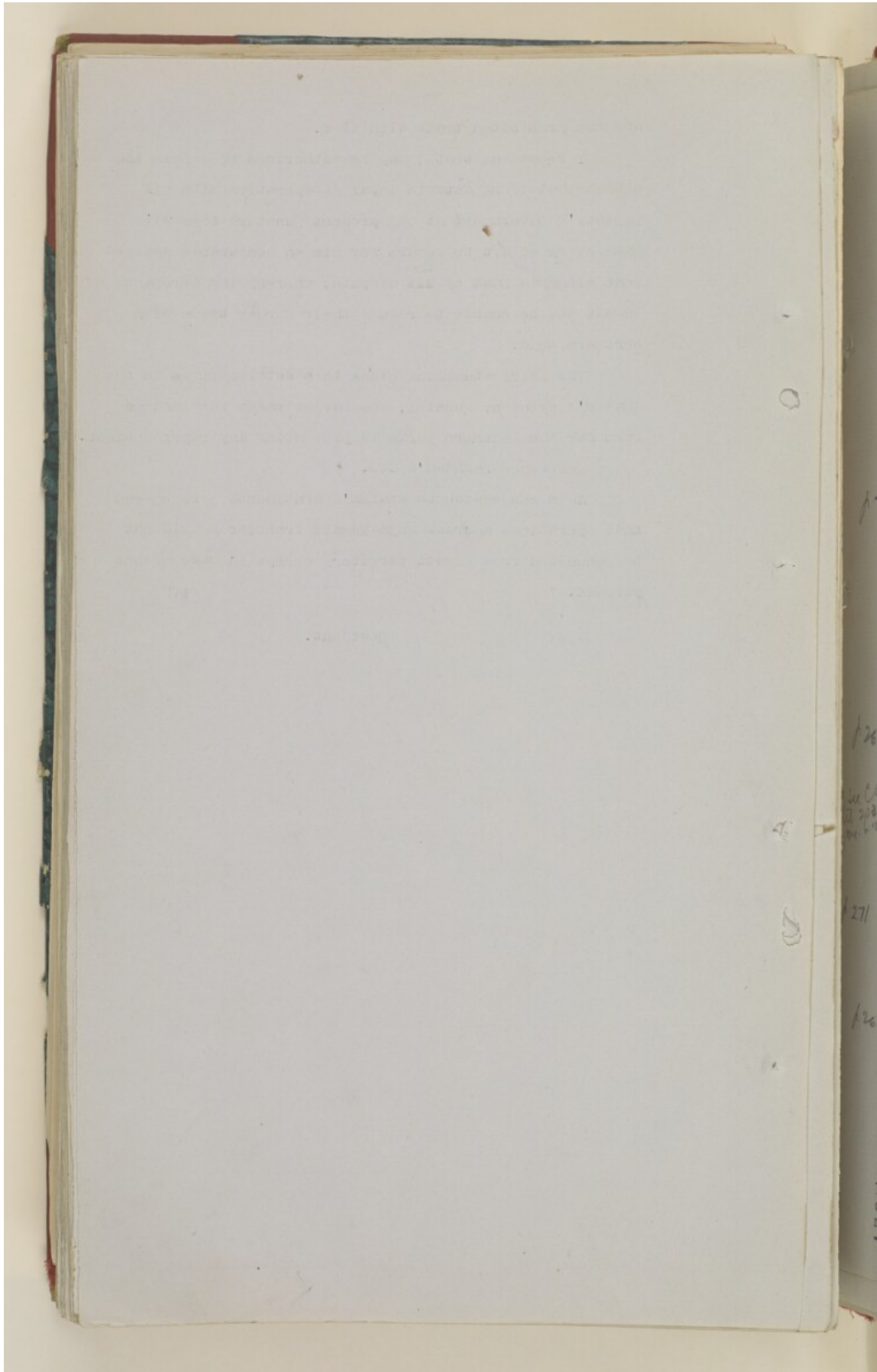
The chief stumbling block to a settlement ~~is~~ in the Shaikh's opinion, Qusaibi, who having taken the customs farm for the southern ports is preventing any rapprochement.

Reference Baghdad's 242. 7-271

As a concession to Shaikh's sentiments I recommend that operations across Nejd-Kuwait frontier should not be conducted from Kuwait territory except in case of hot pursuit.

Resident.





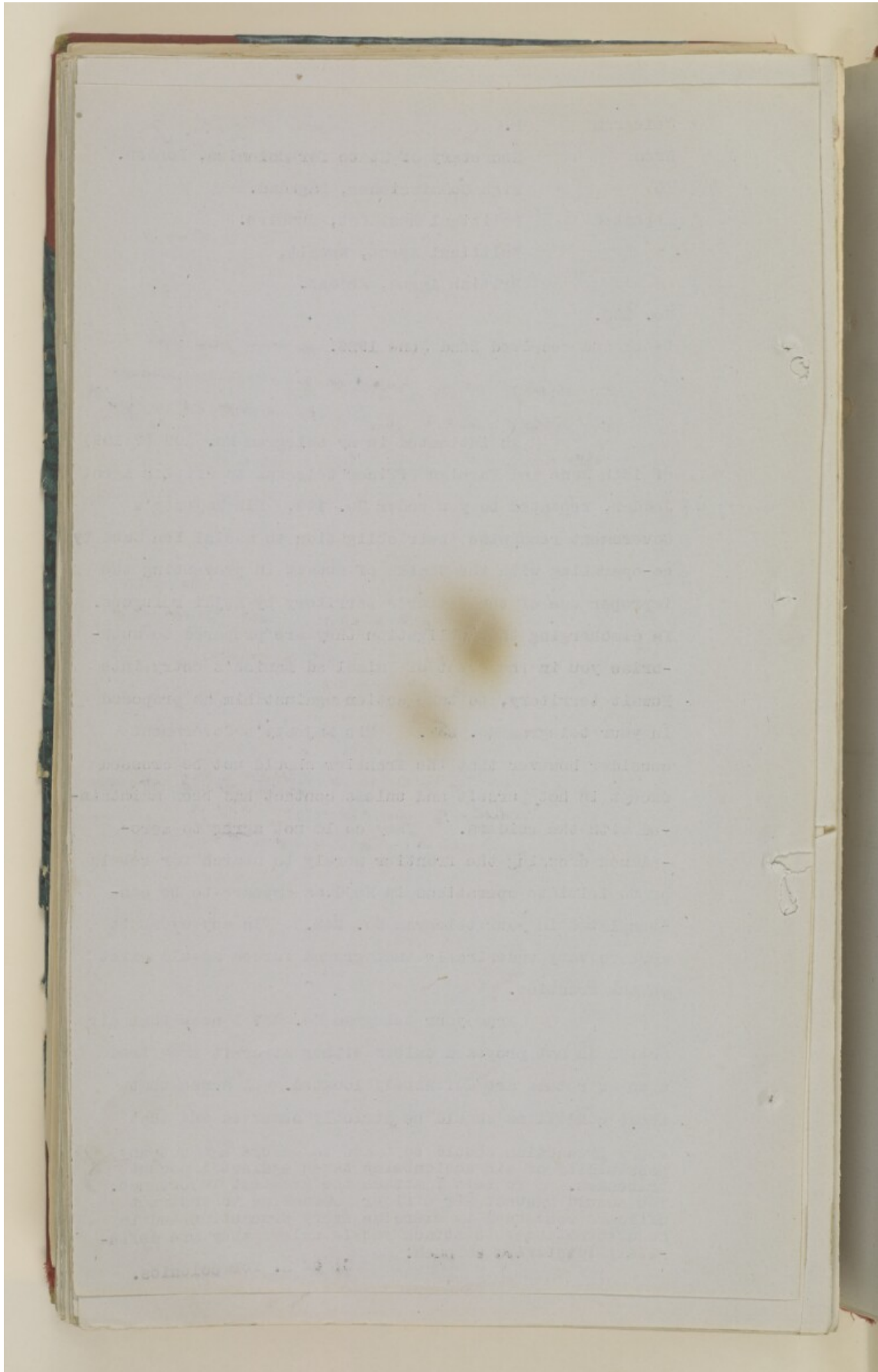


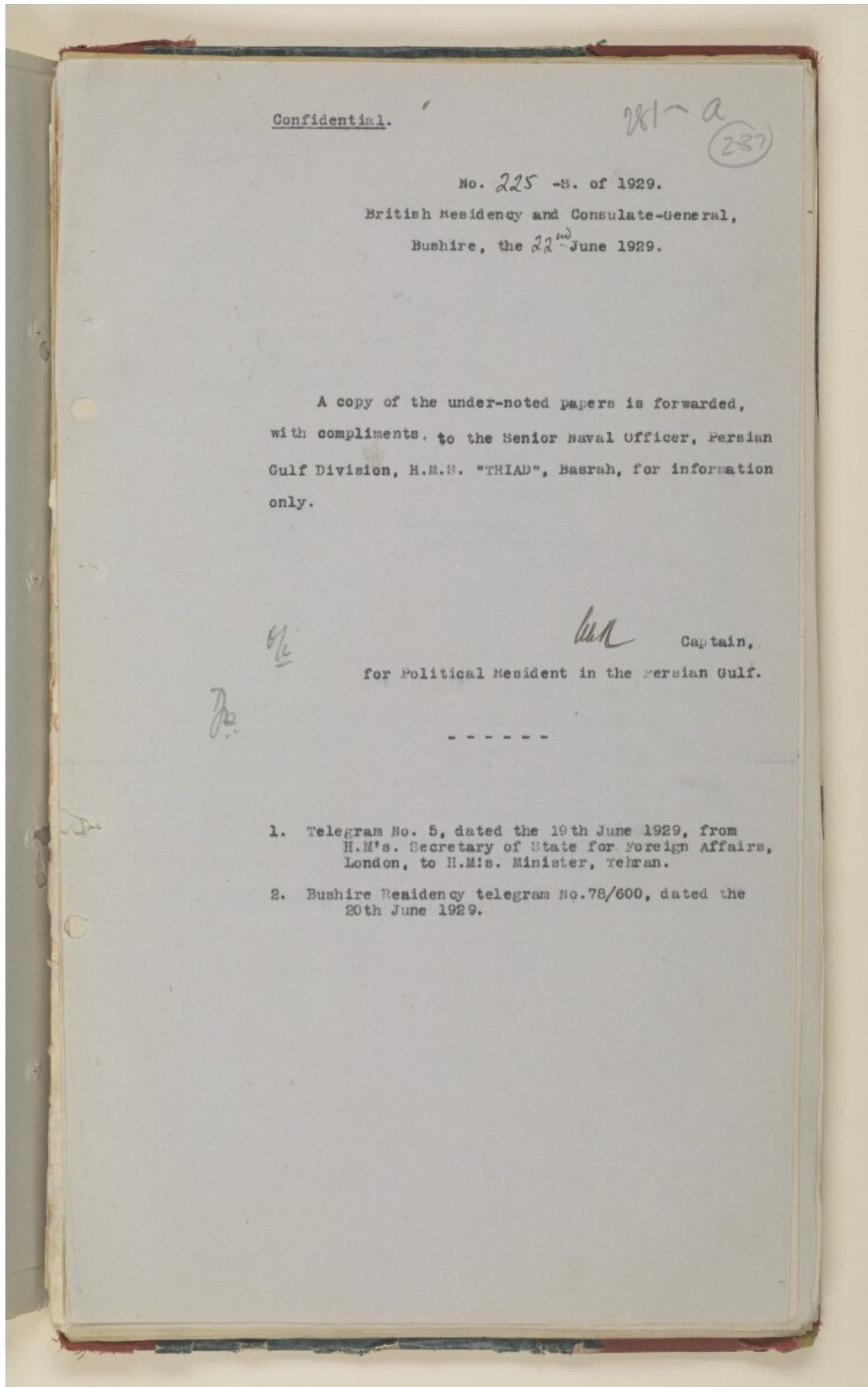
Telegram P. (286)  
From Secretary of State for Colonies, London.  
To High Commissioner, Baghdad.  
Repeated Political Resident, Bushire.  
Political Agent, Kuwait,  
British Agent, Jeddah.  
No. 200.  
Dated and received 22nd June 1929.

As intimated in my telegram No. 299 (? 199)  
of 18th June and Foreign Officer telegram to British Agent  
Jeddah, repeated to you under No. 198, His Majesty's  
Government recognise their obligation to assist Ibn Saud by  
co-operating with the Shaikh of Kuwait in preventing the  
improper use of the latter's territory by Nejd refugees.  
In discharging that obligation they are prepared to auth-  
orise you in the event of Faisal ad Dawish's entry into  
Kuwait territory, to take action against him as proposed  
in your telegram No. 237. His Majesty's Government  
consider however that the frontier should not be crossed  
except in hot pursuit and unless contact has been maintain-  
ed with the <sup>rebels</sup> ~~rebels~~. They could not agree to aero-  
planes crossing the frontier merely to search for rebels  
or to initiate operations in Nejd, as appears to be con-  
templated in your telegram No. 242. In any event it  
appears very undesirable that ground forces should exist  
on the frontier.

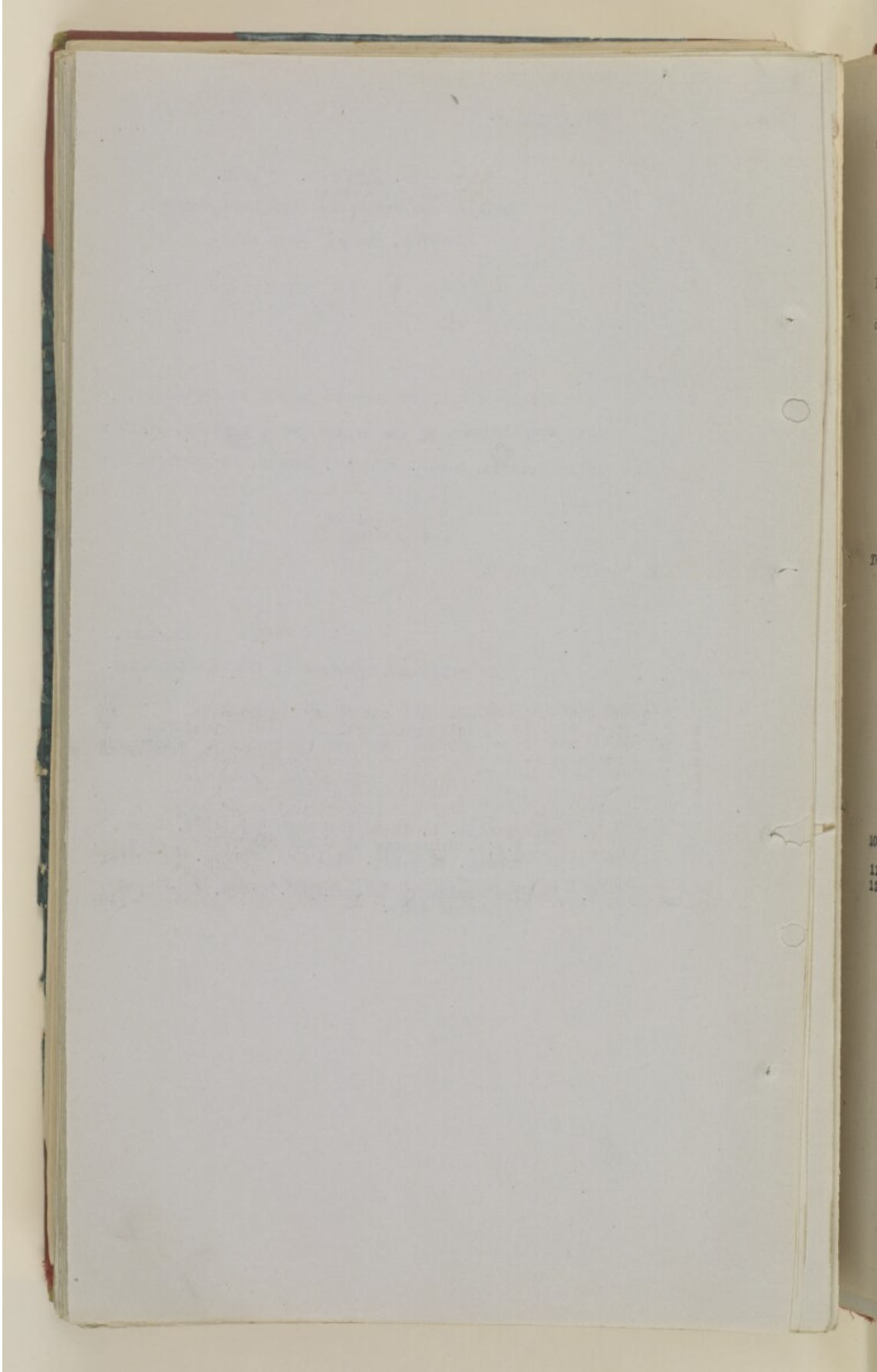
From your telegram No. 237 I note that air  
action is not proposed unless either aircraft are fired  
upon or rebels are definitely located. I agree that  
these conditions should be strictly observed and that  
every precaution should be taken to ensure against any  
possibility of air action being taken against innocent  
tribesmen. To this I attach the greatest importance.  
You should request Air Officer Commanding to instruct  
officers concerned to exercise every precaution and in  
no circumstances to attack rebels unless they are defin-  
itely identified as such.

S. of S. for Colonies.  
PC <sup>9th</sup> <sub>1st</sub> Bahrain.











6/1/14 281-a (238)

Confidential.

S 1955-2,000-9-14-(E2) Spl-Resdt P G 118

No. <sup>27</sup> #S. of 1929.

Forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, for information, in continuation of this office letter telegram endorsement No. 215-S.

dated the 18th June 1929

Subject: Akhwan Situation.

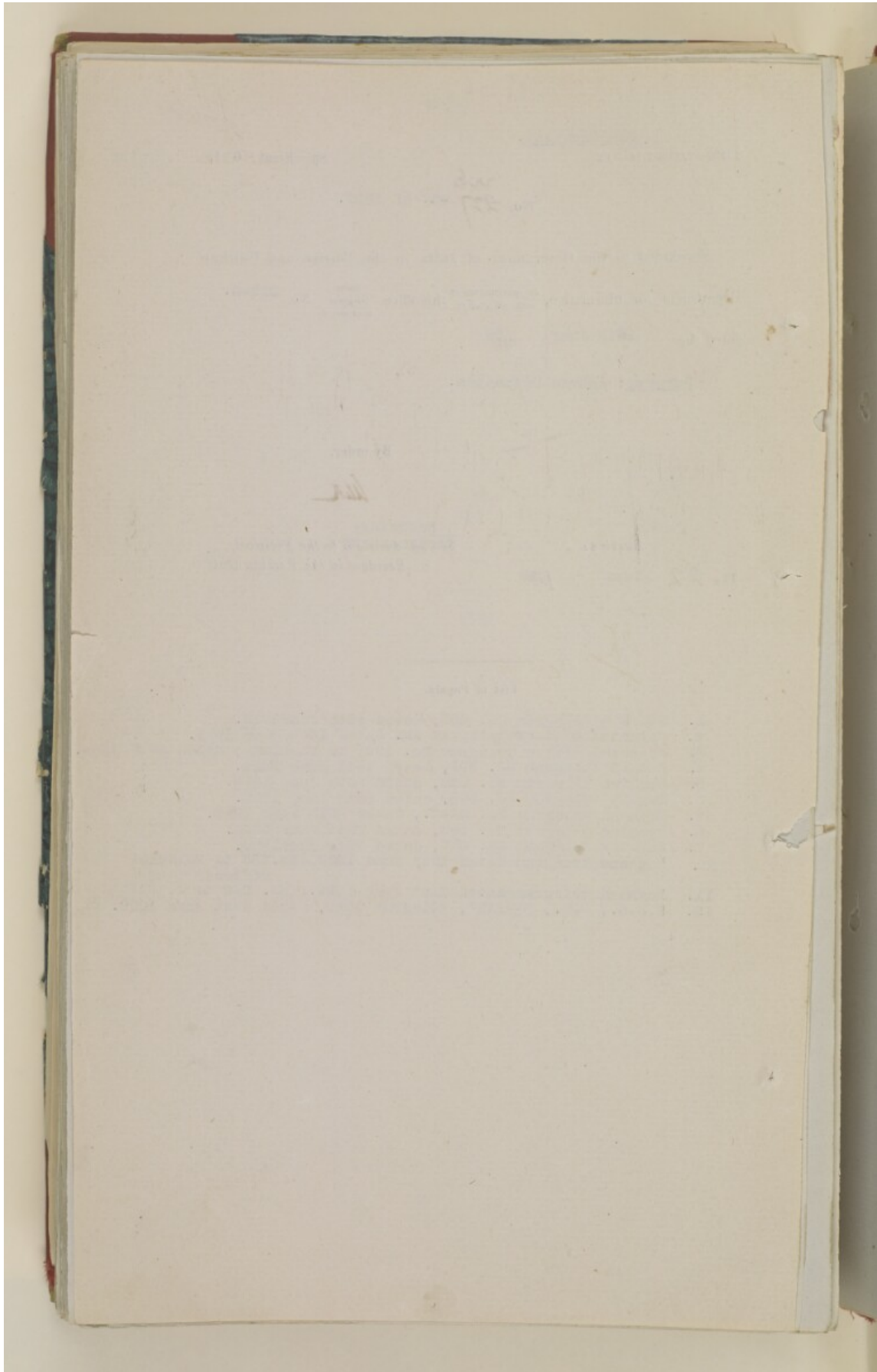
By order,

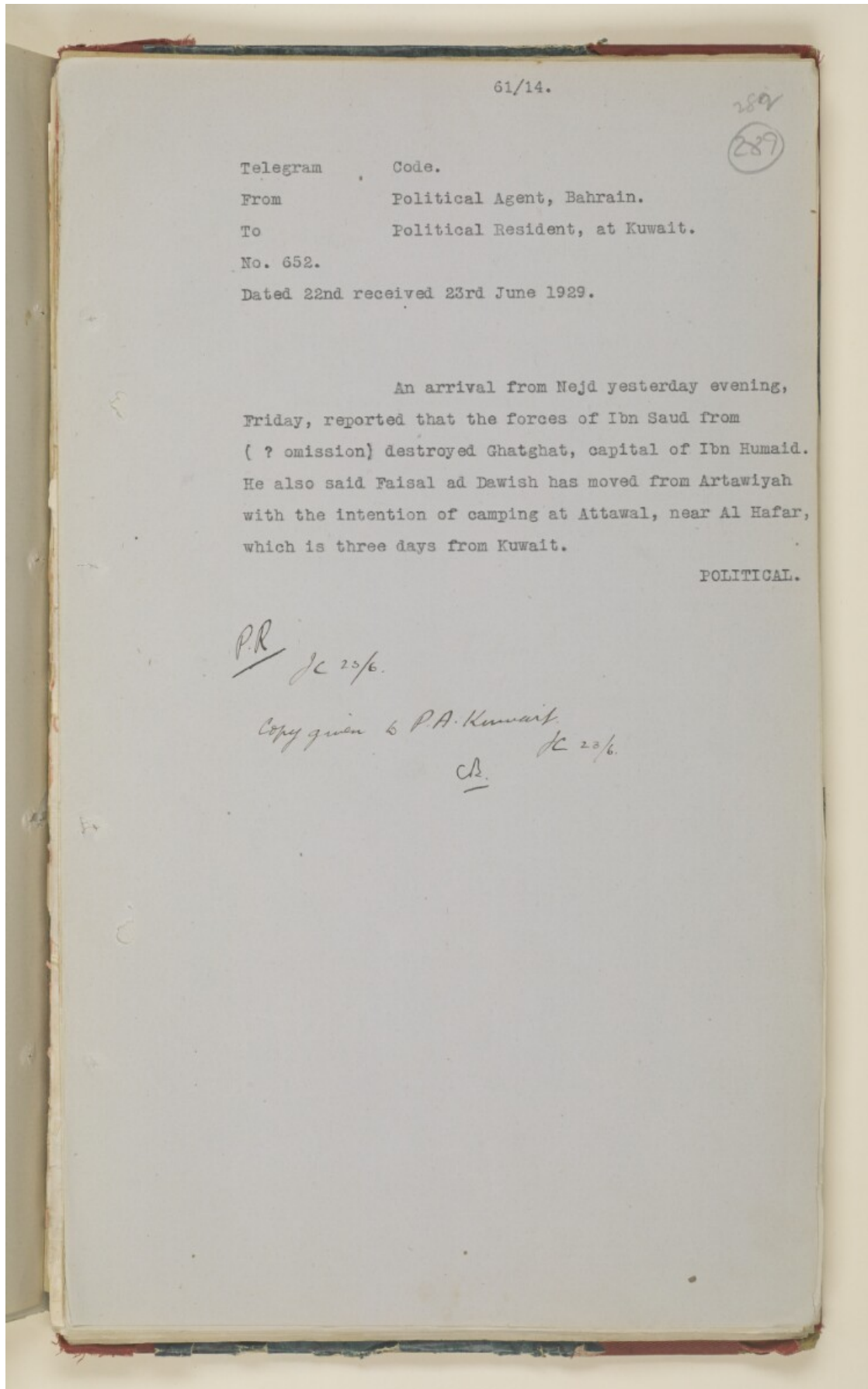
Secretary  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Bushire:  
The 22 June 1929.

List of Papers.

1. Bahrain telegram No. 623, dated 16th June 1929.
2. Colonial Office telegram No. 199, dated 18th June 1929.
3. Colonial Office telegram No. 199 (to Baghdad), dated 18th June.
4. Kuwait telegram No. 391, dated 19th June 1929.
5. Bushire telegram No. 598, dated 20th June 1929.
6. Kuwait telegram No. 393, dated 20th June 1929.
7. Baghdad telegram No. 64-S., dated 20th June 1929.
8. Bushire telegram No. 603, dated 20th June 1929.
9. Bushire telegram No. 607, dated 20th June 1929.
10. Baghdad telegram dated 20th June 1929 (No. 238 to Colonial Office)
11. Baghdad telegram dated 21st June 1929. (No. 242 to C. O.)
12. S.N.O., P.C., "TRIAD", telegram 1029, dated 21st June 1929.





61/14.

Telegram Code.  
From Political Agent, Bahrain.  
To Political Resident, at Kuwait.  
No. 652.  
Dated 22nd received 23rd June 1929.

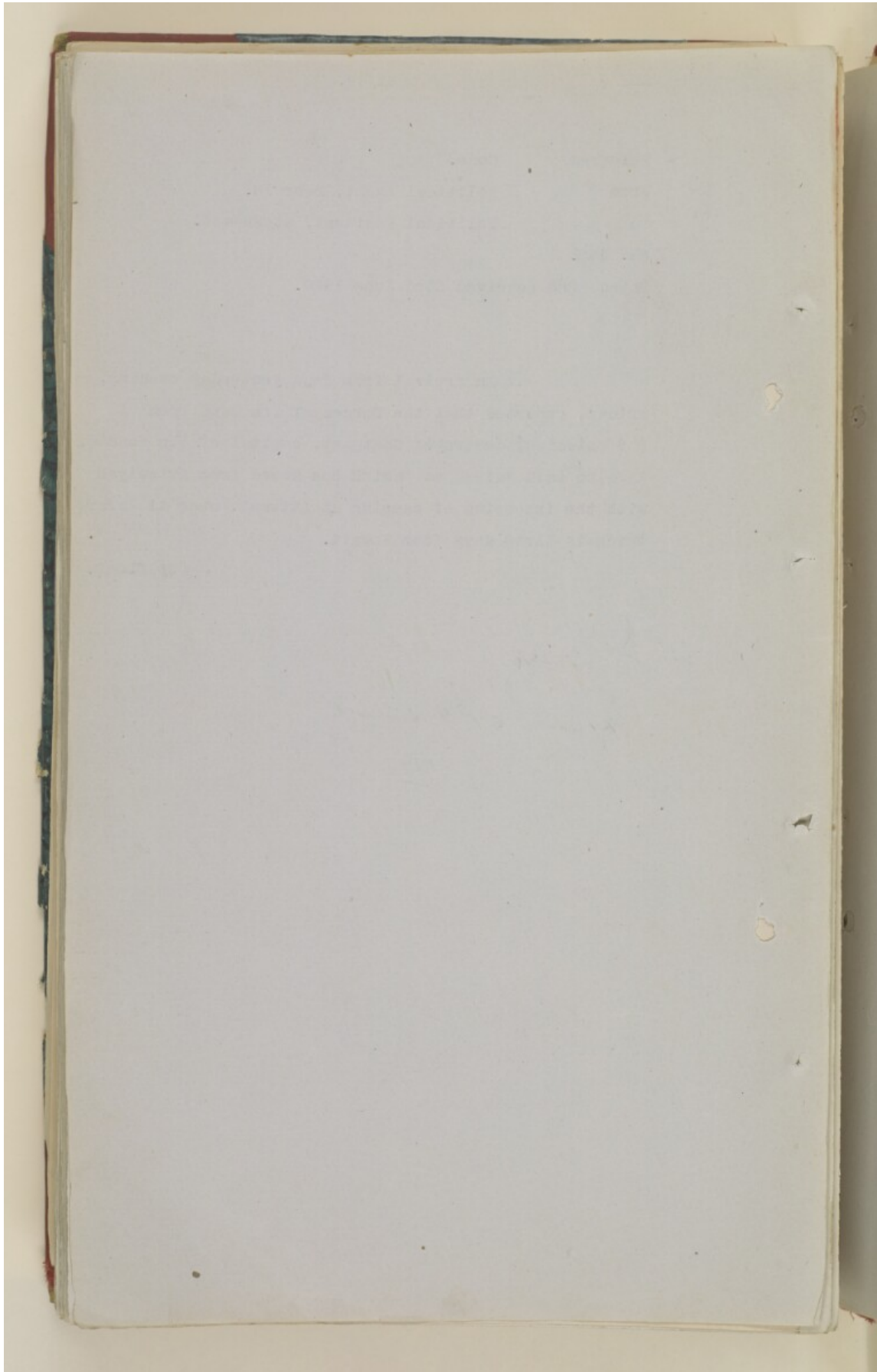
An arrival from Nejd yesterday evening, Friday, reported that the forces of Ibn Saud from ( ? omission) destroyed Ghatghat, capital of Ibn Humaid. He also said Faisal ad Dawish has moved from Artawiyah with the intention of camping at Attawal, near Al Hafar, which is three days from Kuwait.

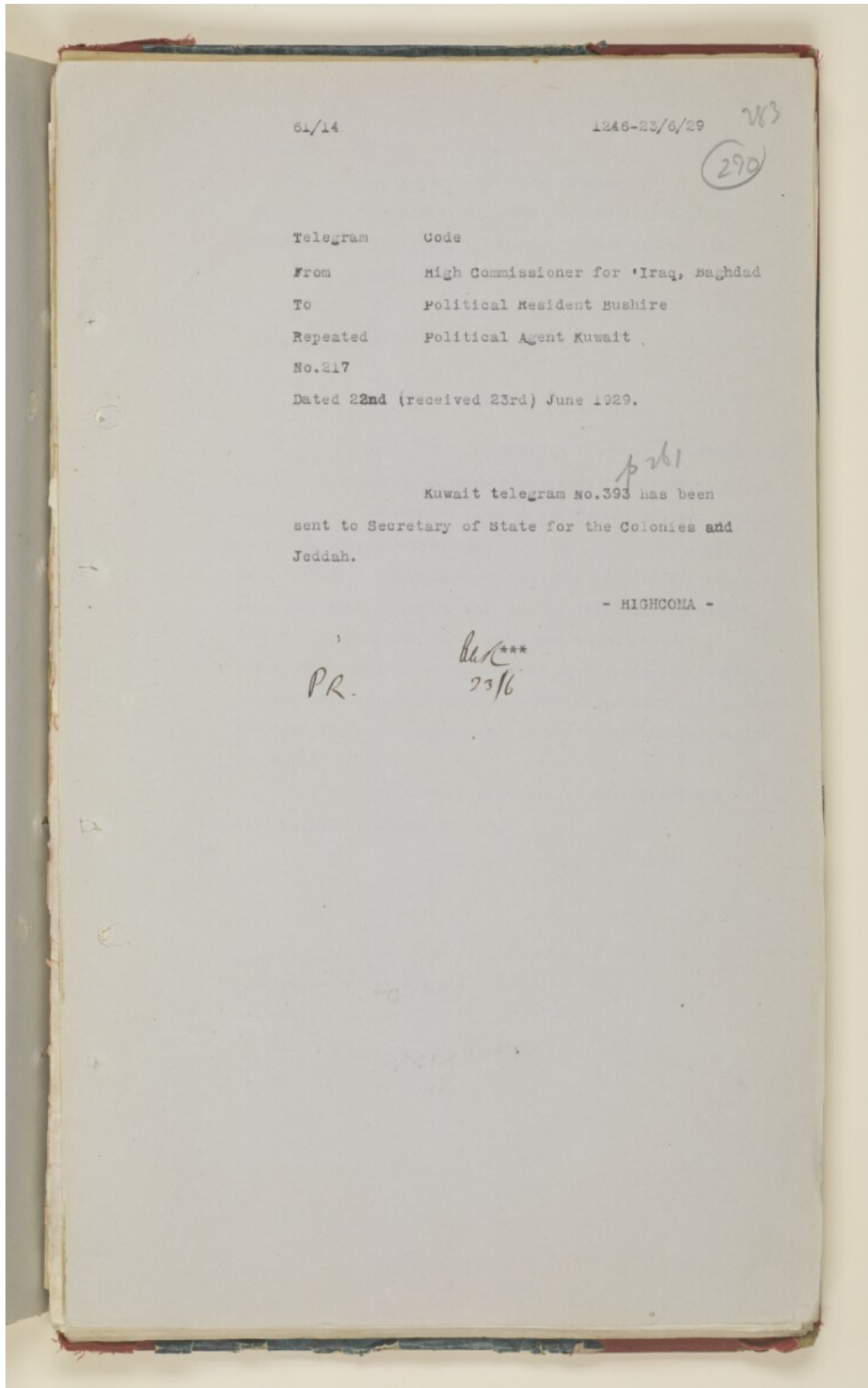
POLITICAL.

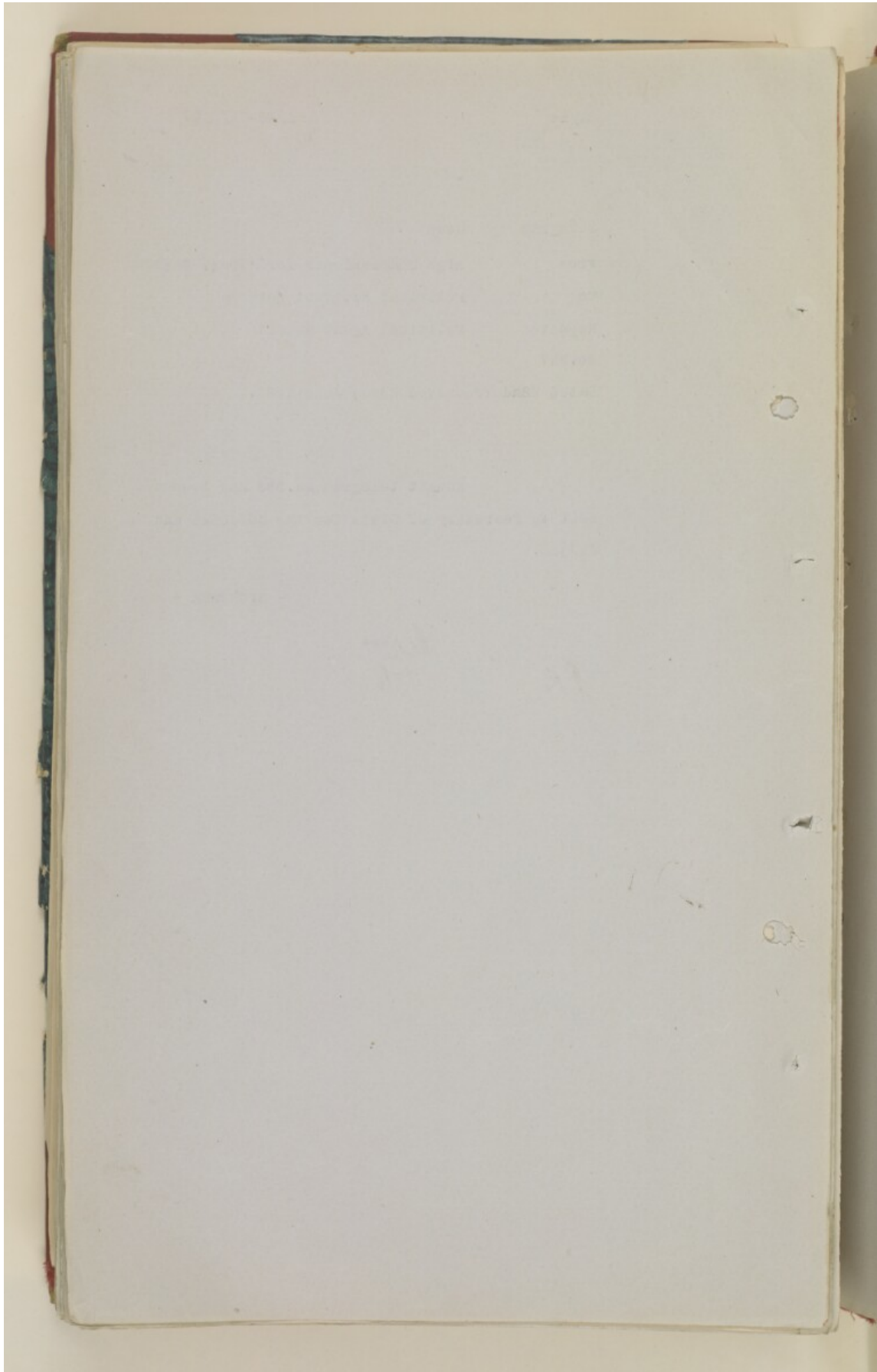
P.R.  
JC 25/6.

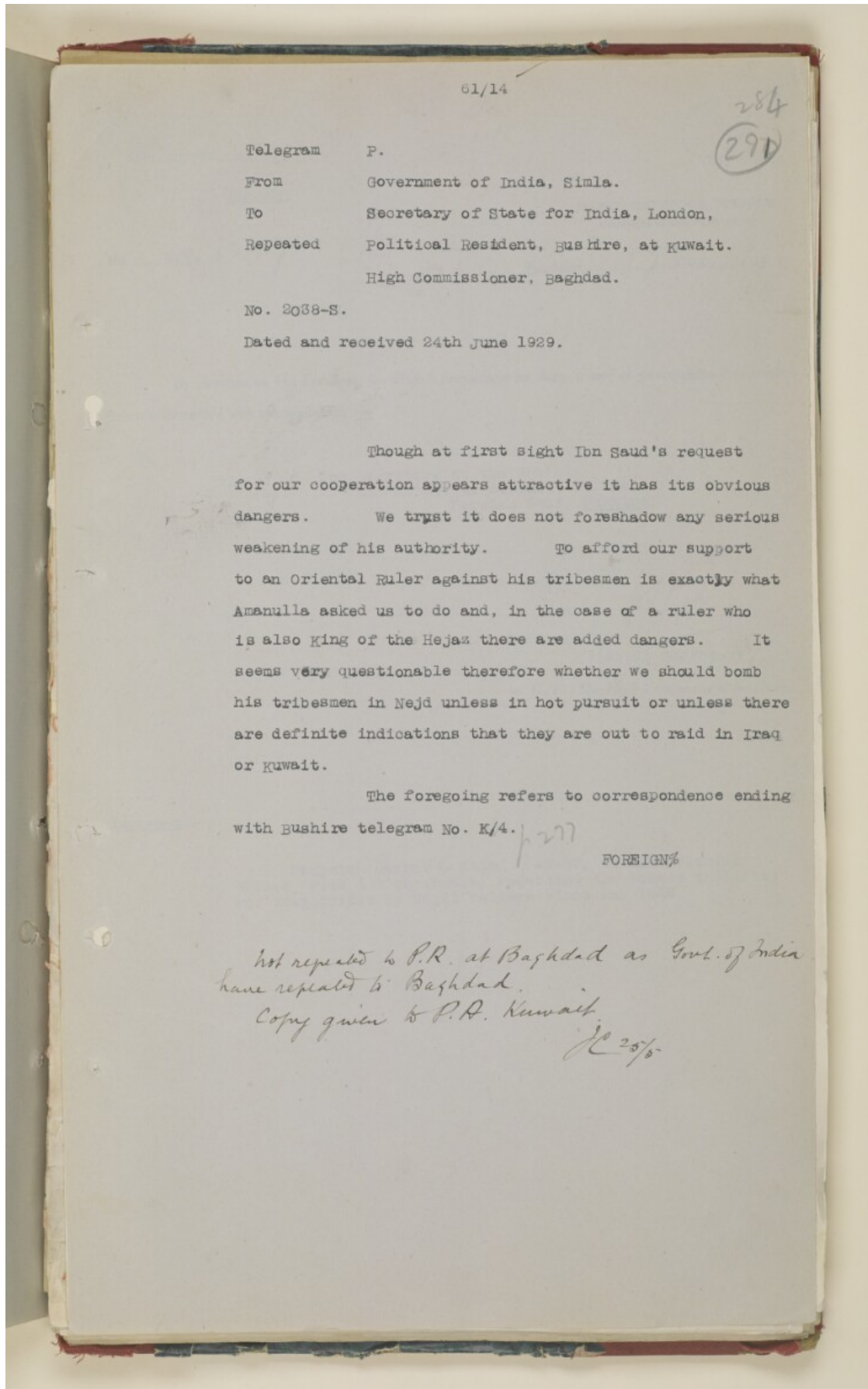
Copy given to P.A. Kuwait  
JC 25/6.  
CB.



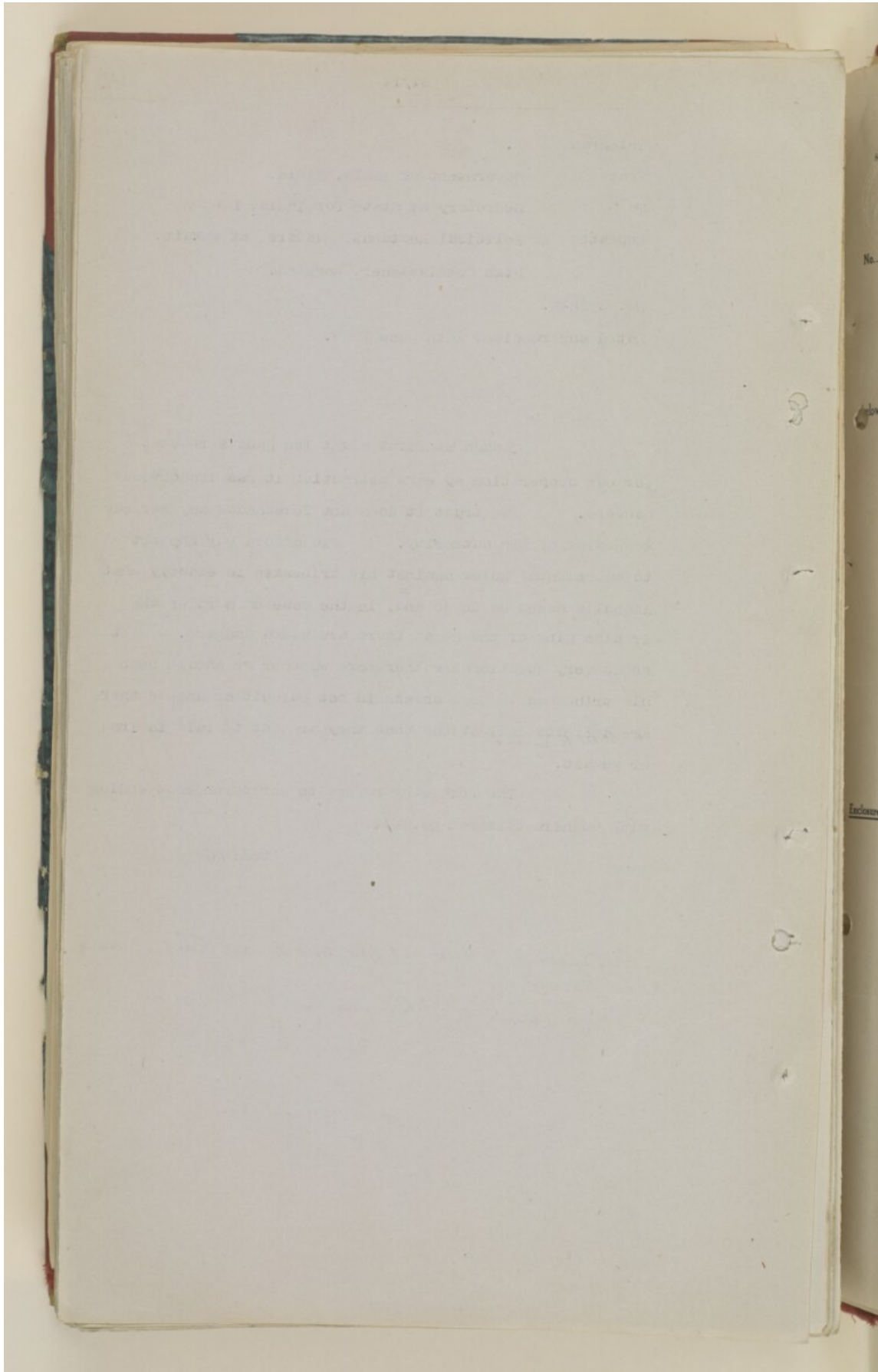














6/1/46  
24/6

(292) 185

SQPS... 621... 1081... 5,000... 18 9 23.

SECRET.

No. S.O. 1247

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.  
Rec. No. 584  
24. 6. 29.  
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

SECRETARIAT OF H. E. THE HIGH  
COMMISSIONER FOR 'IRAQ

Baghdad, 17 June, 1929.

By direction of His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq, a copy of correspondence as marked below is forwarded with compliments to :—

The Secretary to the Hon'ble  
the Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf, Bushire.

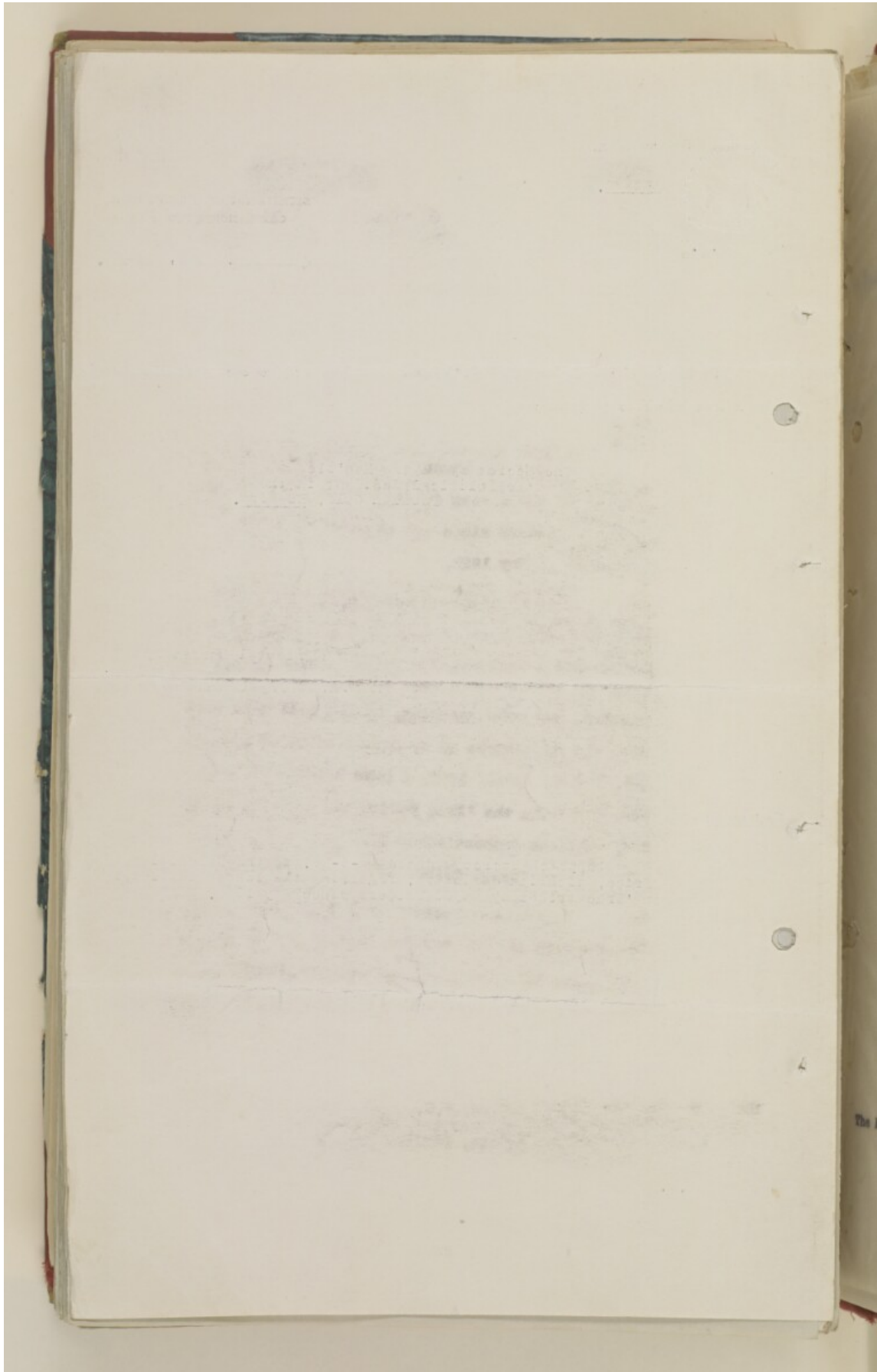
*V.H.M.*  
Oriental Secretary  
to H. E. The High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

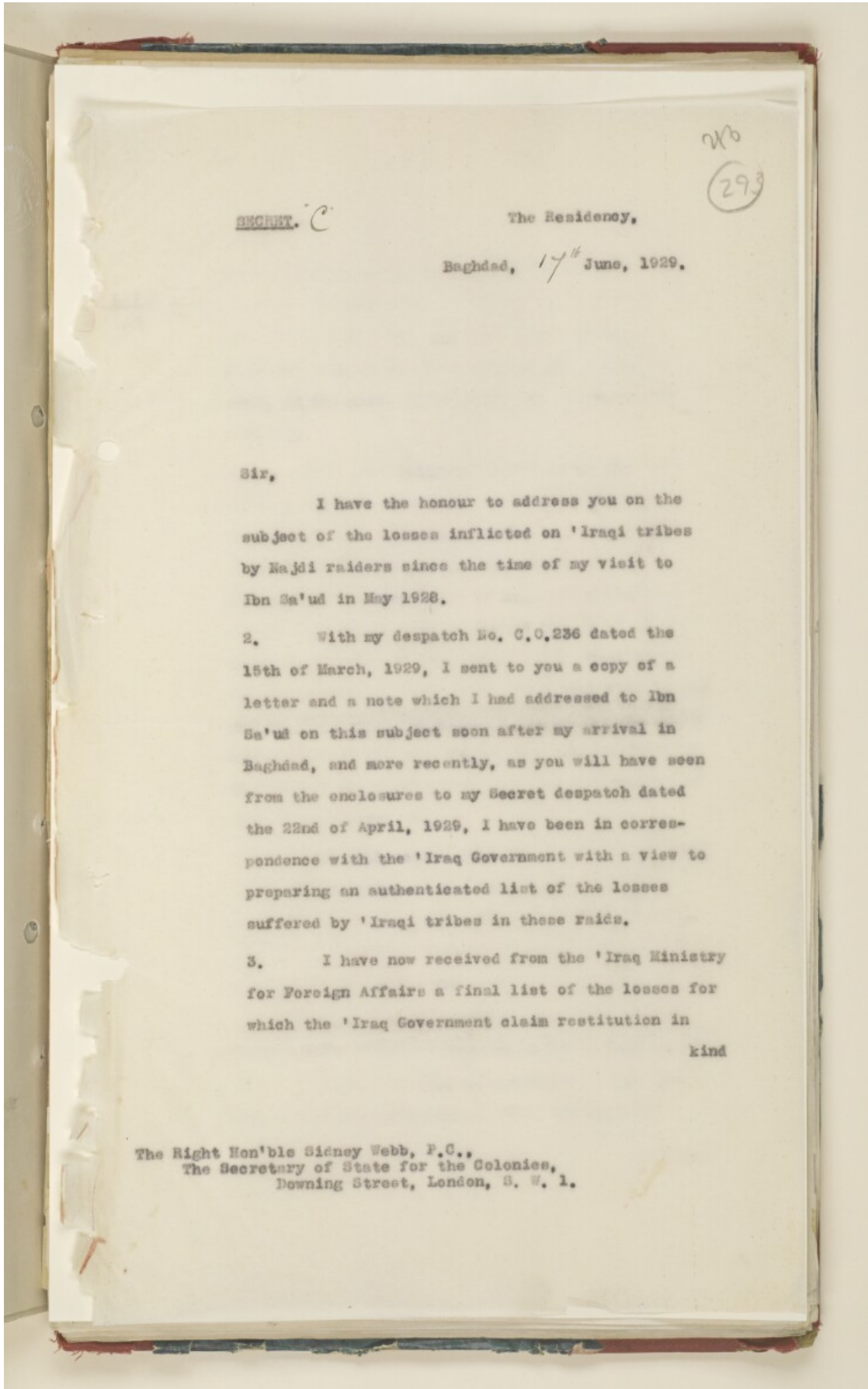
Enclosures :—

Despatch Secret C dated 17-6-29, to the Colonial Office, with its enclosure, regarding the losses inflicted on 'Iraq tribes by Najdi raiders since May 1928.

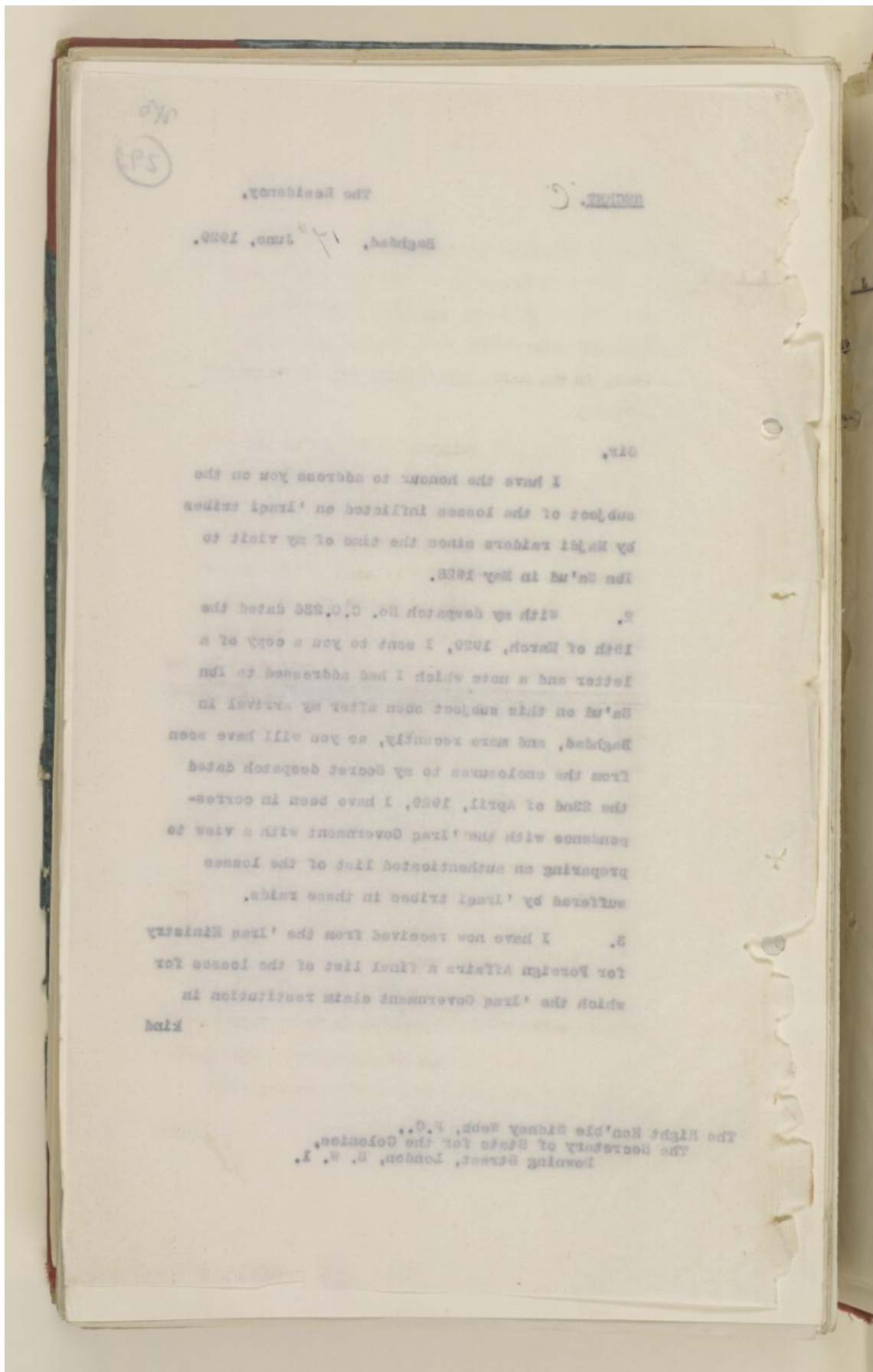
ch

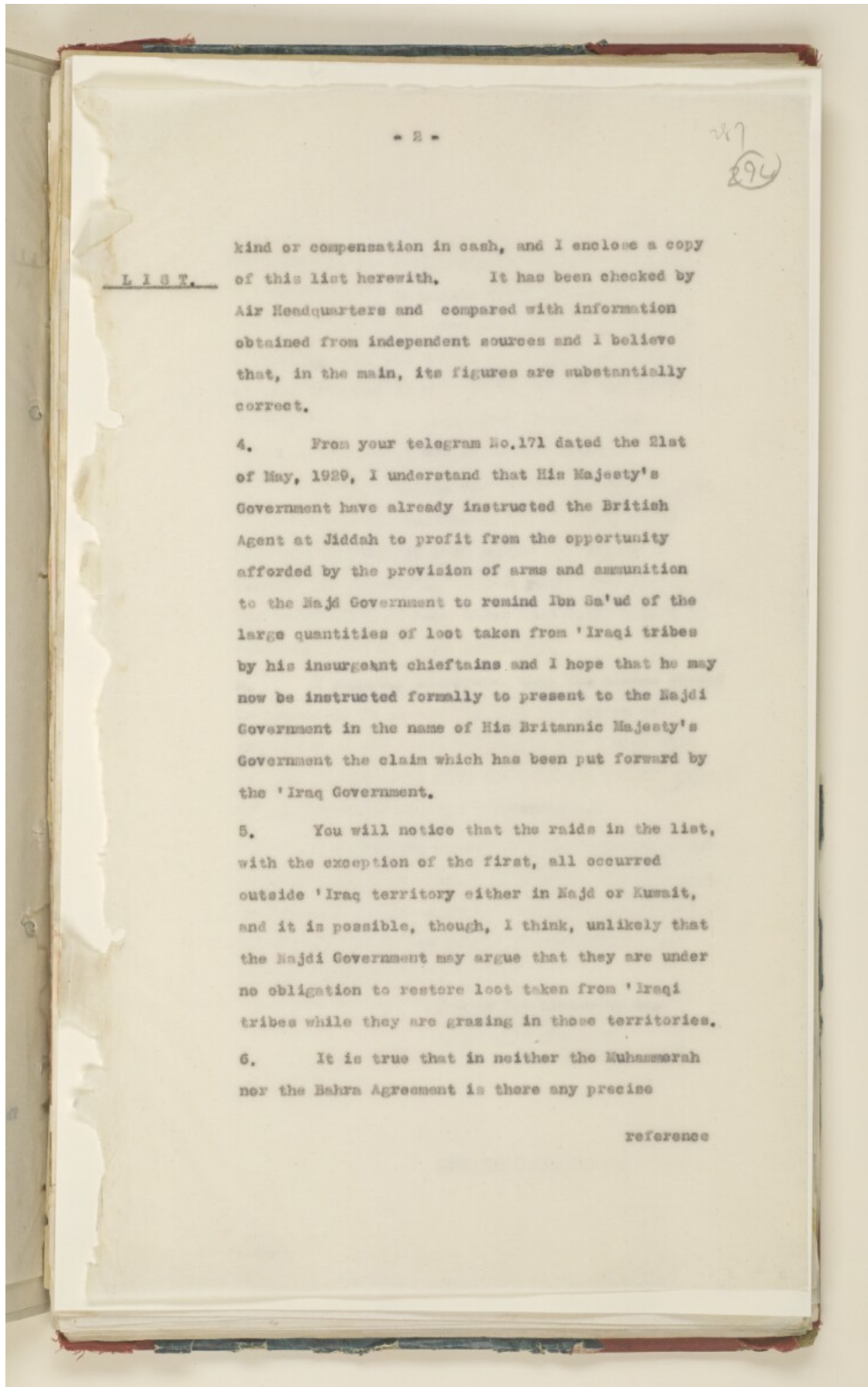
T.C.











- 2 -

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L I S T.

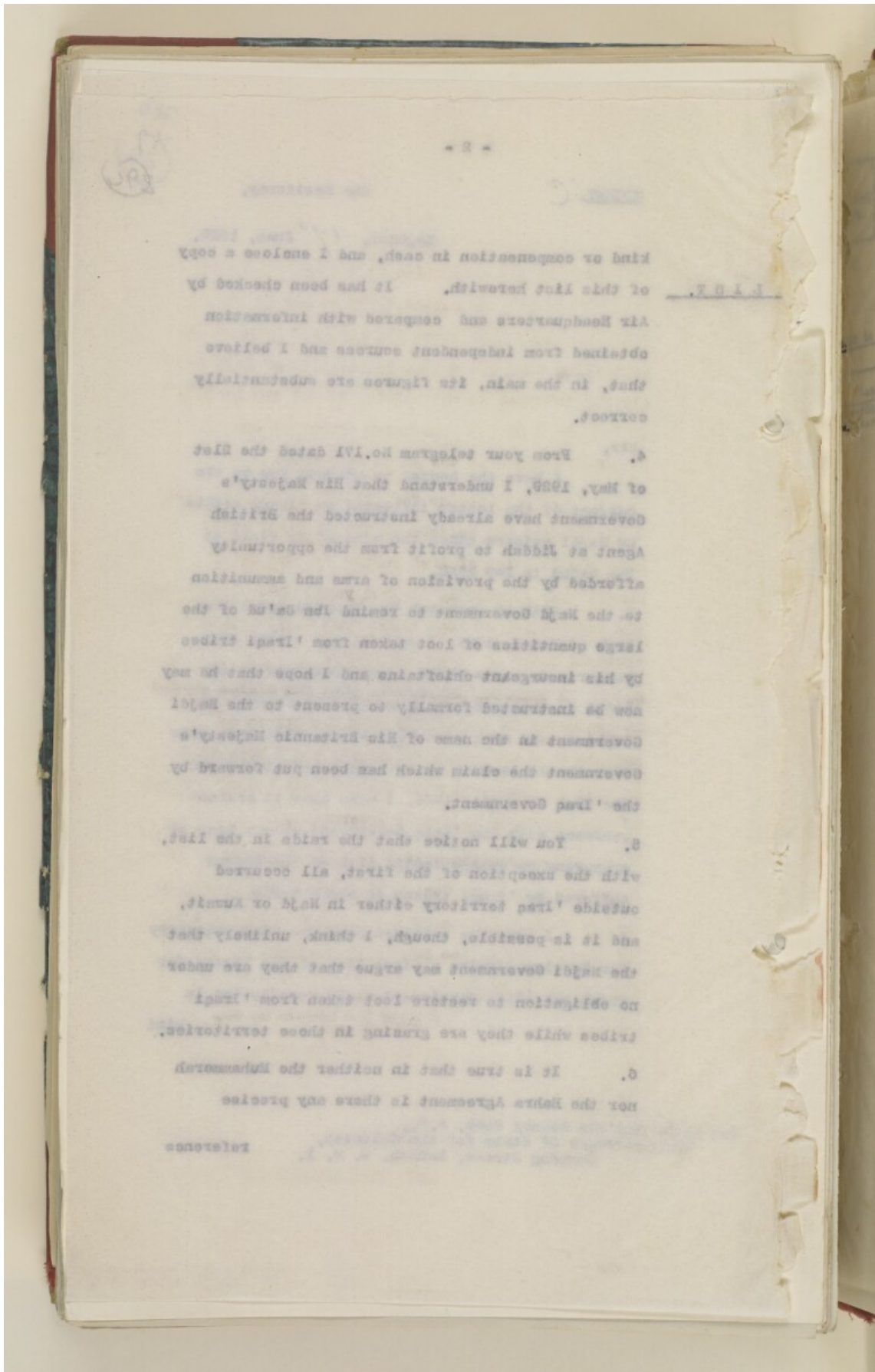
kind or compensation in cash, and I enclose a copy of this list herewith. It has been checked by Air Headquarters and compared with information obtained from independent sources and I believe that, in the main, its figures are substantially correct.

4. From your telegram No.171 dated the 21st of May, 1929, I understand that His Majesty's Government have already instructed the British Agent at Jiddah to profit from the opportunity afforded by the provision of arms and ammunition to the Najd Government to remind Ibn Sa'ud of the large quantities of loot taken from 'Iraqi tribes by his insurgent chieftains and I hope that he may now be instructed formally to present to the Najdi Government in the name of His Britannic Majesty's Government the claim which has been put forward by the 'Iraq Government.

5. You will notice that the raids in the list, with the exception of the first, all occurred outside 'Iraq territory either in Najd or Kuwait, and it is possible, though, I think, unlikely that the Najdi Government may argue that they are under no obligation to restore loot taken from 'Iraqi tribes while they are grazing in these territories.

6. It is true that in neither the Muhammarah nor the Bahra Agreement is there any precise

reference







- 3 -

288  
(295)

reference to the obligation of either Government to restore loot, no matter where it may be taken, but I consider that there are adequate grounds for contending that the mutual restitution of loot is clearly inherent in the spirit, if not the letter, of Article 1 of the Muhammerah Agreement and Articles 1 and 2 of the Bahra Agreement.

7. Moreover claims for the restitution of loot taken outside the borders of the claiming party have the sanction of Arab custom and Ibn Sa'ud himself has frequently in past years made claims for the restitution of loot taken from Najdi tribes or caravans while in 'Iraq territory.

8. I suggest, therefore, that the claims should be presented in accordance with the spirit of Article 2 of the Bahra Agreement, and I hope that it will be presented with the full and strong support of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

9. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Agent and Consul at Jiddah, together with an Arabic translation of the 'Iraq Government's list of claims, and to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

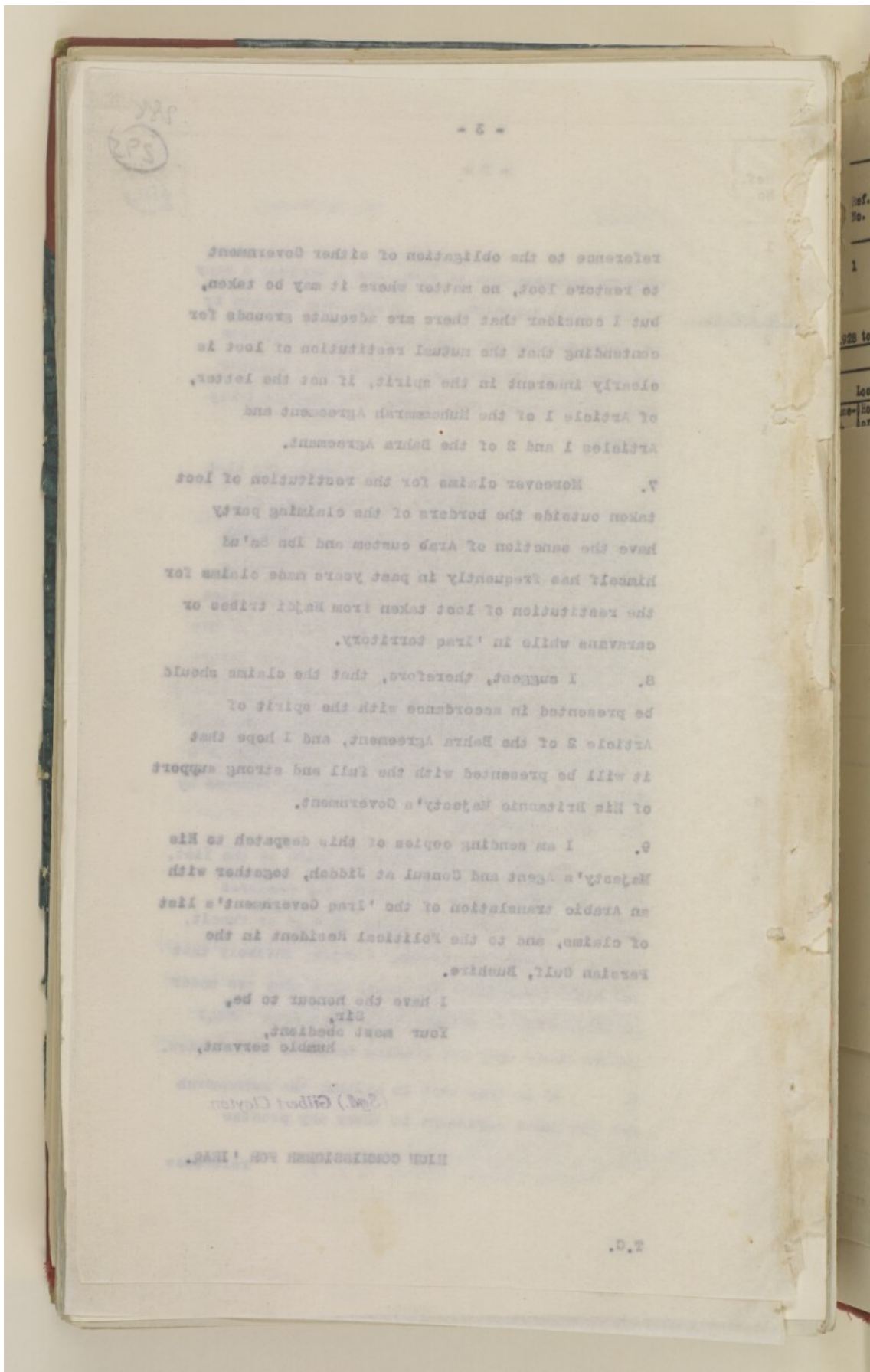
I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient,  
humble servant,

(Sgd.) Gilbert Clayton.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR 'IRAQ.

T.C.

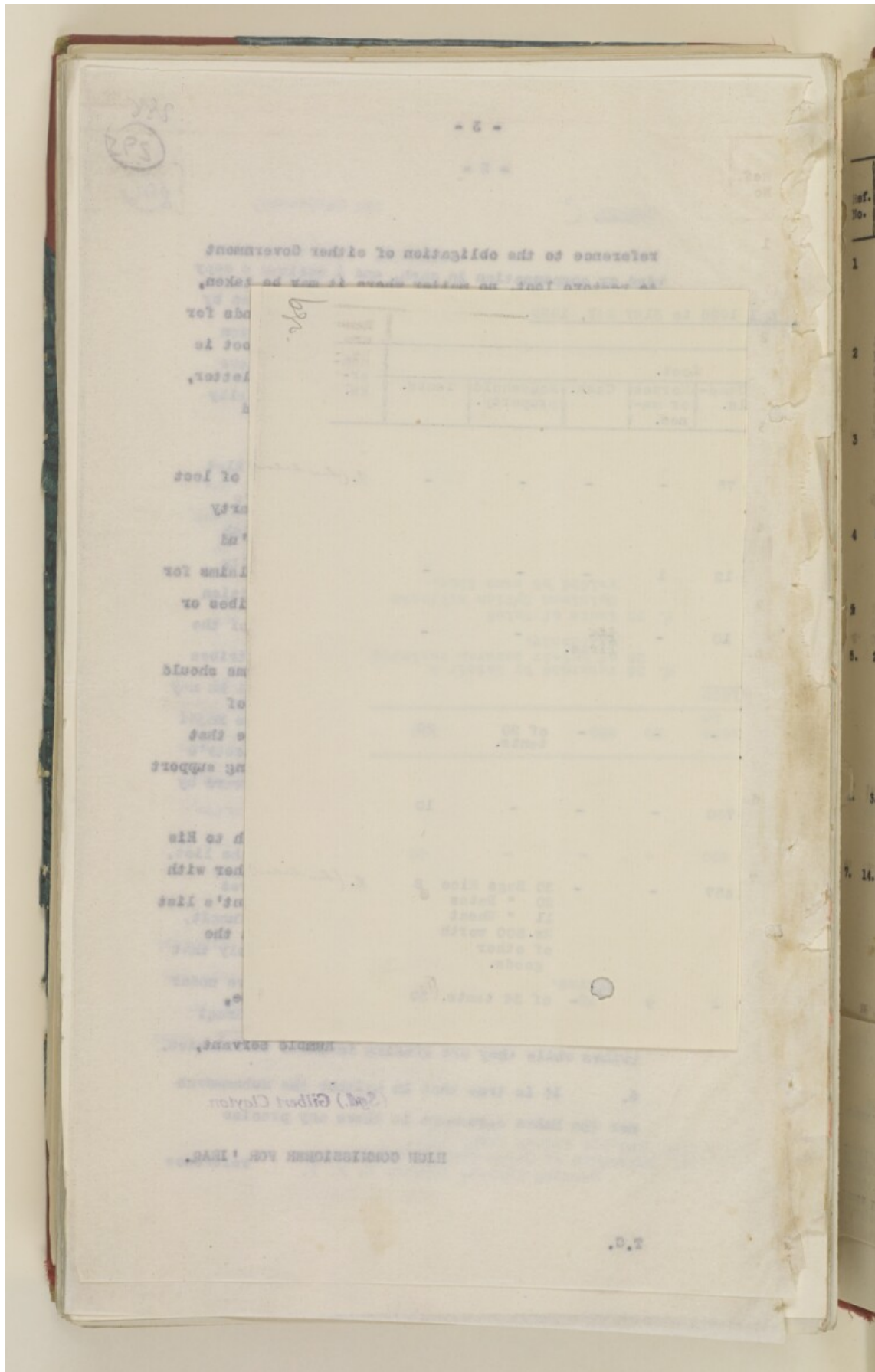






"ملف (D 56 61/14 IX) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٢٩٦ و] (٧٠٠/٦٠١)

| 1928 to 31ST MAY, 1929. |                          |               |                                                                                 |        |                                                                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Date-<br>ls.            | Loot.                    |               | Household<br>property.                                                          | Tents. | Rem-<br>ar-<br>ks.                                                       |
|                         | Horses<br>or ma-<br>res. | Cash.         |                                                                                 |        |                                                                          |
| 75                      | -                        | -             | -                                                                               | -      | <i>Rs. (see below)</i>                                                   |
| 12                      | 1                        | -             | -                                                                               | -      |                                                                          |
| 10                      | -                        | 150<br>liras. | -                                                                               | -      |                                                                          |
| 700                     | -                        | -             | -                                                                               | -      |                                                                          |
| 700                     | -                        | 300           | of 20<br>tents.                                                                 | 20     |                                                                          |
| 700                     | -                        | -             | -                                                                               | 10     |                                                                          |
| 457                     | -                        | -             | 30 Bags Rice<br>20 " Dates<br>11 " Wheat<br>Rs. 800 worth<br>of other<br>goods. | 8      | <i>Rs. (see below)</i>                                                   |
| 2                       | 9                        | -             | 10- of 34 tents.                                                                | 30     |                                                                          |
| 2                       | -                        | 70<br>liras.  | -                                                                               | -      |                                                                          |
| 400                     | -                        | -             | -                                                                               | 40     |                                                                          |
| 1656                    | 10                       | 220           | -                                                                               | 108    |                                                                          |
| 56                      |                          |               |                                                                                 |        |                                                                          |
| 1600                    |                          |               |                                                                                 |        |                                                                          |
| 10                      |                          |               |                                                                                 |        | % 36 returned by Mutair &<br>20 of Mutair caravan captured<br>at Zubair. |
| 10                      |                          |               |                                                                                 |        | % 30 tents of Walud<br>Qulaiman Syrian subjects<br>raided at same time.  |







"ملف (D 56 61/14 IX) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [٢٩٧ و] (٧٠٠/٦٠٣)

LIST OF AKHWAN ATTACKS ON 'IRAQ TRIBES FROM 1ST JULY 1928 TO 14.4.29

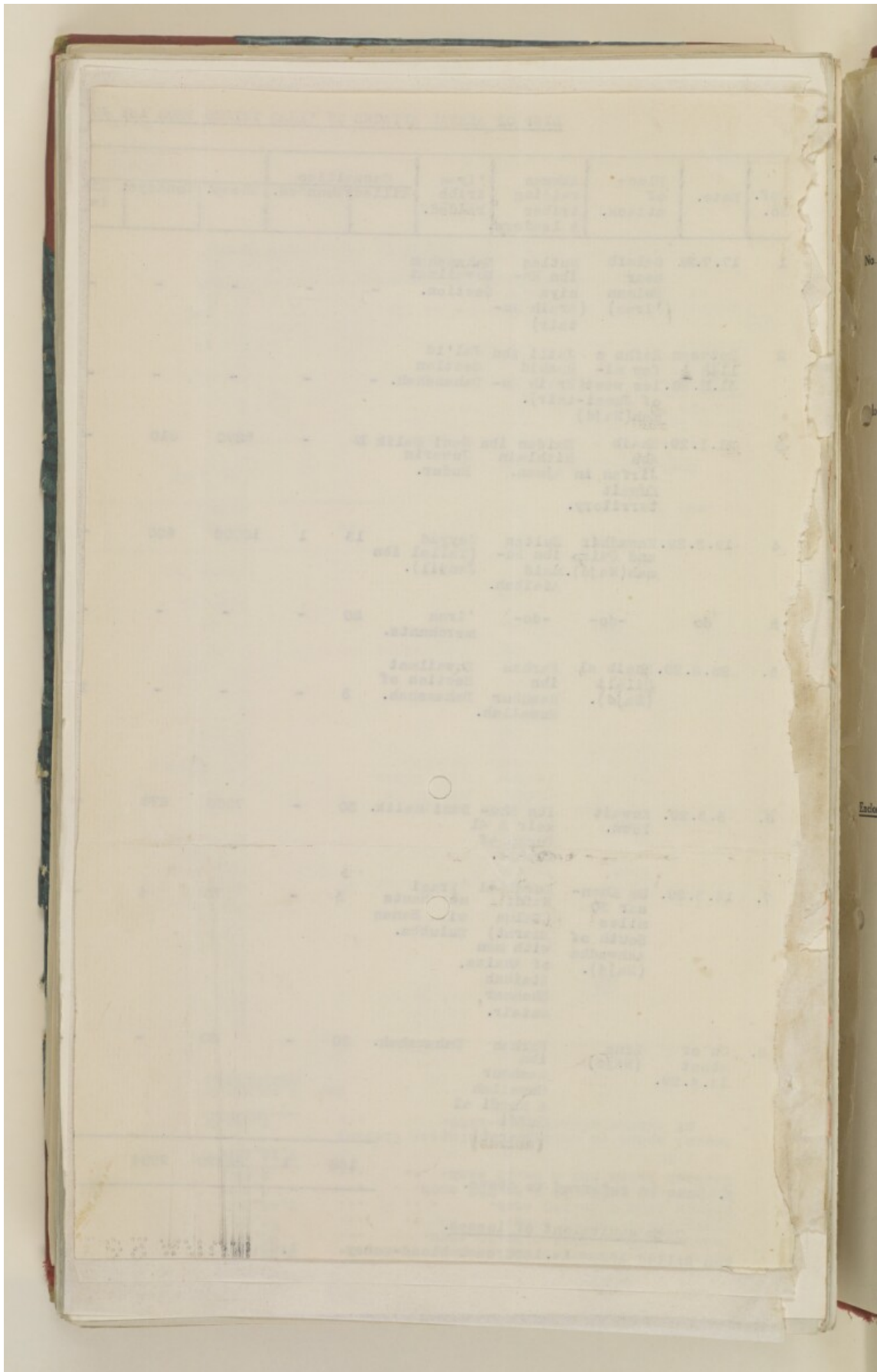
| Ref. No. | Date.                  | Place of attack.                                  | Akhwan raiding tribes & leaders                                                 | 'Iraq tribe raided.             | Casualties |          | Sheep. | Donkeys. | Hil |
|----------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|----------|-----|
|          |                        |                                                   |                                                                                 |                                 | Killed     | Wounded. |        |          |     |
| 1        | 17.7.28                | Galaib near Sulman ('Iraq)                        | Mutlaq ibn Ha-niya (Brah Mu-tair)                                               | Dahamshah Suwailmat Section.    | -          | -        | -      | -        | -   |
| 2        | Between 11th & 31.E.28 | Rafha a few mi-les west of Jumai-tair). mah(Najd) | Jatli ibn Rashid (Brah Mu-mah)                                                  | Jal'id Section Dahamshah.       | -          | -        | -      | -        | -   |
| 3        | 21.1.29                | Shaib Abu Jirfan in Kuwait territory.             | Baidan ibn Hithlain (Ajman).                                                    | Bani Malik Juwarin Budur.       | -          | -        | 5290   | 810      | -   |
| 4        | 19.2.29                | Nawadhir and Gaisu mah(Najd).                     | Sultan ibn Hu-mah. Ataiabah.                                                    | Zayyad (Tallal ibn Jandil).     | 13         | 1        | 10000  | 600      | -   |
| 5        | do                     | -do-                                              | -do-                                                                            | 'Iraq merchants.                | 80         | -        | -      | -        | -   |
| 5.       | 28.2.29                | Shaib al Hilali (Najd).                           | Farhan ibn Mashhur Ruwallah.                                                    | Suwailmat Section of Dahamshah. | 3          | -        | -      | -        | 1   |
| 6.       | 3.3.29                 | Kuwait Town.                                      | Ibn Shu-kair & Al Fugha of Mutair.                                              | Bani Malik.                     | 30         | -        | 7000   | 670      | -   |
| 7.       | 14.3.29                | Um Khan-sar 30 miles South of Akhwadha (Najd).    | Murdi al Rafdi (Salqa w. Amarat) with men of Anaisa, Ataiabah, Shanmar, Mutair. | 'Iraqi merchants Banag Sulubba. | 3          | -        | 70     | 4        | -   |
| 8.       | On or about 14.4.29.   | Lina (Najd)                                       | Farhan ibn Mashhur Ruwallah & Murdi al Rafdi (Amarat)                           | Dahamshah.                      | 20         | -        | 60     | -        | -   |
| Total    |                        |                                                   |                                                                                 |                                 | 168        | 1        | 22420  | 2084     |     |

% Loss 56 referred to above.

Cash equivalent of losses.

|                                                                        |                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Men killed 168 @ Rs.1000 each blood-money.                             | 1,68,000       |
| Sheep looted 22420 @ Rs.10 each.                                       | 2,24,200       |
| Donkeys looted 2084 @ Rs.10 each.                                      | 20,840         |
| Tents 108 @ Rs.500 each.                                               | 54,000         |
| Camels 1600 @ Rs.150 each.                                             | 2,40,000       |
| Horses and Mares 10 @ Rs.250 each.                                     | 2,500          |
| Turkish Liras 220 @ Rs.13 each.                                        | 2,860          |
|                                                                        | 7,12,400       |
| Amount spent on relief of Refugees Victims of Akhwan attack 1928-1929. | 7,863/4        |
|                                                                        | Rs. 7,20,263/4 |







SGPS. 621...1081...5,000...18 9 22.

24/6

(298) 241

H. C. F. 16.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. S.O. 1232

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.

Reg. No. 585

Date 24.6.29

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

SECRETARIAT OF H. E. THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR 'IRAQ

Baghdad, 15<sup>th</sup> June, 1929.

By direction of His Excellency the High Commissioner for 'Iraq, a copy of correspondence as marked

low is forwarded with compliments to :—

The Secretary to the Hon'ble  
the Political Resident in the  
Persian Gulf, Bushire.

(Reference this Secretariat letter  
No. S.O. 1107 dated 27-5-1929).

6121.

Oriental Secretary

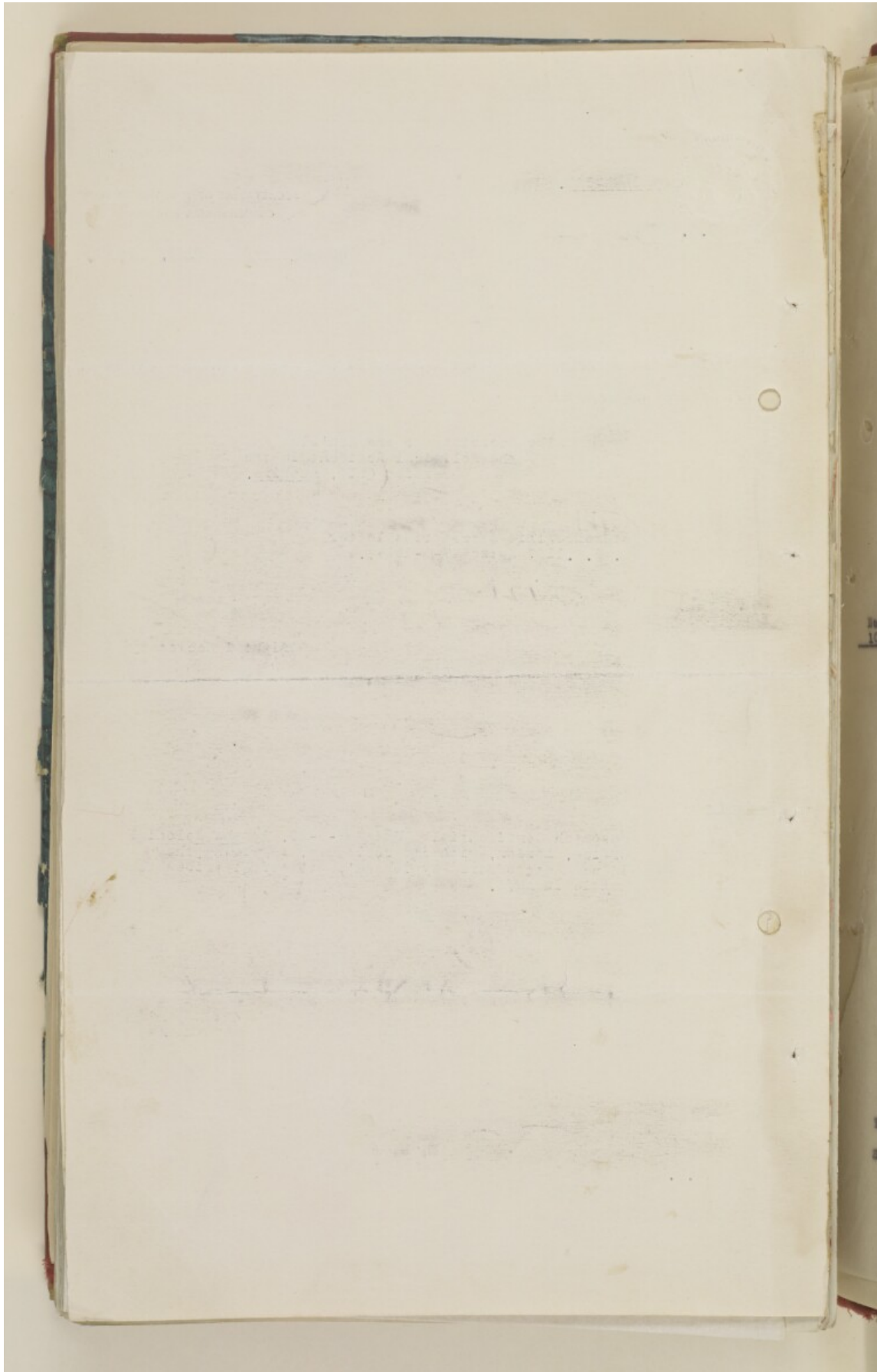
to H. E. The High Commissioner for 'Iraq.

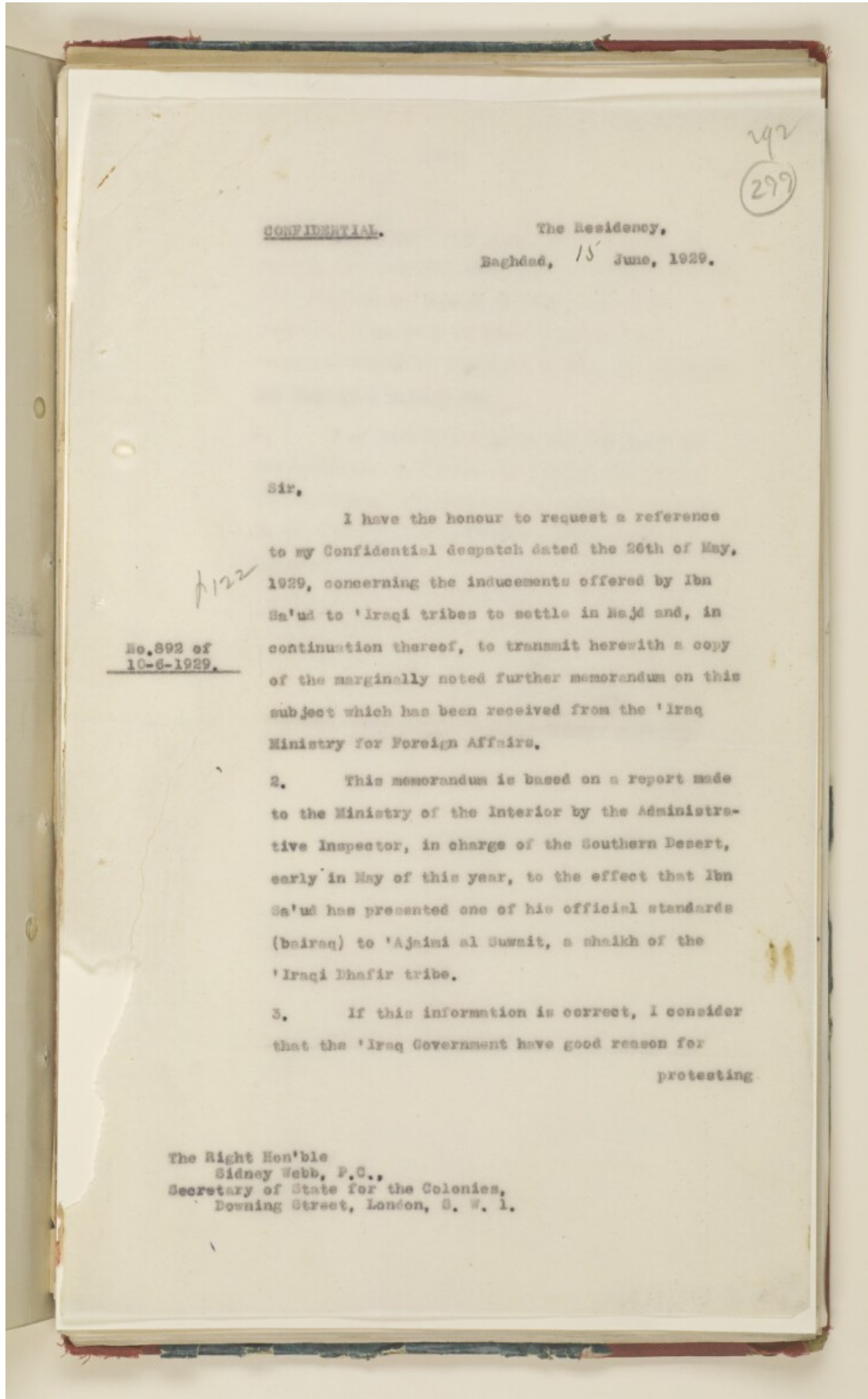
Enclosures :—

Despatch Confidential dated 15-6-29, to the Colonial Office, London, with its enclosure, regarding the inducements offered by Ibn Sa'ud to 'Iraqi tribes to settle in Najd.

cd

T.C.





CONFIDENTIAL.

The Residency,  
Baghdad, 15 June, 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to request a reference to my Confidential despatch dated the 26th of May, 1929, concerning the inducements offered by Ibn Sa'ud to 'Iraqi tribes to settle in Najd and, in continuation thereof, to transmit herewith a copy of the marginally noted further memorandum on this subject which has been received from the 'Iraq Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

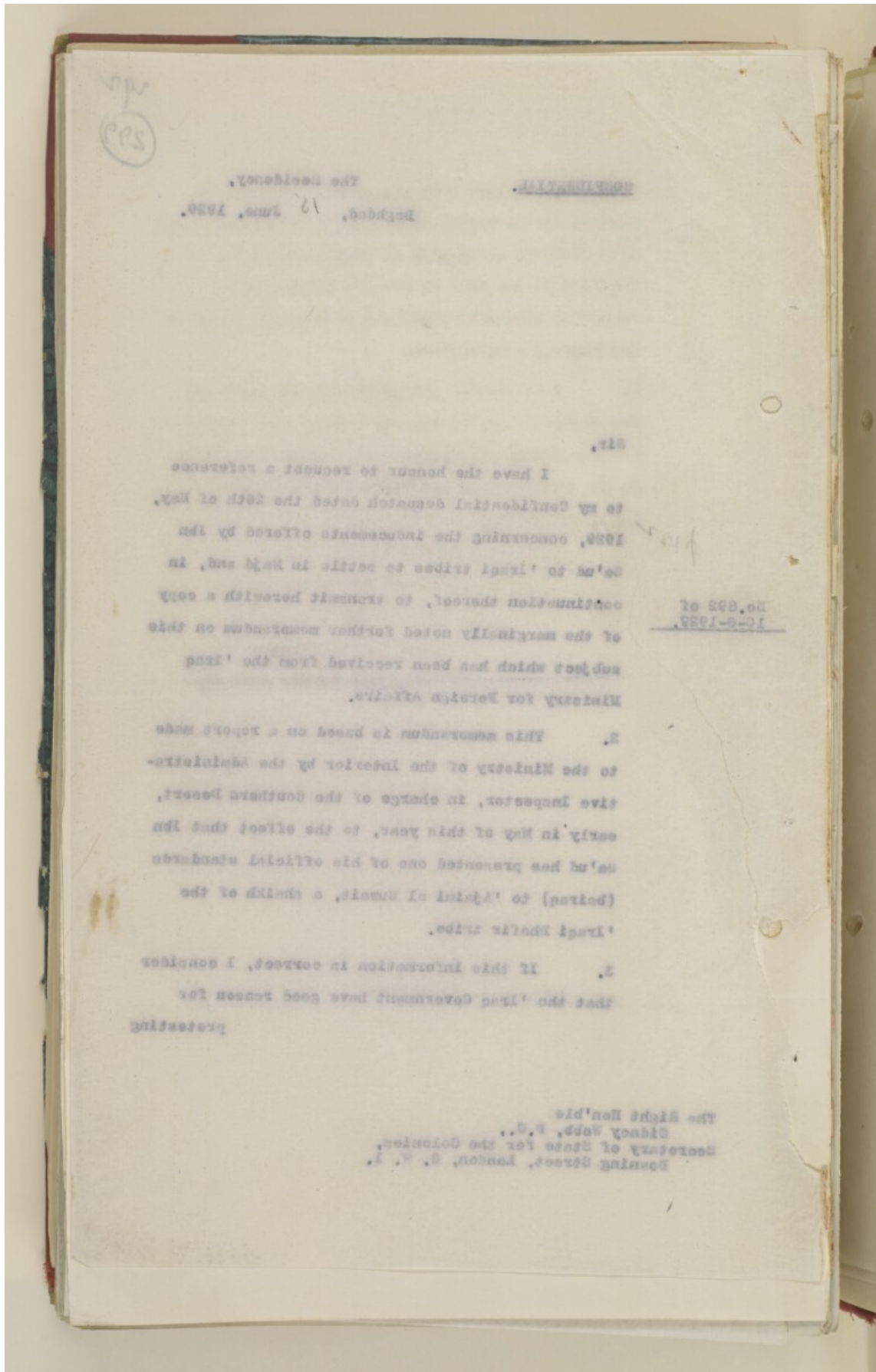
No. 892 of  
10-6-1929.

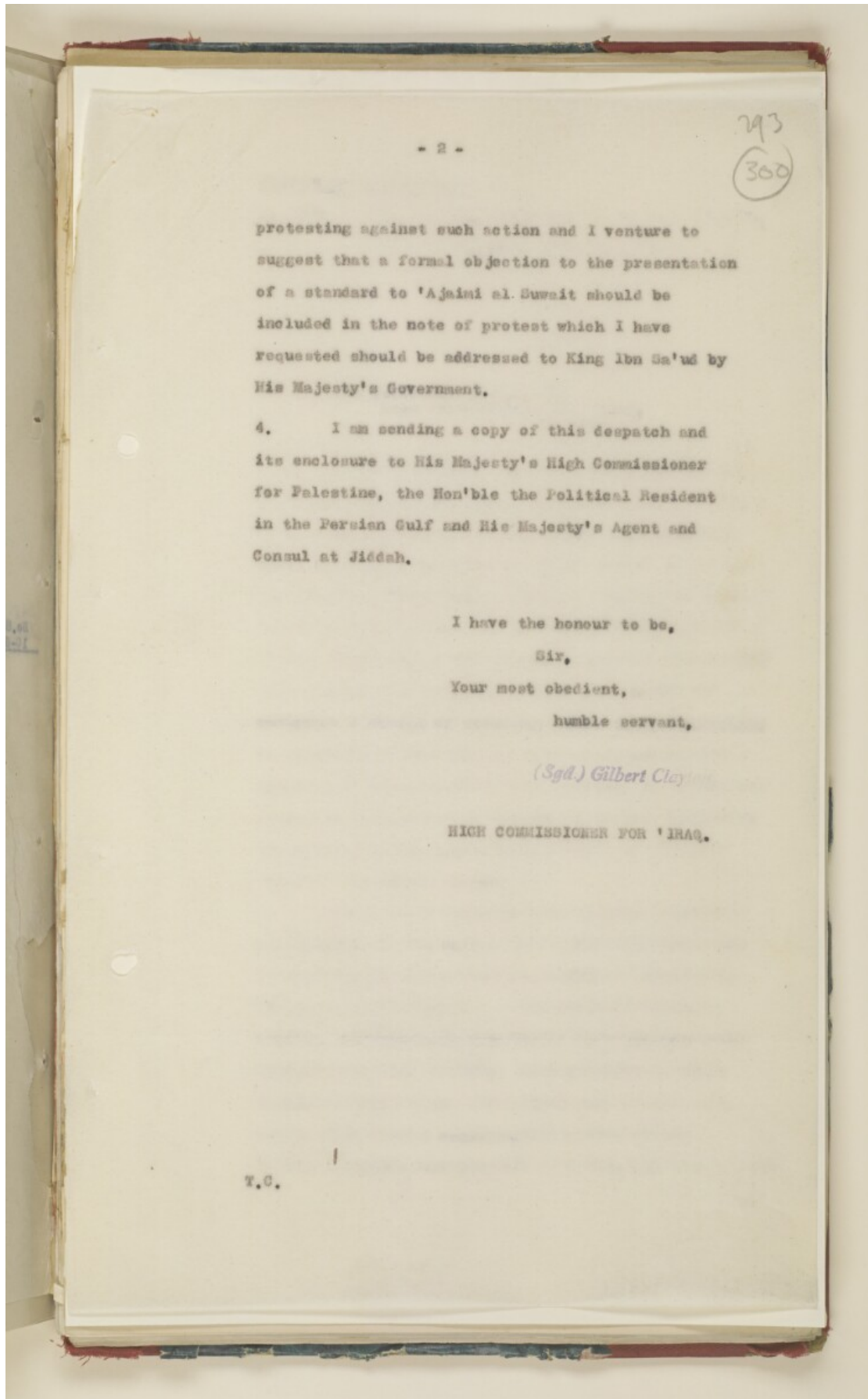
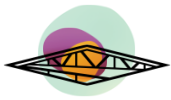
2. This memorandum is based on a report made to the Ministry of the Interior by the Administrative Inspector, in charge of the Southern Desert, early in May of this year, to the effect that Ibn Sa'ud has presented one of his official standards (bairaq) to 'Ajaimi al Suweit, a shaikh of the 'Iraqi Bha'fir tribe.

3. If this information is correct, I consider that the 'Iraq Government have good reason for protesting.

The Right Hon'ble  
Sidney Webb, F.C.,  
Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
Downing Street, London, S. W. 1.







- 2 -

protesting against such action and I venture to suggest that a formal objection to the presentation of a standard to 'Ajajini al-Suwait should be included in the note of protest which I have requested should be addressed to King Ibn Sa'ud by His Majesty's Government.

4. I am sending a copy of this despatch and its enclosure to His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine, the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and His Majesty's Agent and Consul at Jeddah.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

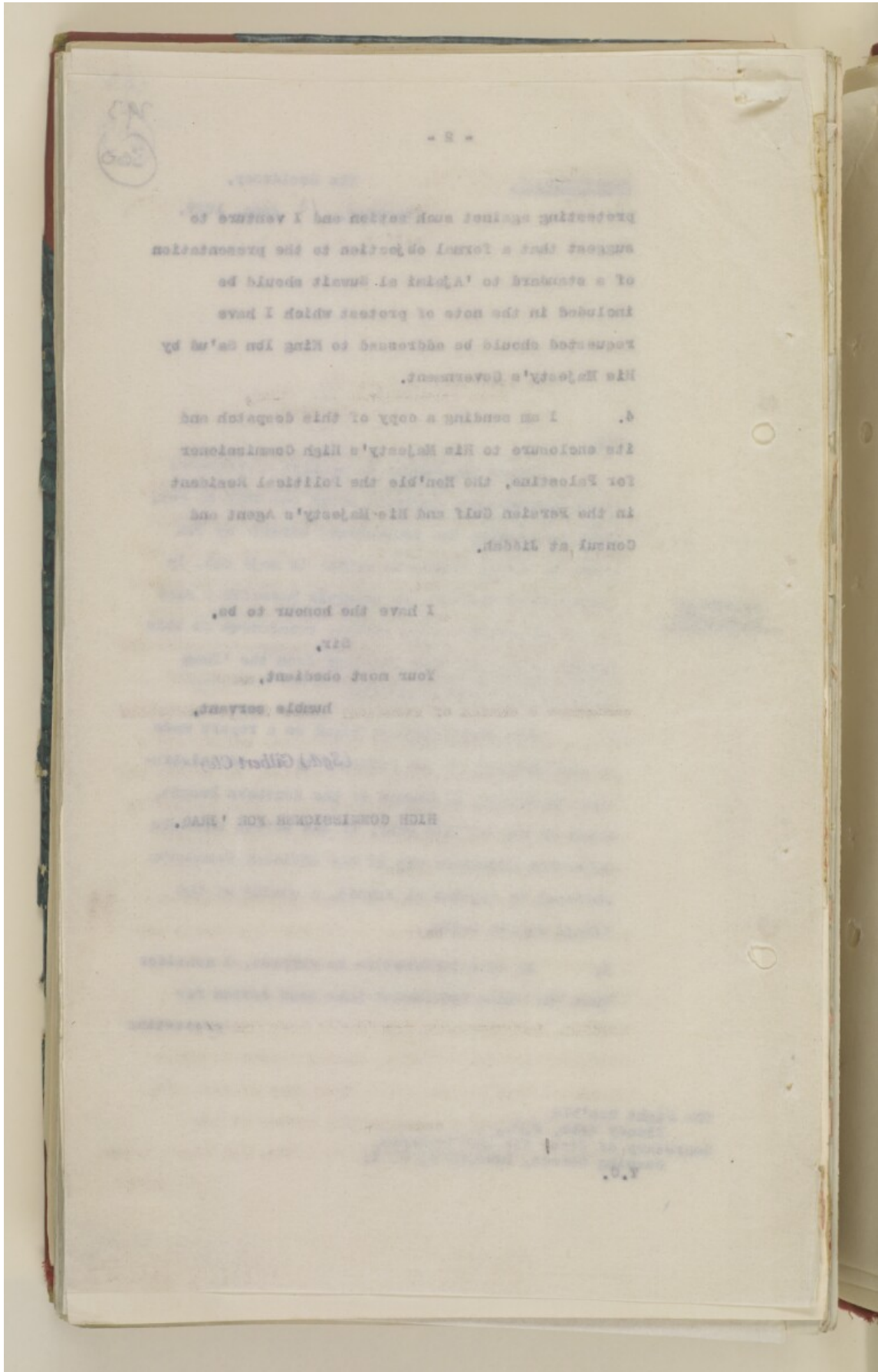
Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Sgd.) Gilbert Clayton

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR 'IRAQ.

T.C.







CONFIDENTIAL & URGENT.

No. 892.

'Iraq Ministry for Foreign Affairs,

Baghdad, 10th June, 1929.

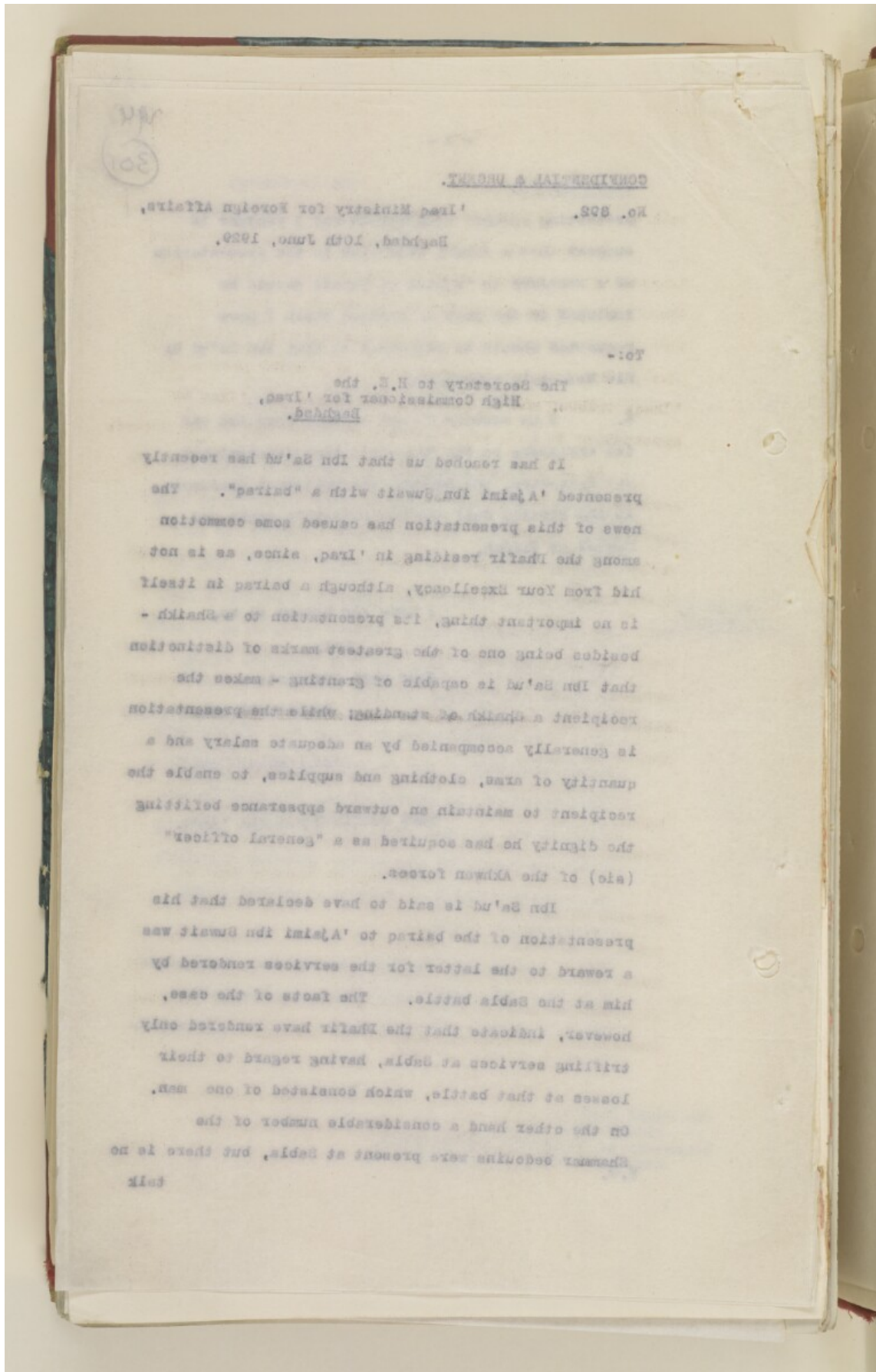
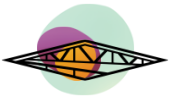
To:-

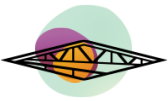
The Secretary to H.E. the  
High Commissioner for 'Iraq,  
Baghdad.

It has reached us that Ibn Sa'ud has recently presented 'Ajaimi ibn Suwait with a "bairaq". The news of this presentation has caused some commotion among the Dhafir residing in 'Iraq, since, as is not hid from Your Excellency, although a bairaq in itself is no important thing, its presentation to a Shaikh - besides being one of the greatest marks of distinction that Ibn Sa'ud is capable of granting - makes the recipient a Shaikh of standing; while the presentation is generally accompanied by an adequate salary and a quantity of arms, clothing and supplies, to enable the recipient to maintain an outward appearance befitting the dignity he has acquired as a "general officer" (sic) of the Akhwan forces.

Ibn Sa'ud is said to have declared that his presentation of the bairaq to 'Ajaimi ibn Suwait was a reward to the latter for the services rendered by him at the Sabla battle. The facts of the case, however, indicate that the Dhafir have rendered only trifling services at Sabla, having regard to their losses at that battle, which consisted of one man. On the other hand a considerable number of the Shammar bedouins were present at Sabla, but there is no talk







- 2 -

295  
302

talk of these having been presented with any bairaq.

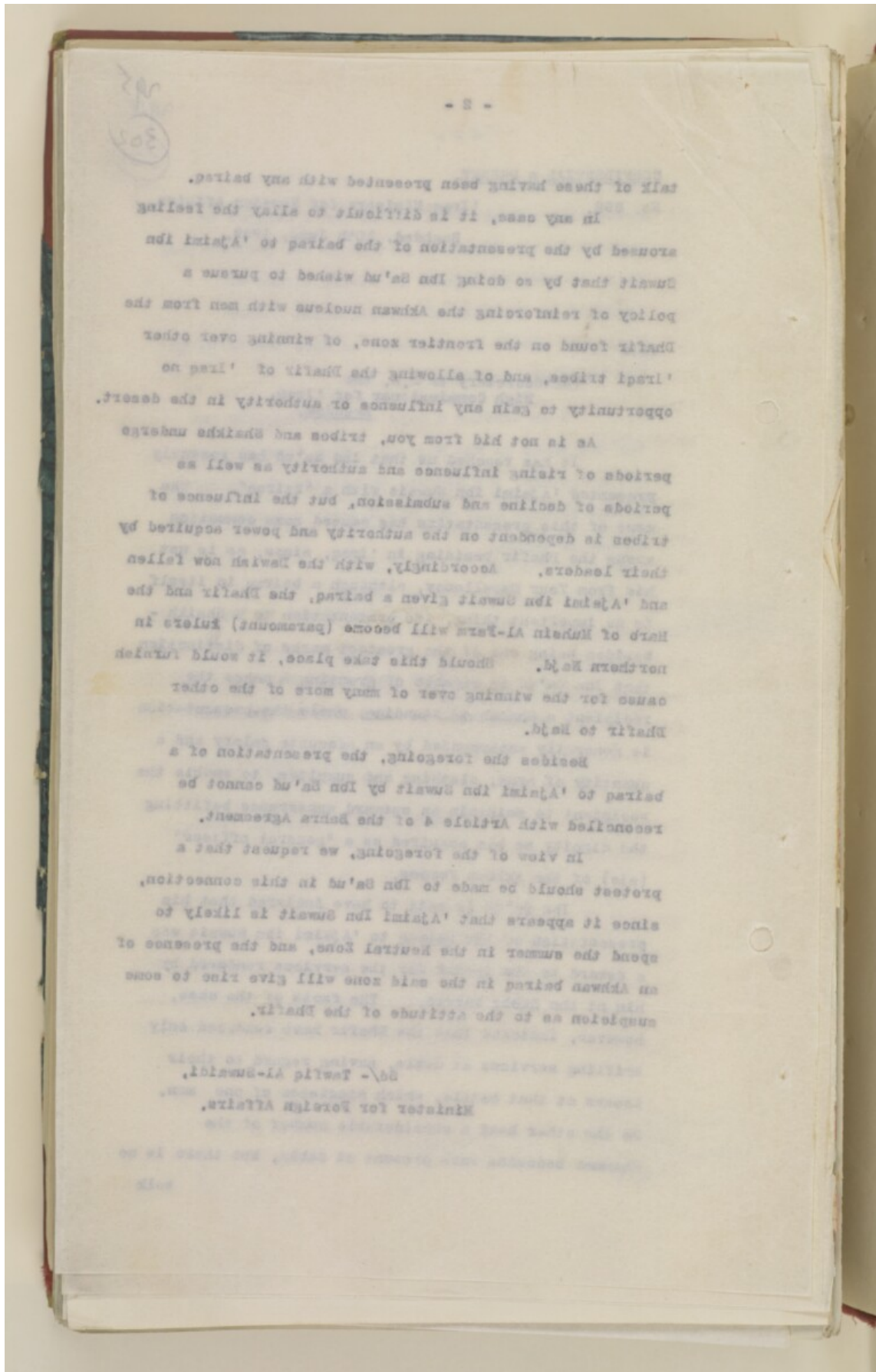
In any case, it is difficult to allay the feeling aroused by the presentation of the bairaq to 'Ajaimi ibn Suwait that by so doing Ibn Sa'ud wished to pursue a policy of reinforcing the Akhwan nucleus with men from the Dhafir found on the frontier zone, of winning over other 'Iraqi tribes, and of allowing the Dhafir of 'Iraq no opportunity to gain any influence or authority in the desert.

As is not hid from you, tribes and Shaikhs undergo periods of rising influence and authority as well as periods of decline and submission, but the influence of tribes is dependent on the authority and power acquired by their leaders. Accordingly, with the Dawish now fallen and 'Ajaimi ibn Suwait given a bairaq, the Dhafir and the Harb of Muhsin Al-Farm will become (paramount) rulers in northern Najd. Should this take place, it would furnish cause for the winning over of many more of the other Dhafir to Najd.

Besides the foregoing, the presentation of a bairaq to 'Ajaimi ibn Suwait by Ibn Sa'ud cannot be reconciled with Article 4 of the Bahra Agreement.

In view of the foregoing, we request that a protest should be made to Ibn Sa'ud in this connection, since it appears that 'Ajaimi ibn Suwait is likely to spend the summer in the Neutral Zone, and the presence of an Akhwan bairaq in the said zone will give rise to some suspicion as to the attitude of the Dhafir.

Sd/- Tawfiq Al-Suwaidi,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.







CONFIDENTIAL. *Recd 6/14 6/14* *24/6* *24/6* *(303)*

No. 394. Political Agency, Kuwait.  
Dated the 20th June 1929.

From  
Lieutenant-Colonel H.R.P. Dickson, C.I.E.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

To  
The Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Subject:- Intelligence.

Sir,

In continuation of my telegram No. 393 dated the 19th June 1929, I have the honour to report in detail the conversation which I had with ~~the~~ His Excellency the Shaikh of Kuwait on the subject of the communication which he received from Faisal al-Dawish, as I think it may be found of interest.

2. The Shaikh called on me yesterday evening at 5 p.m. (19th June 1929) and said he had some important information to give me.

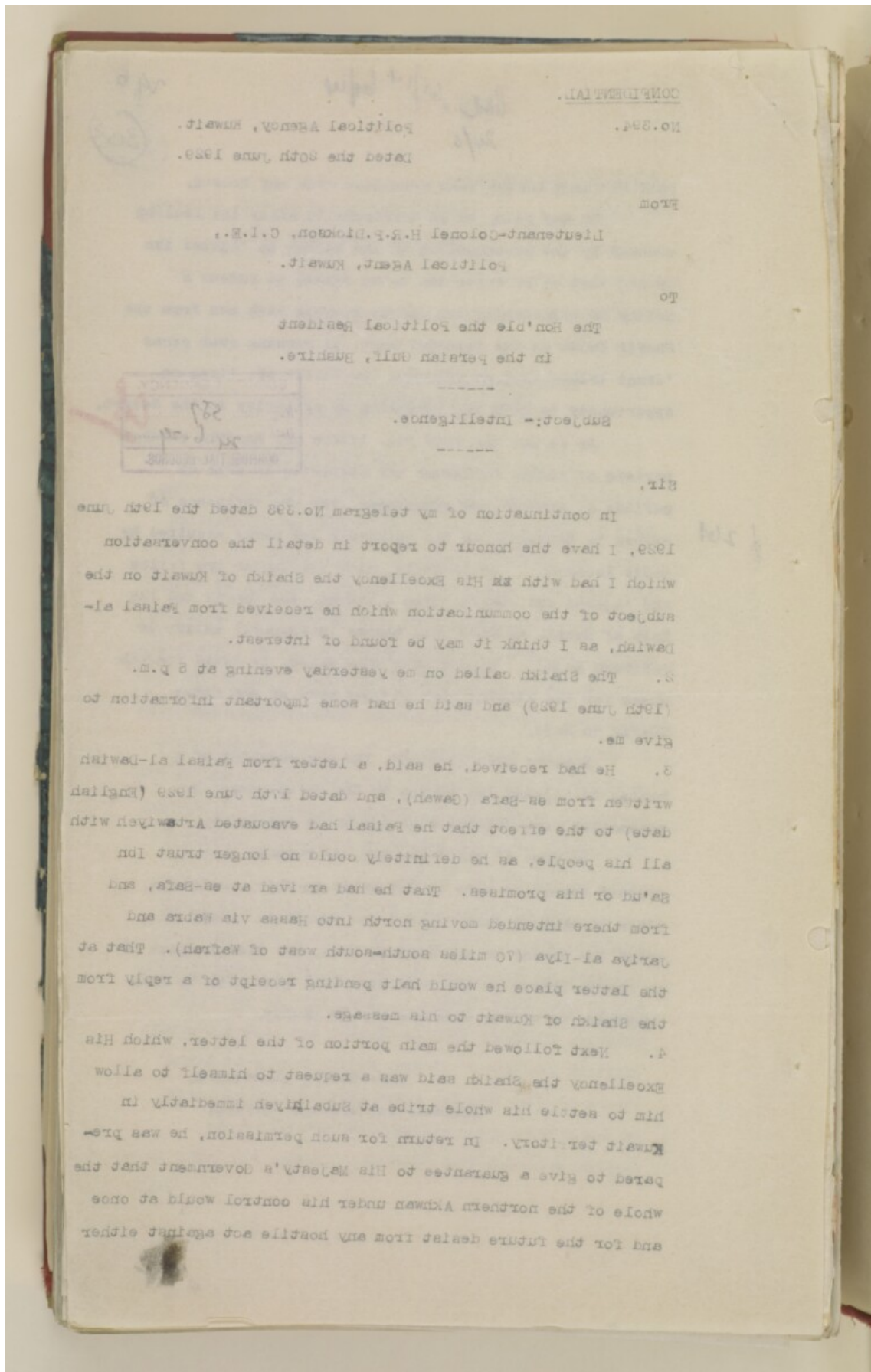
3. He had received, he said, a letter from Faisal al-Dawish written from es-Safa (Gawah), and dated 17th June 1929 (English date) to the effect that he Faisal had evacuated Artawiyeh with all his people, as he definitely could no longer trust Ibn Sa'ud or his promises. That he had arrived at es-Safa, and from there intended moving north into Hassa via Wabra and Jariya al-Ilya (70 miles south-south west of Wafrah). That at the latter place he would halt pending receipt of a reply from the Shaikh of Kuwait to his message.

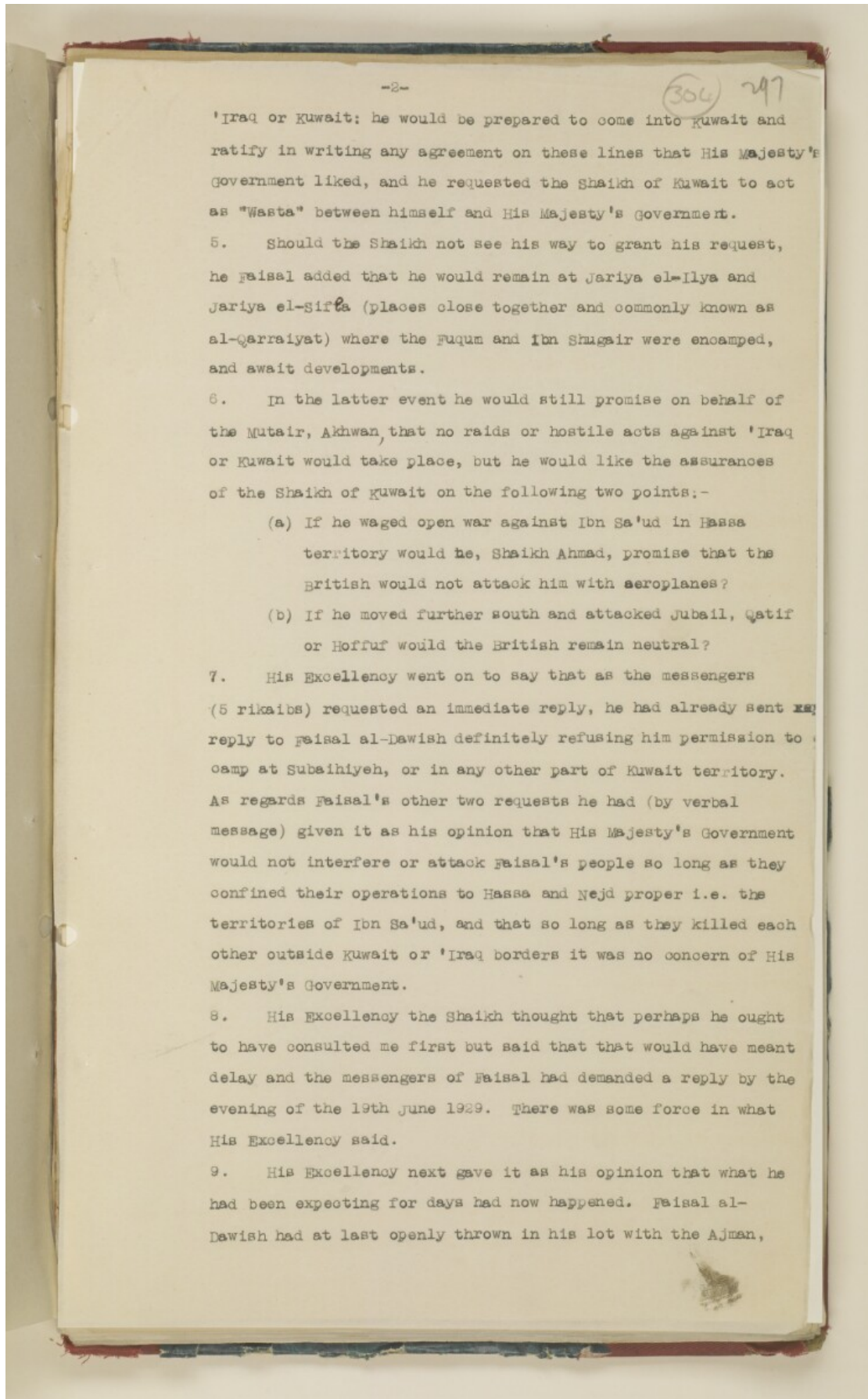
4. Next followed the main portion of the letter, which His Excellency the Shaikh said was a request to himself to allow him to settle his whole tribe at Subaihiyeh immediatly in Kuwait territory. In return for such permission, he was prepared to give a guarantee to His Majesty's Government that the whole of the northern Akhwan under his control would at once and for the future desist from any hostile act against either

*261*

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.  
Reg. No. 587  
Date 24.6.29  
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.









اعرض على مكتبة قطر الرقمية: [http://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc\\_100023546211.0x000014](http://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc_100023546211.0x000014)





-3-

305 298

the Fuqum, Ibn Shagair, Ibn Mashur and other rebels and had evidently decided the time for action had come. The demand to be allowed to settle his people at Subaihiyeh was for a two fold purpose.

(a) It was the most desirable spot in the whole of Kuwait from a grazing and water point of view.

(b) In the event of things going wrong he hoped to have already made his peace with His Majesty's Government and would have a safe refuge to retire to.

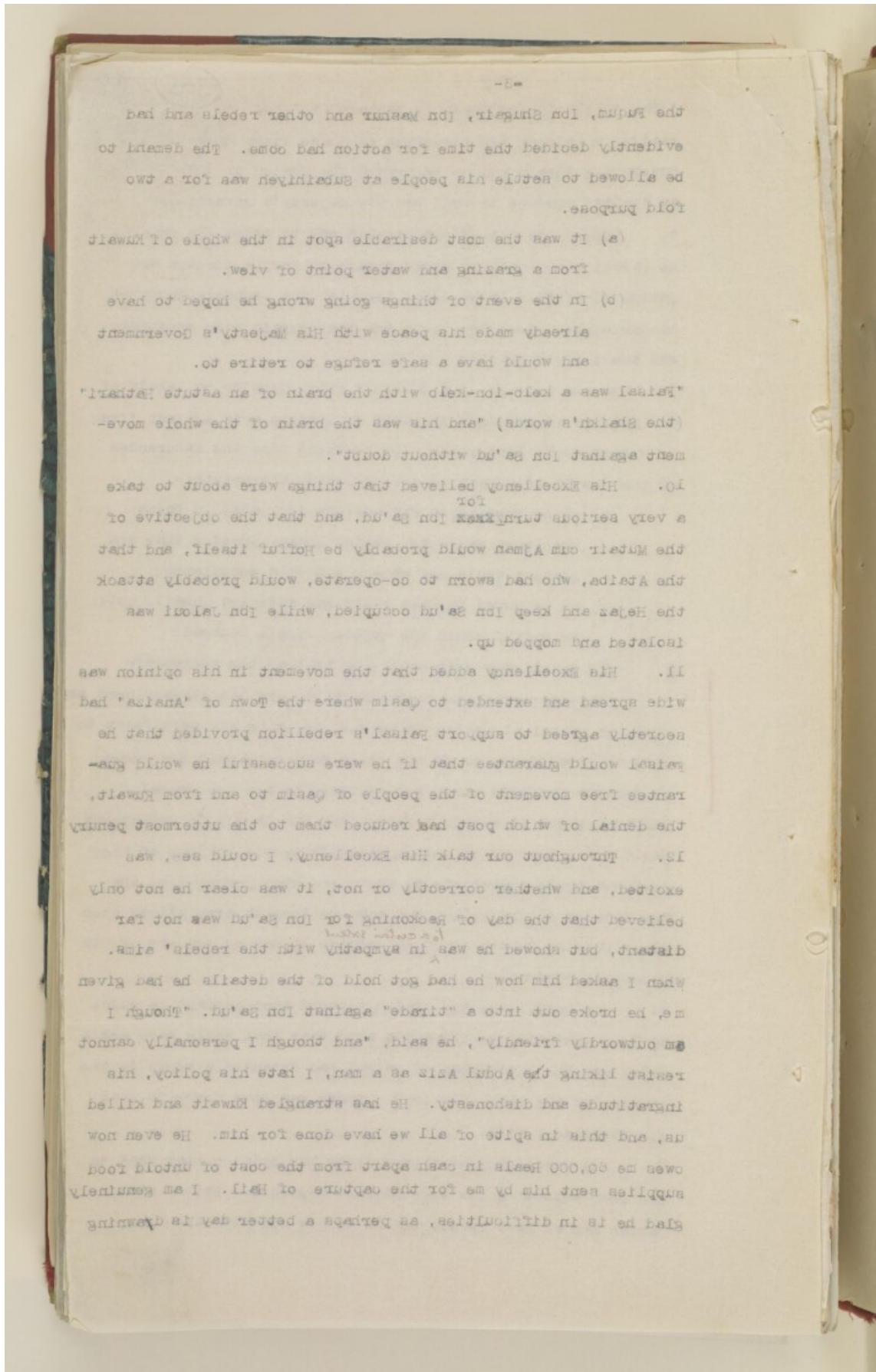
"Faisal was a kelb-ibn-kelb with the brain of an astute Hathari" (the Shaikh's words) "and his was the brain of the whole movement against Ibn Sa'ud without doubt".

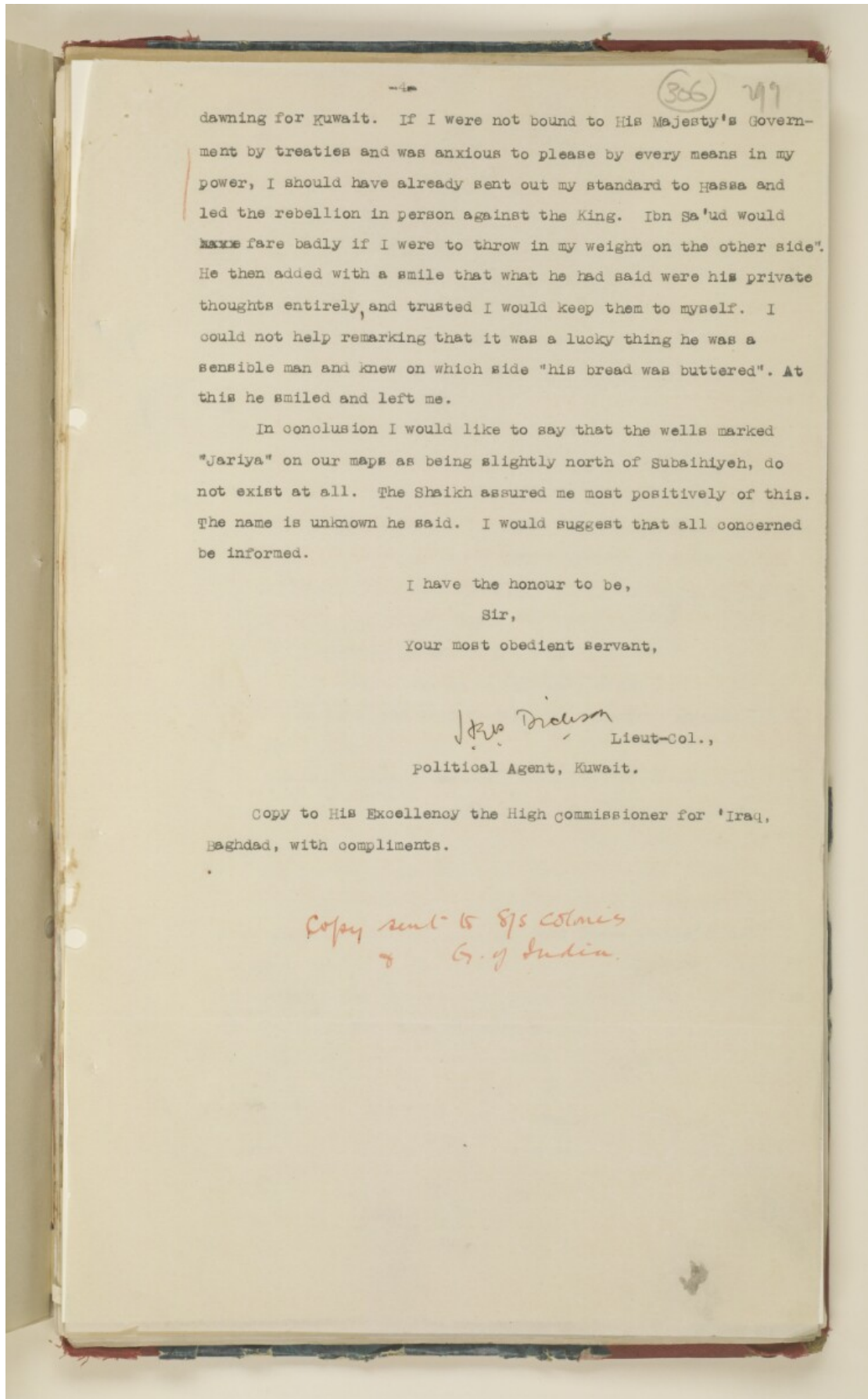
10. His Excellency believed that things were about to take for a very serious turn ~~from~~ Ibn Sa'ud, and that the objective of the Mutair cum Ajman would probably be Hoffuf itself, and that the Ataiba, who had sworn to co-operate, would probably attack the Hejaz and keep Ibn Sa'ud occupied, while Ibn Jaloui was isolated and mopped up.

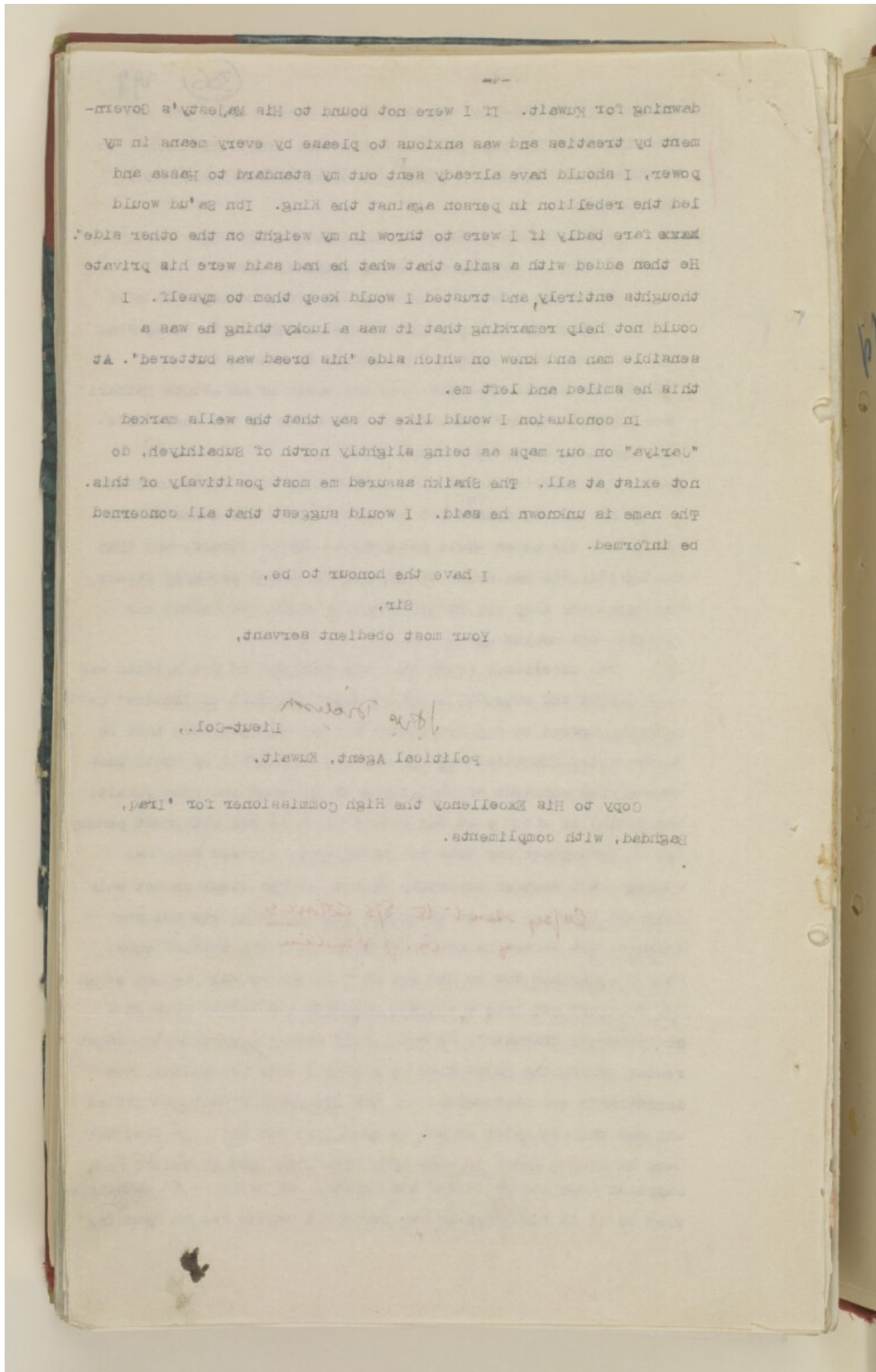
11. His Excellency added that the movement in his opinion was wide spread and extended to Qasim where the Town of "Anaiza" had secretly agreed to support Faisal's rebellion provided that he Faisal would guarantee that if he were successful he would guarantee free movement of the people of Qasim to and from Kuwait, the denial of which post had reduced them to the uttermost penury

12. Throughout our talk His Excellency, I could see, was excited, and whether correctly or not, it was clear he not only believed that the day of Reckoning for Ibn Sa'ud was not far distant, but showed he was <sup>to a certain extent</sup> in sympathy with the rebels' aims. When I asked him how he had got hold of the details he had given me, he broke out into a "tirade" against Ibn Sa'ud. "Though I am outwardly friendly", he said, "and though I personally cannot resist liking the Abdul Aziz as a man, I hate his policy, his ingratitude and dishonesty. He has strangled Kuwait and killed us, and this in spite of all we have done for him. He even now owes me 60,000 Reals in cash apart from the cost of untold food supplies sent him by me for the capture of Hail. I am genuinely glad he is in difficulties, as perhaps a better day is dawning







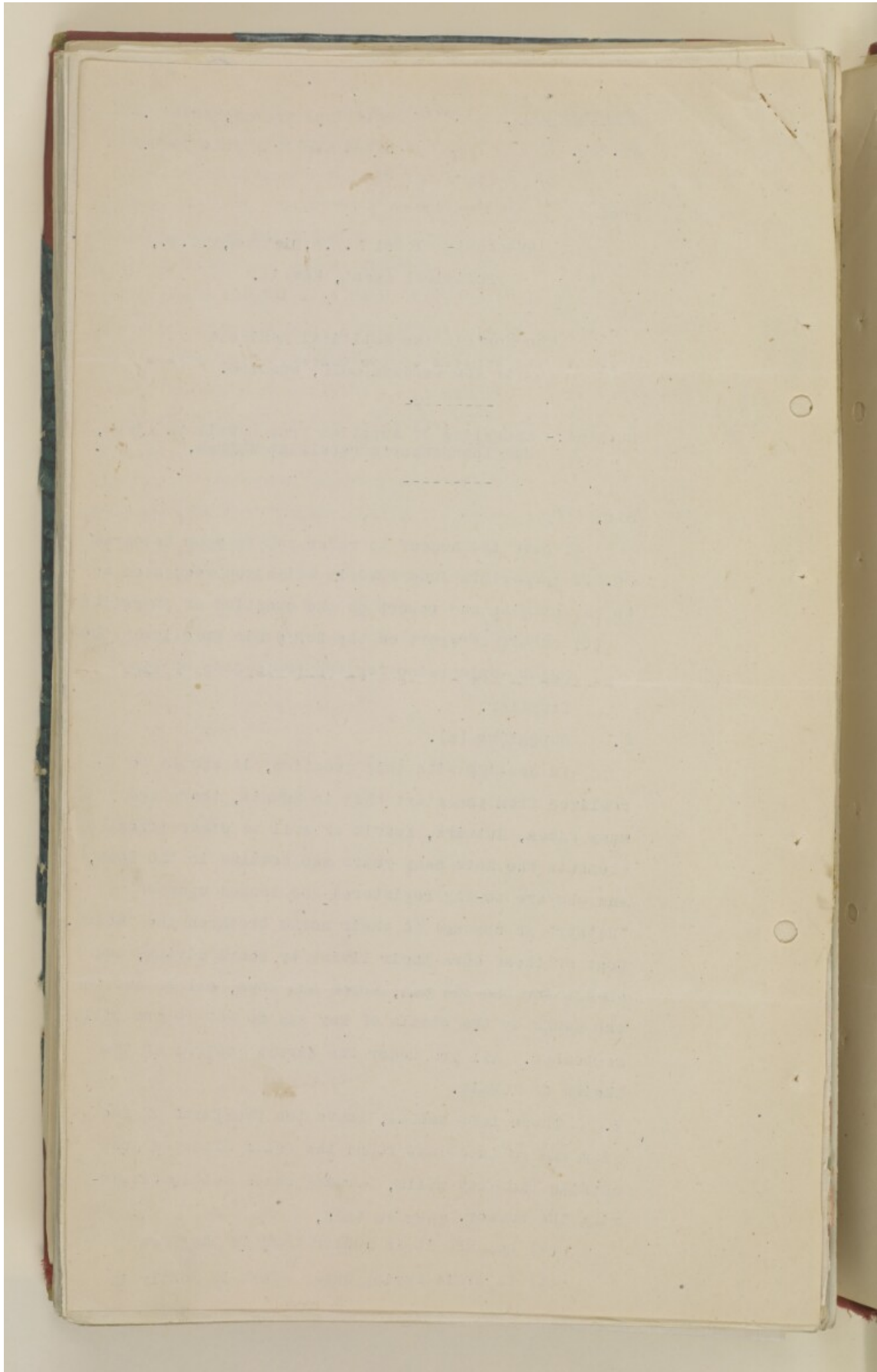


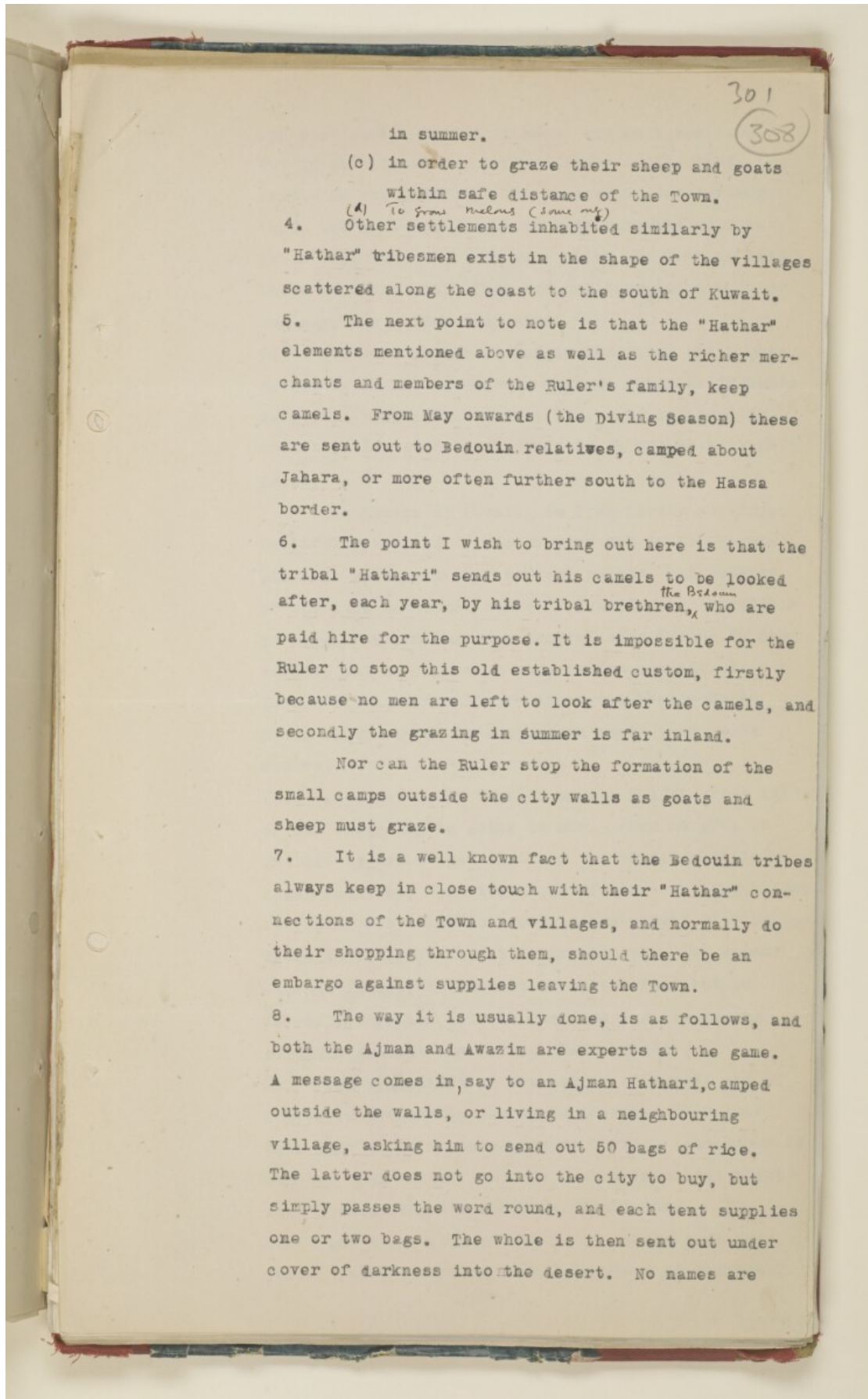




CONFIDENTIAL 24/6 Political Agency, Kuwait. 300 (307)  
No. 389. Reg. No. 588 Dated the 17th June 1929.  
From 24.6.29. [initials]  
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.  
Lieutenant-Colonel H.R.P. Dickson, C.I.E.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.  
To  
The Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.  
Subject:- Smuggling of supplies from Kuwait to Ajman,  
and Ibn Mashur's rebels at Wafrah.  
Sir,  
I have the honour to refer you to your telegram  
No. 539 dated 13th June 1929 in which you requested me  
to (a) examine and report on the question of smuggling  
(b) submit a report on the force His Excellency the  
Ruler could raise for the protection of his  
frontier.  
2. Smuggling (a).  
In dealing with this question, it should be  
realized from the start that in Kuwait, there are  
many Ajman, Mutairi, Awazim as well as other tribal  
elements who have many years ago settled in the Town,  
and who are to-day registered and looked upon as  
"Hathar" as opposed to their nomad brethren the "Bedu".  
Most of these earn their living by Pearl diving, and  
except for the old men, women and boys, all go out to  
the Banks by the middle of May and do not return till  
September. All are under the direct control of the  
Sheikh of Kuwait.  
3. Those left behind, leave the precincts of the  
city and go into camp round the wells situated just  
outside the city walls, forming small settlement du-  
ring the summer. They do this,  
(a) because it is cooler than in the Town  
(b) to avoid buying water which is costly in







in summer.

(c) in order to graze their sheep and goats within safe distance of the Town.

(d) To some melons (some say)  
4. Other settlements inhabited similarly by "Hathar" tribesmen exist in the shape of the villages scattered along the coast to the south of Kuwait.

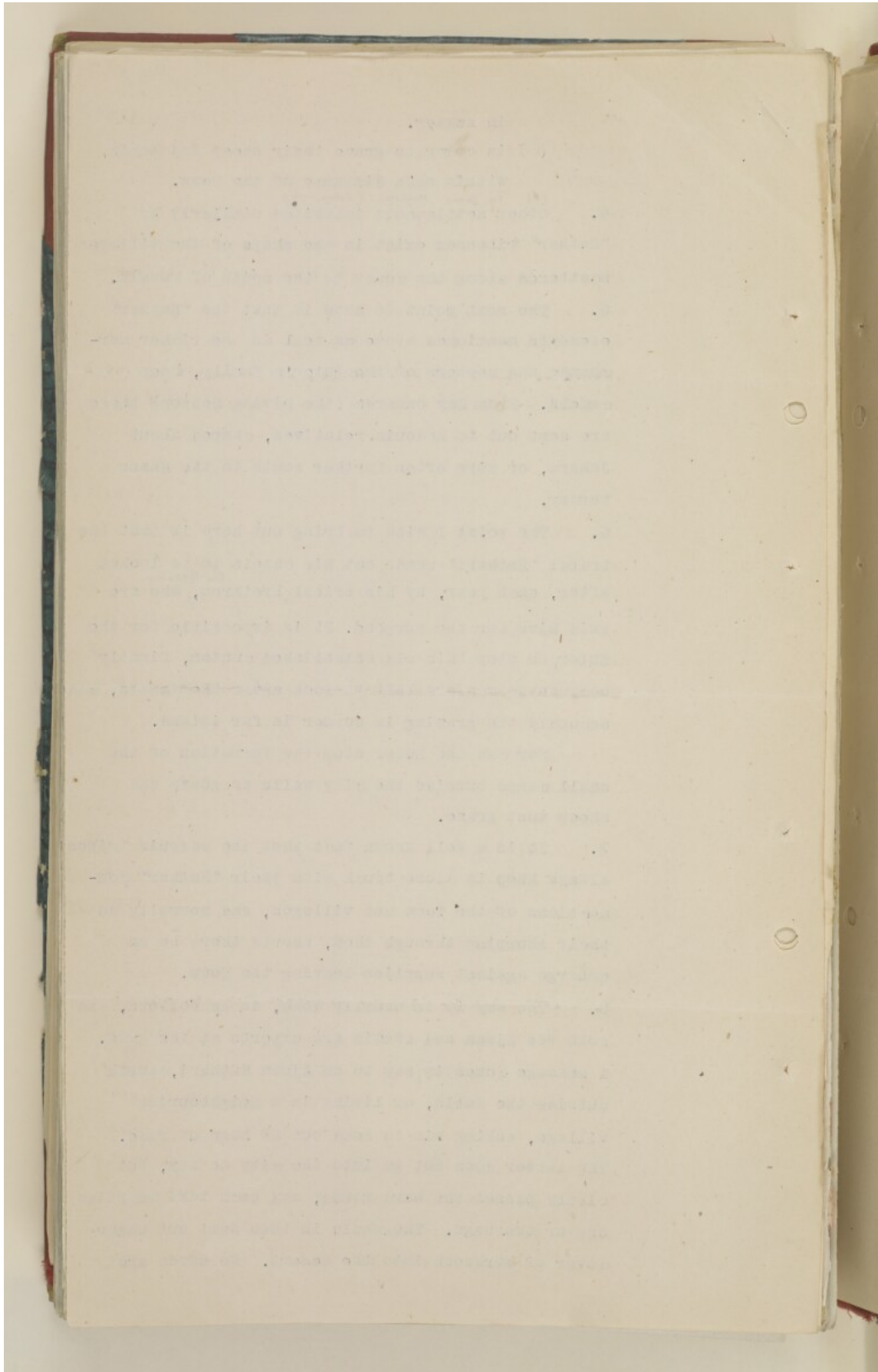
5. The next point to note is that the "Hathar" elements mentioned above as well as the richer merchants and members of the Ruler's family, keep camels. From May onwards (the Diving Season) these are sent out to Bedouin relatives, camped about Jahara, or more often further south to the Hassa border.

6. The point I wish to bring out here is that the tribal "Hathari" sends out his camels to be looked after, each year, by his tribal brethren, <sup>the Bedouin</sup> who are paid hire for the purpose. It is impossible for the Ruler to stop this old established custom, firstly because no men are left to look after the camels, and secondly the grazing in summer is far inland.

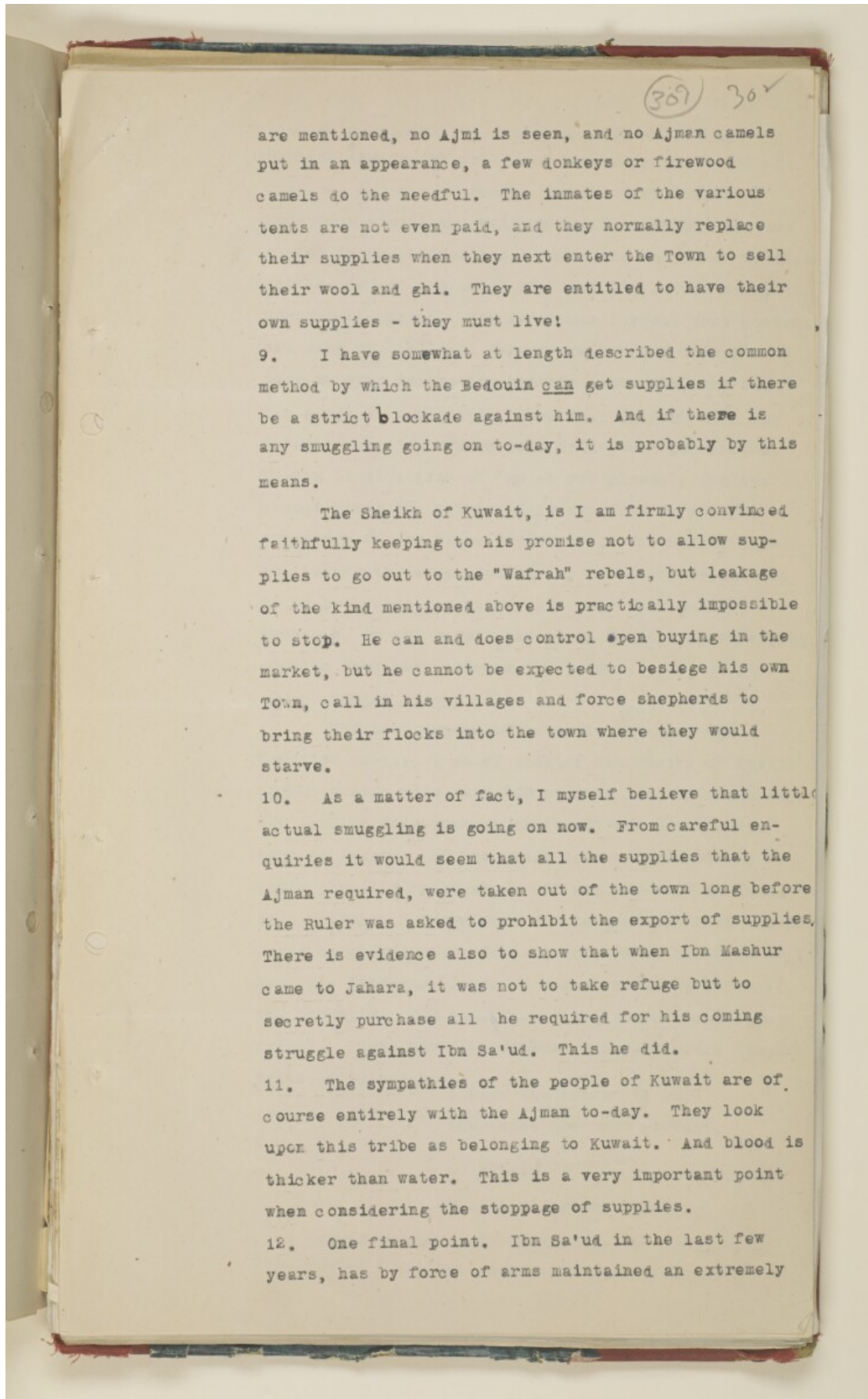
Nor can the Ruler stop the formation of the small camps outside the city walls as goats and sheep must graze.

7. It is a well known fact that the Bedouin tribes always keep in close touch with their "Hathar" connections of the Town and villages, and normally do their shopping through them, should there be an embargo against supplies leaving the Town.

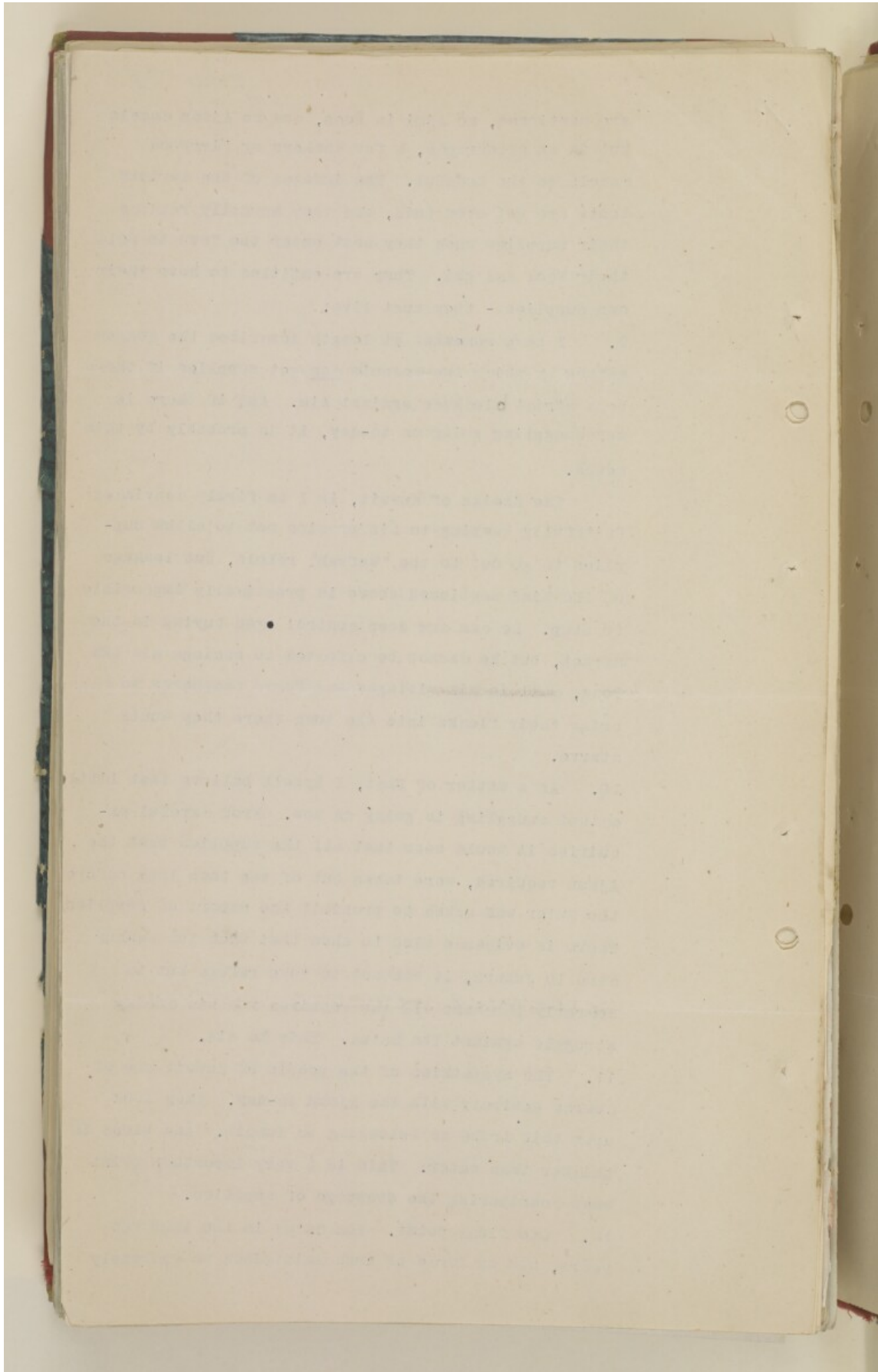
8. The way it is usually done, is as follows, and both the Ajman and Awazim are experts at the game. A message comes in, say to an Ajman Hathari, camped outside the walls, or living in a neighbouring village, asking him to send out 50 bags of rice. The latter does not go into the city to buy, but simply passes the word round, and each tent supplies one or two bags. The whole is then sent out under cover of darkness into the desert. No names are













(310) 303

extremely unpopular blockage against Kuwait(xxx because the Sheikh would not surrender a portion of Customs) and has prevented the northern tribes of Nejd from visiting Kuwait by means of strong parties posted in the hinterland. Since the battle of Sibilla and the defeat and death of Fahad bin Jaloui everything has changed. Ibn Sa'ud has largely lost control, and many of his loyal Akhwan are pouring into the town in ever increasing numbers, some xxi come with Ibn Dawish's permission, some such as Harb with Ibn Sa'ud's sanction others come by no ones permission. To-day it is a case of "go as you please", and one cannot blame the people of Kuwait from taking full advantage of the state of affairs. The Sheikh does not hinder these men coming in, but as he emphasized to me he cannot guarantee that the loyal Mutair, for instance, do not supply the Ajman round the corner, as soon as they have crossed the border.

13. Kuwait Forces (b)

For the purpose of actually watching the frontier to-day, I am of opinion the Sheikh of Kuwait cannot muster more than 400 mounted men, of these some 200 (called fidawiyeh or Araibdar) are permanently kept at Jahara. If the pearl season were not on, he could possibly raise about 700 men but this is an outside estimate. These must not be confused with the ~~fax~~ force he could muster for the defence of the Town walls. For this latter a "levee en masse" would be enforced, and probably 8,000 indifferently armed men could be raised. These would be footmen only, and would man the walls, nothing more.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

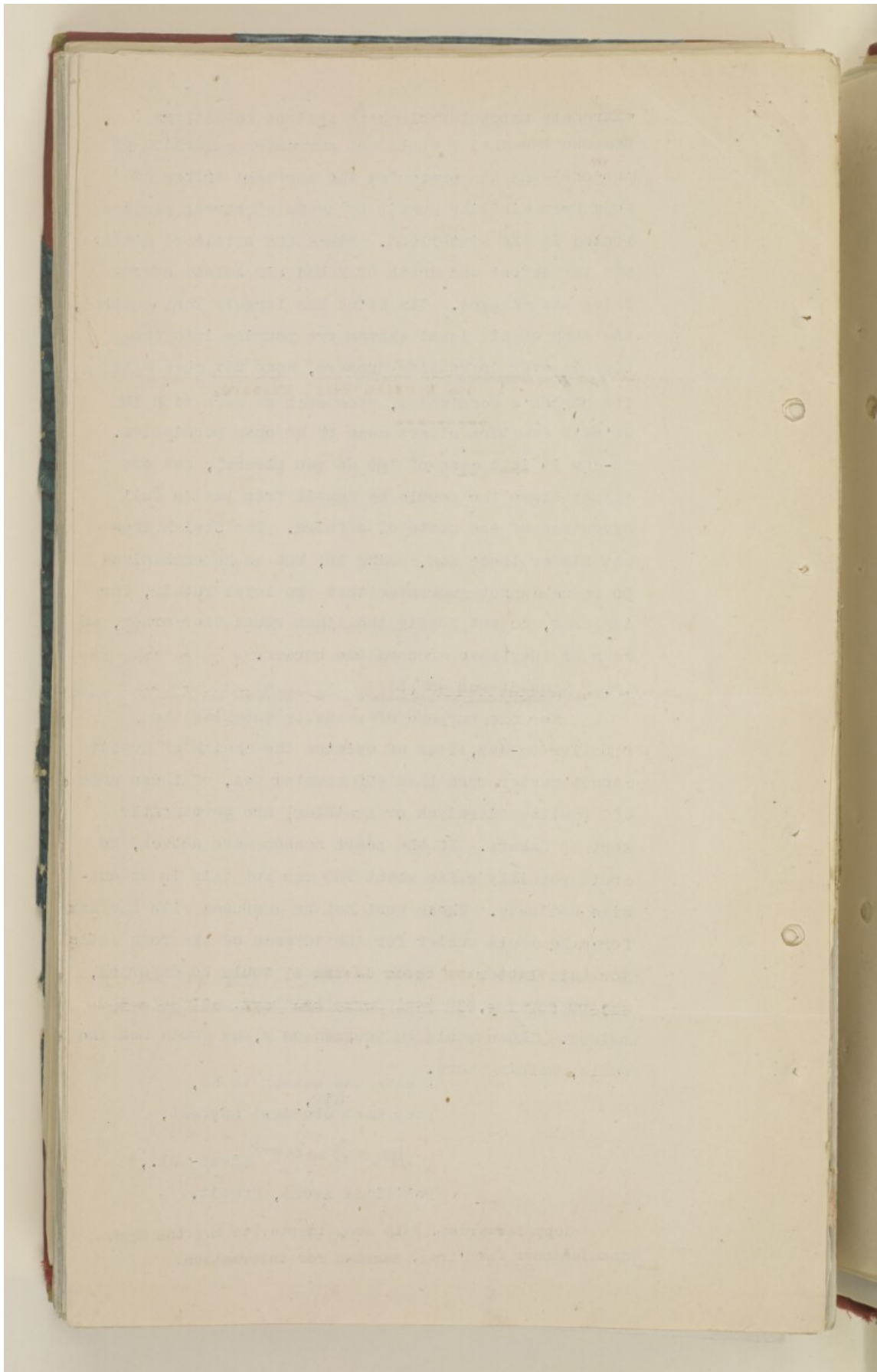
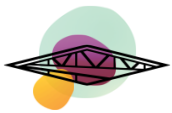
Your most obedient servant,

*Harb Dacusan*

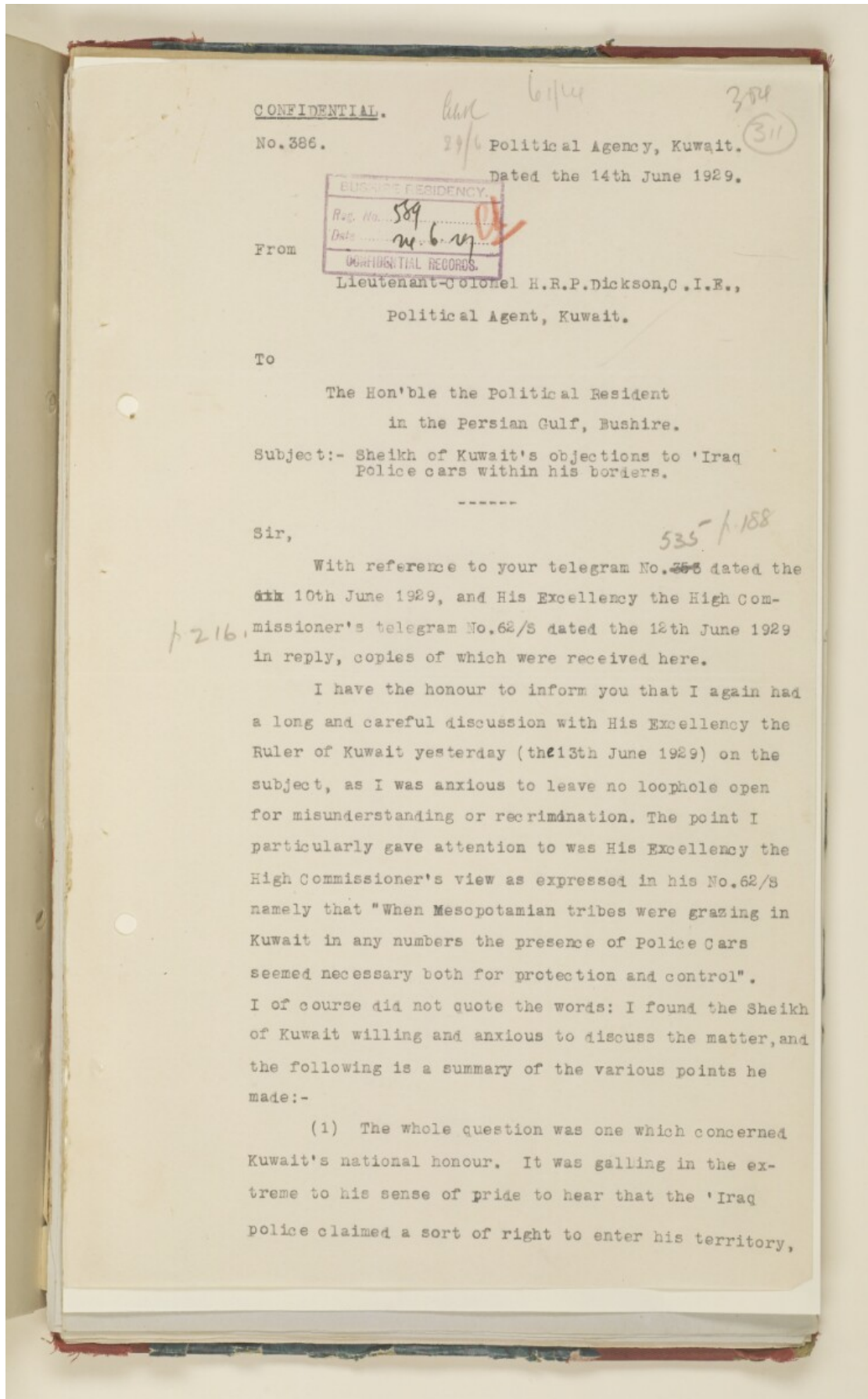
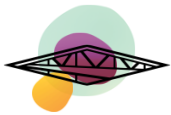
Lieut-Col.,

Political Agent, Kuwait.

Copy forwarded, with compliments, to H.E. the High Commissioner for 'Iraq, Baghdad for information.







CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 386.

Political Agency, Kuwait.

Dated the 14th June 1929.

From

BUSHIRE RESIDENCY.  
Reg. No. 589  
Date 24.6.29  
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS.

Lieutenant-Colonel H.R.P. Dickson, C.I.E.,  
Political Agent, Kuwait.

To

The Hon'ble the Political Resident  
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Subject:- Sheikh of Kuwait's objections to 'Iraq  
Police cars within his borders.

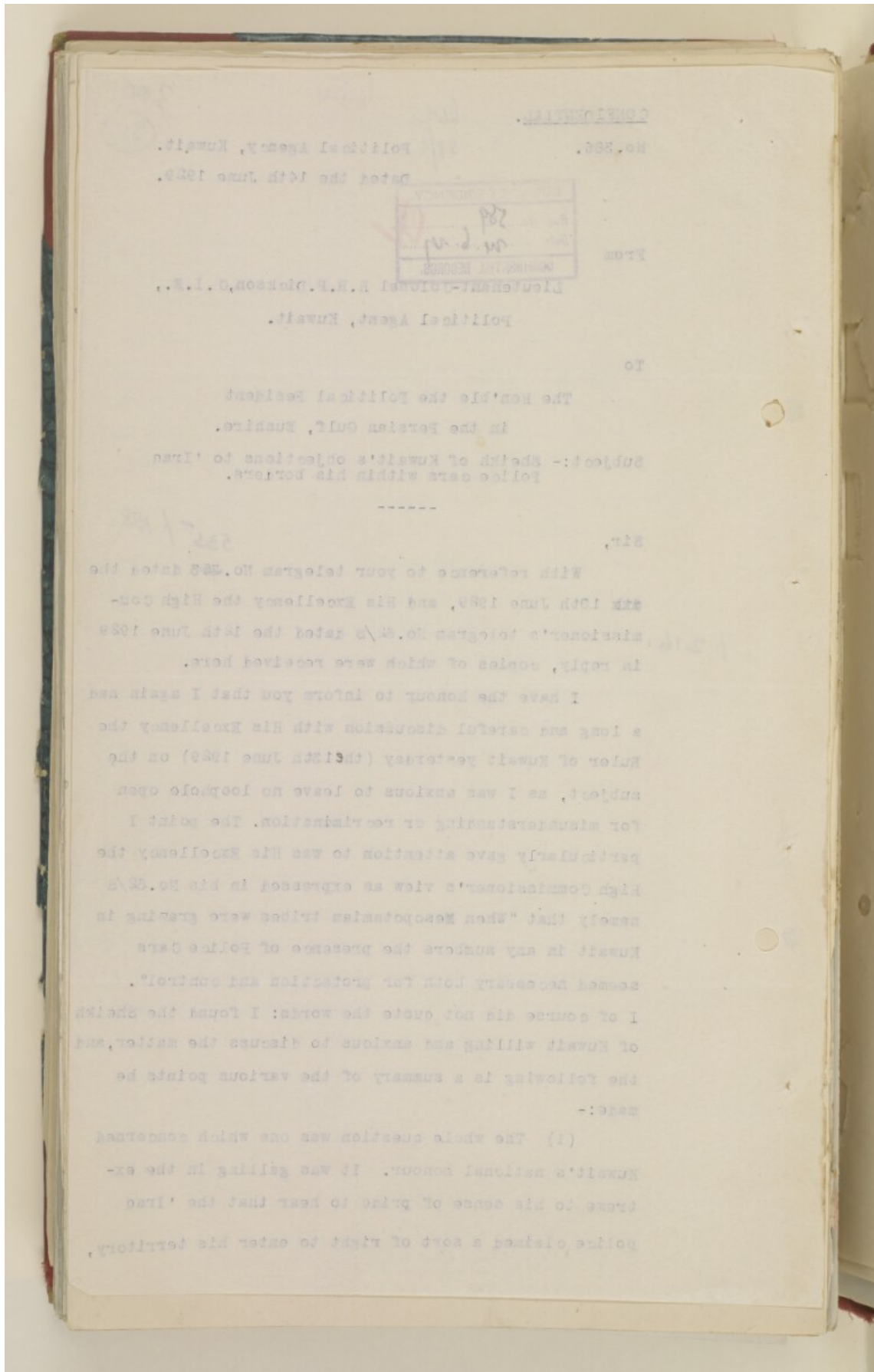
Sir,

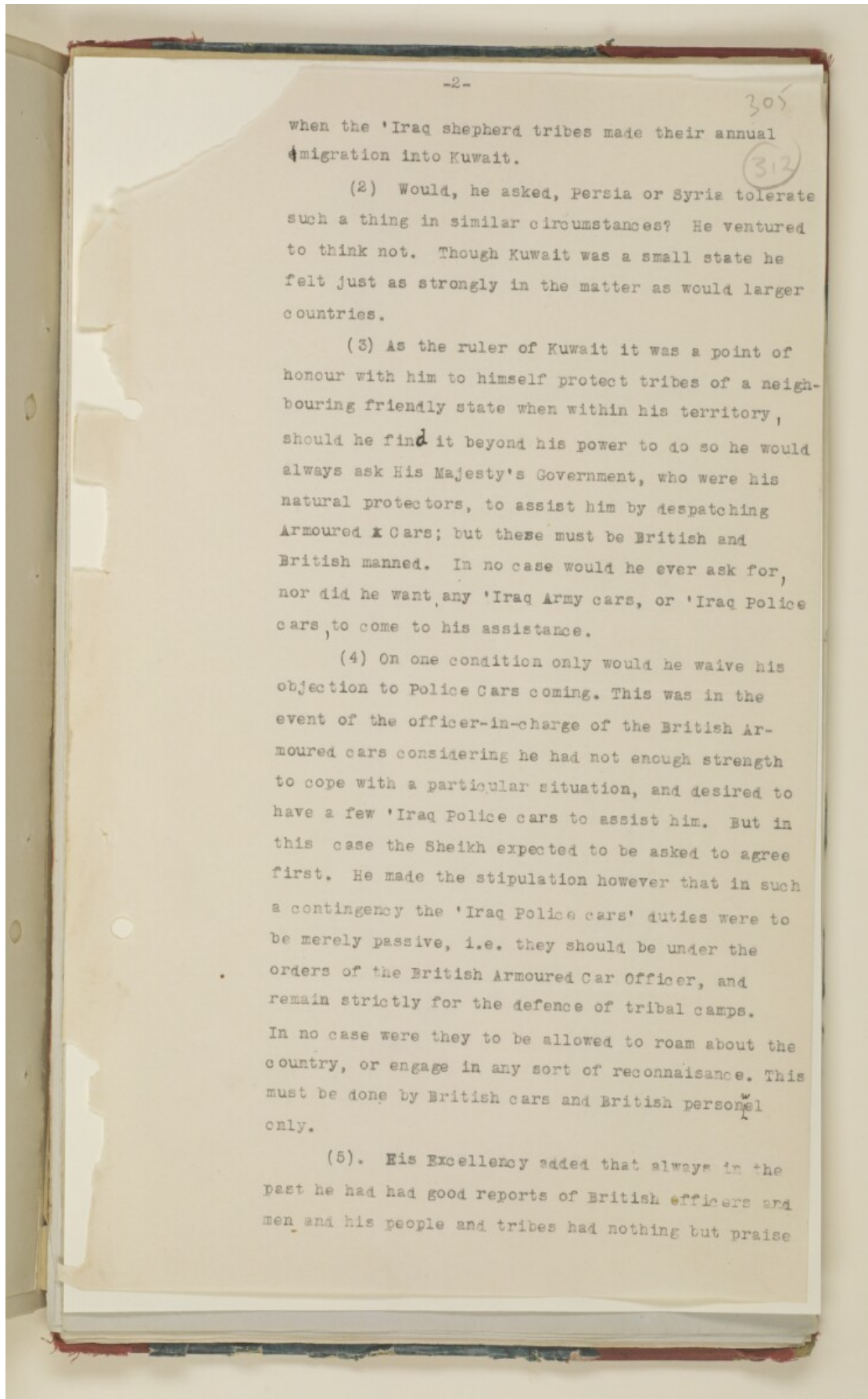
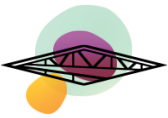
With reference to your telegram No. 55 dated the  
10th June 1929, and His Excellency the High Com-  
missioner's telegram No. 62/S dated the 12th June 1929  
in reply, copies of which were received here.

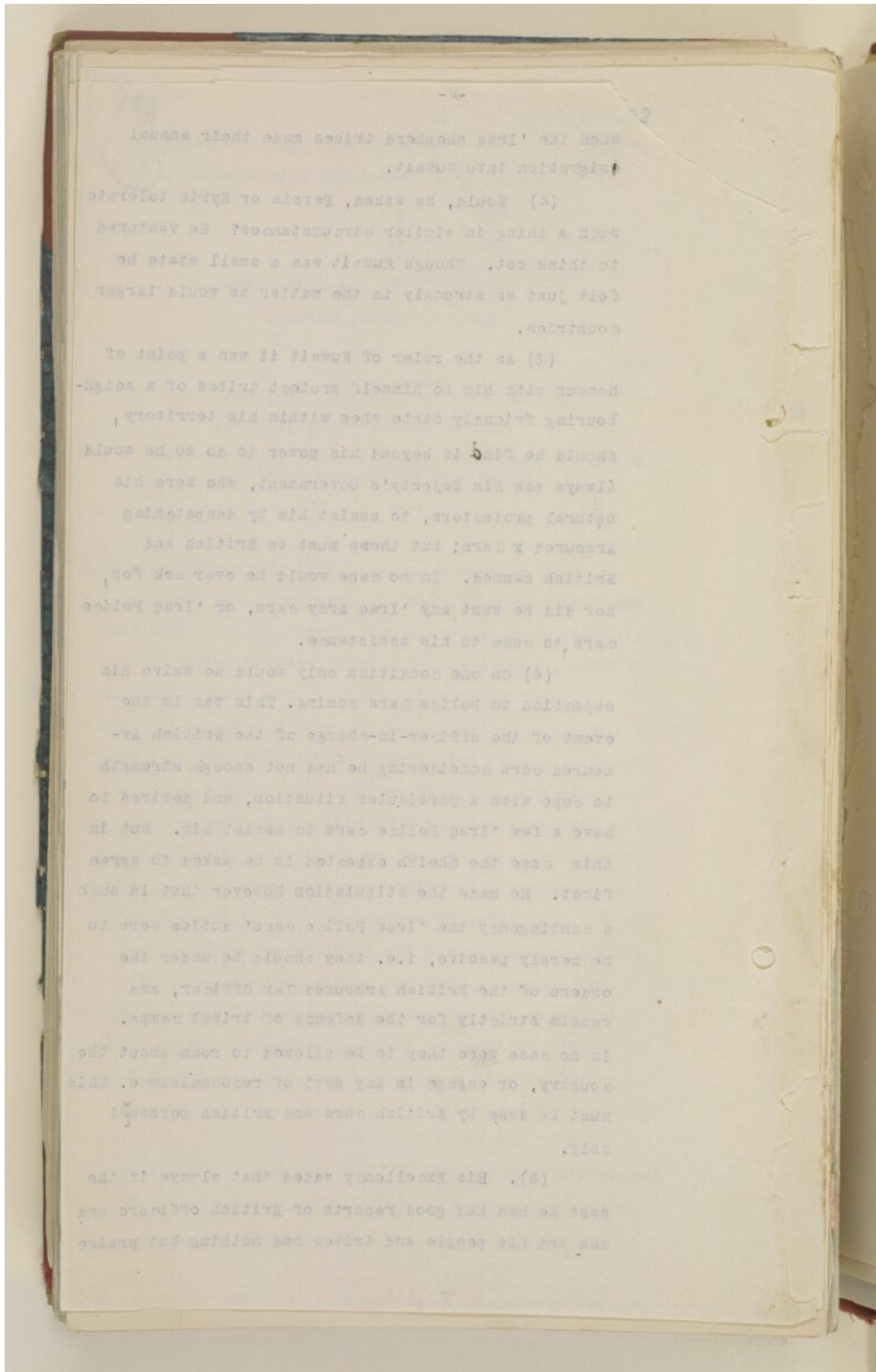
I have the honour to inform you that I again had  
a long and careful discussion with His Excellency the  
Ruler of Kuwait yesterday (the 13th June 1929) on the  
subject, as I was anxious to leave no loophole open  
for misunderstanding or recrimination. The point I  
particularly gave attention to was His Excellency the  
High Commissioner's view as expressed in his No. 62/S  
namely that "When Mesopotamian tribes were grazing in  
Kuwait in any numbers the presence of Police Cars  
seemed necessary both for protection and control".  
I of course did not quote the words: I found the Sheikh  
of Kuwait willing and anxious to discuss the matter, and  
the following is a summary of the various points he  
made:-

(1) The whole question was one which concerned  
Kuwait's national honour. It was galling in the ex-  
treme to his sense of pride to hear that the 'Iraq  
police claimed a sort of right to enter his territory,

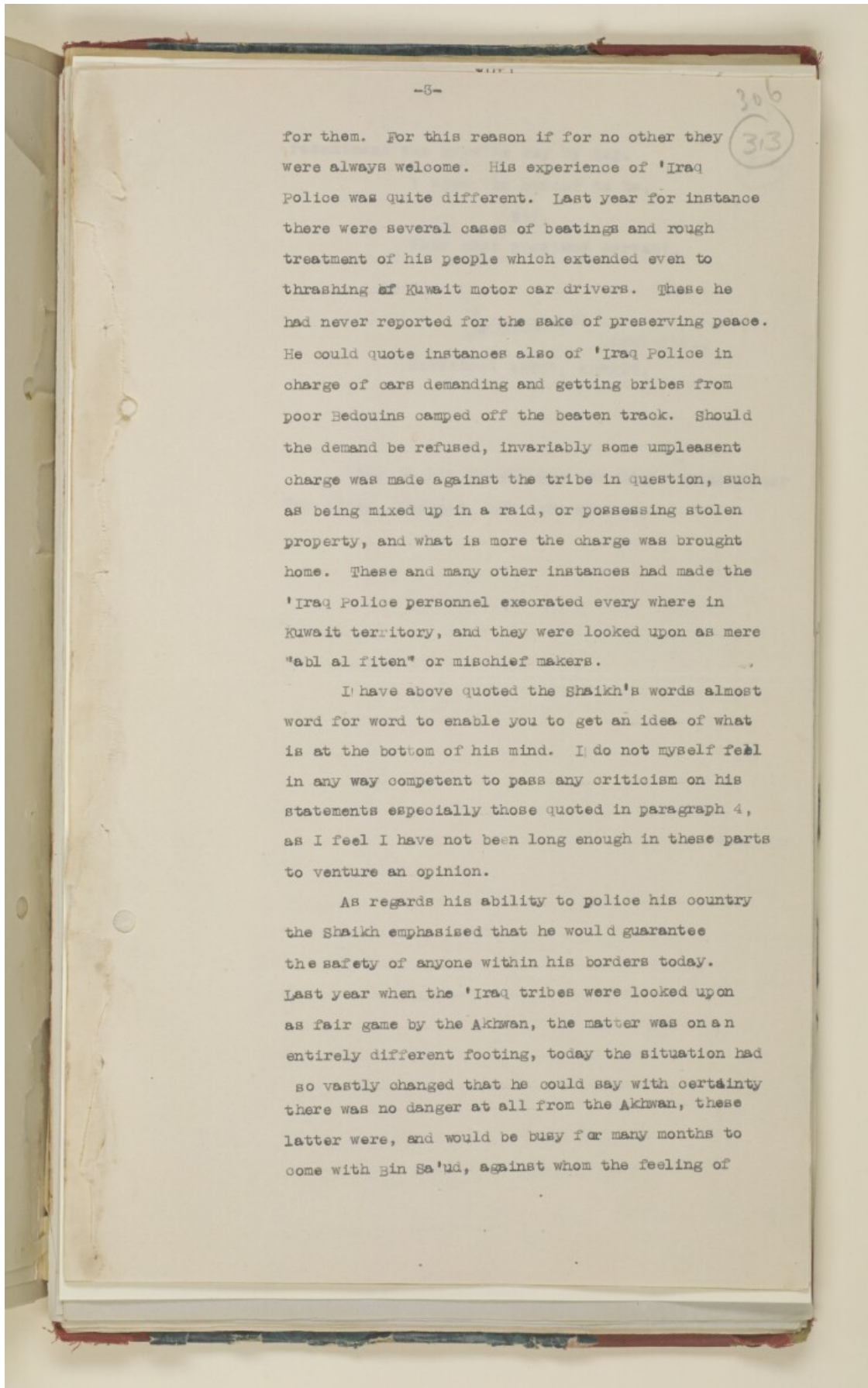




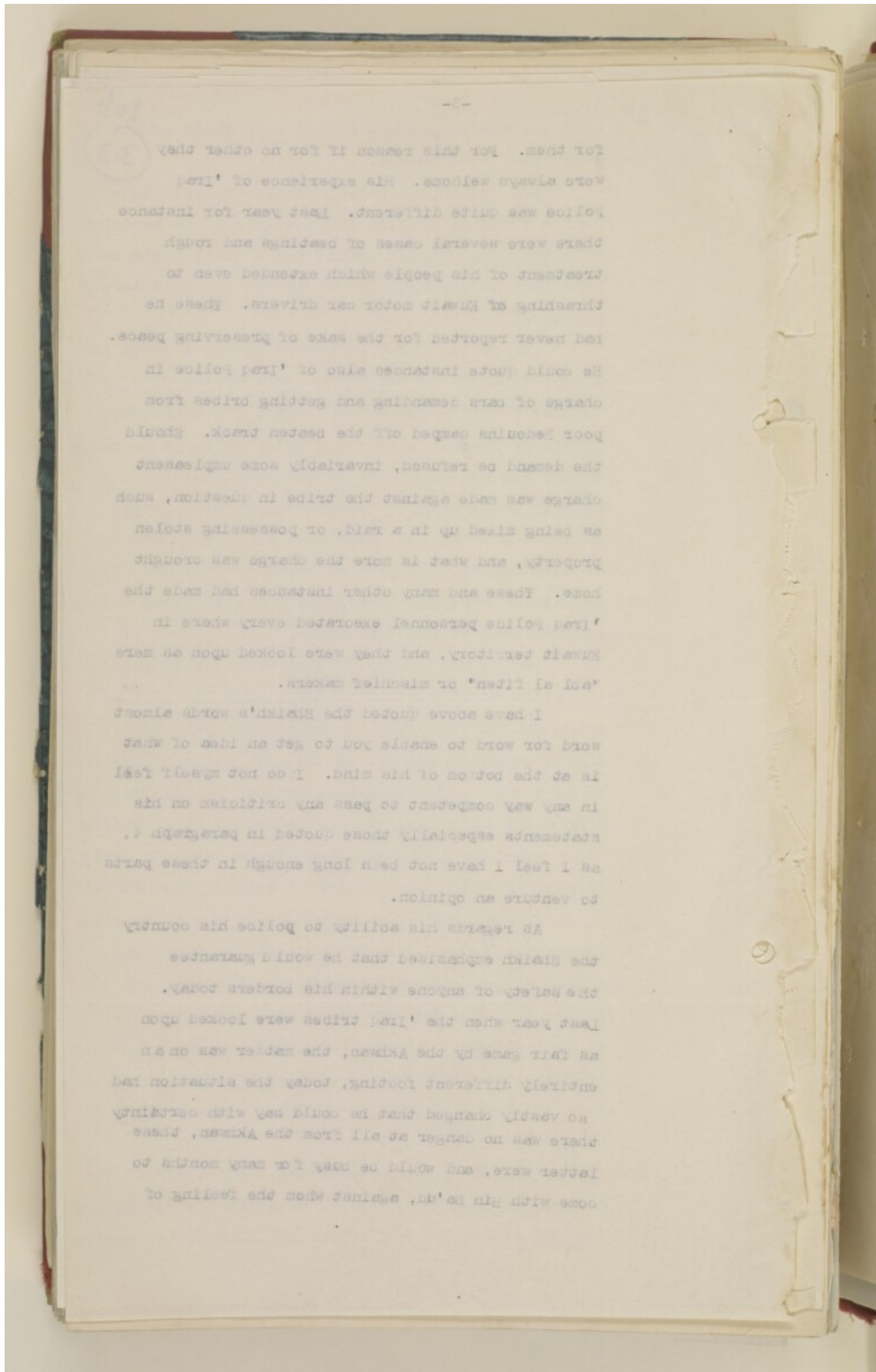
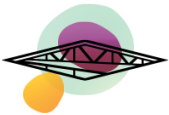


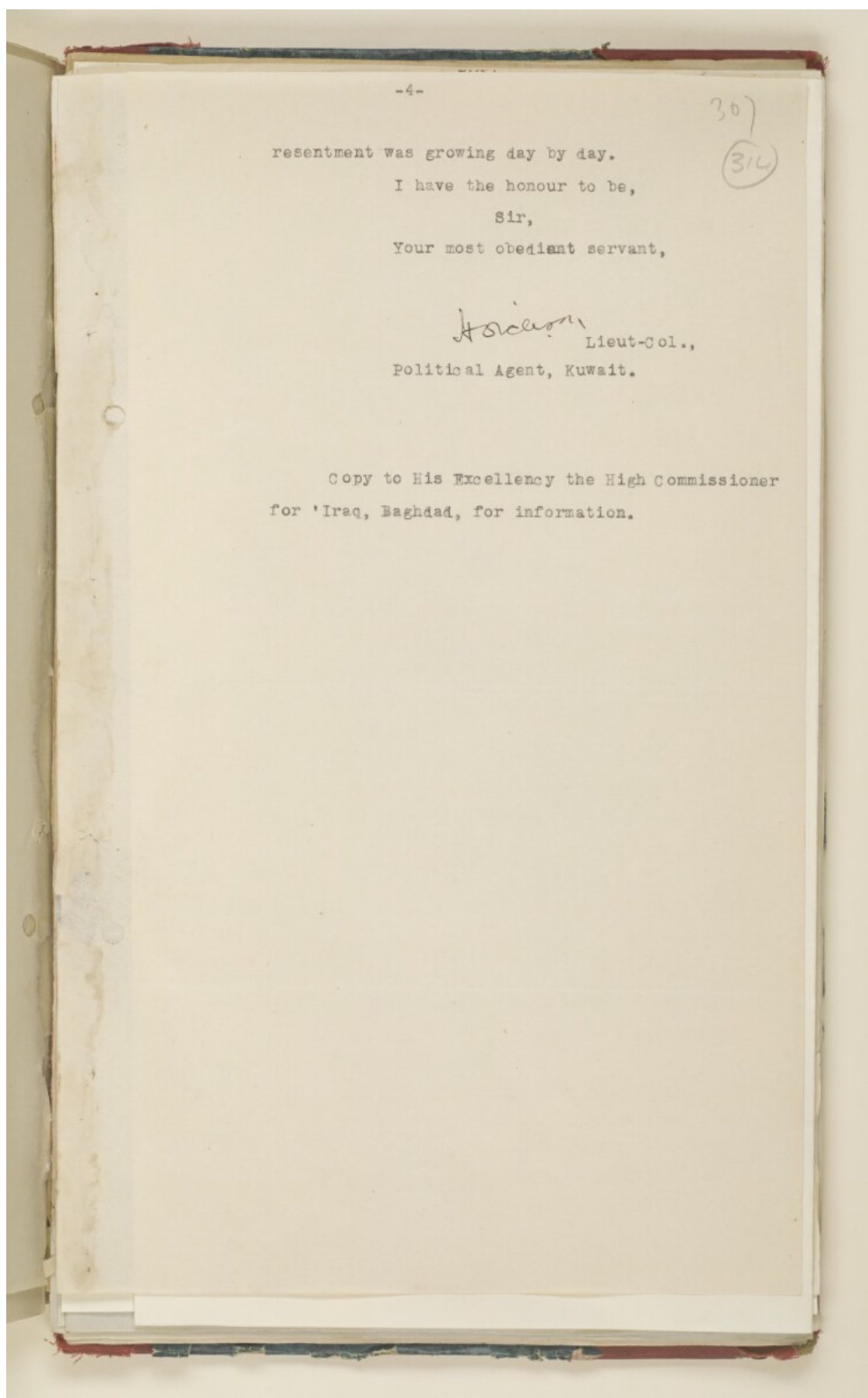


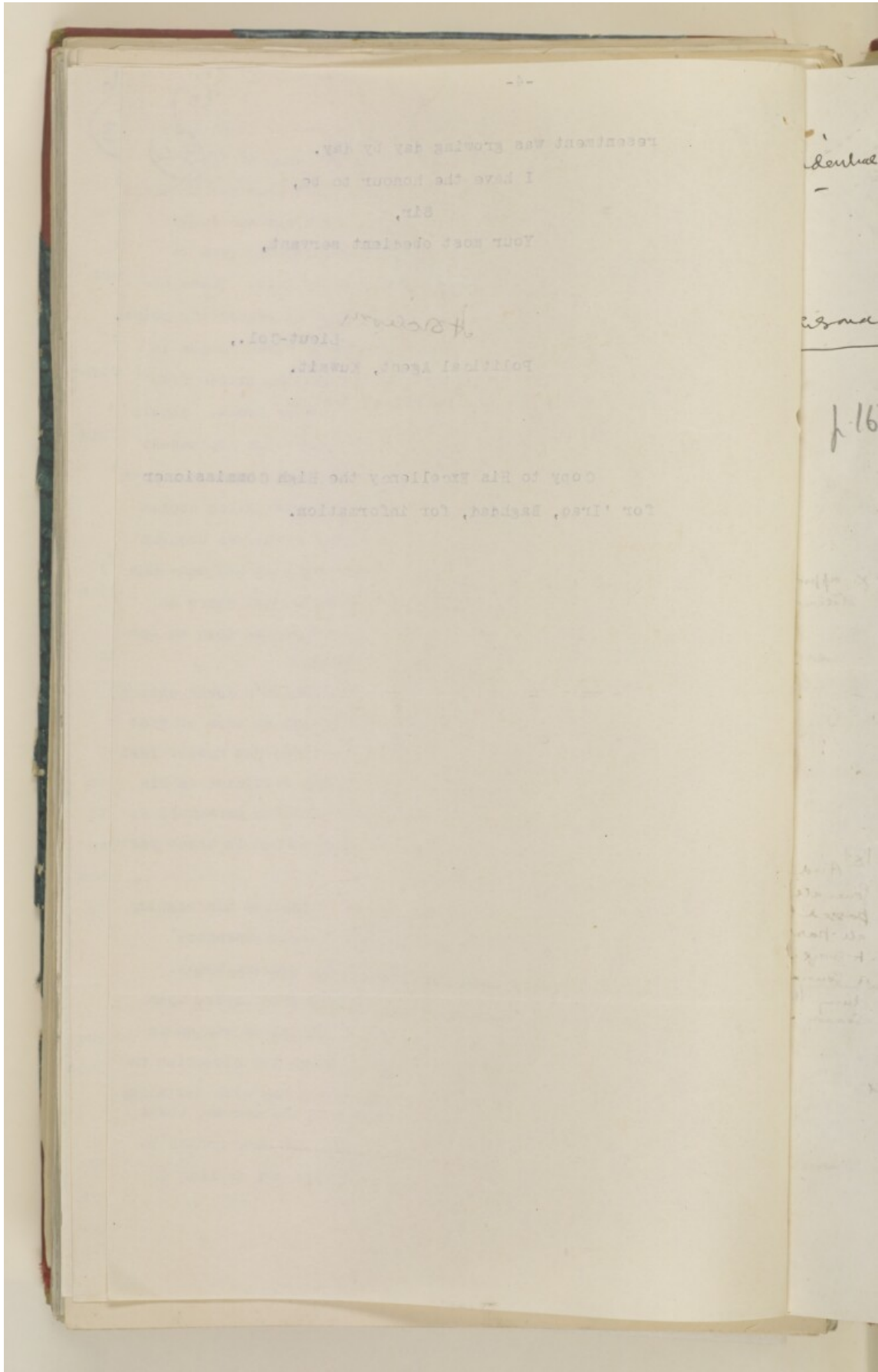


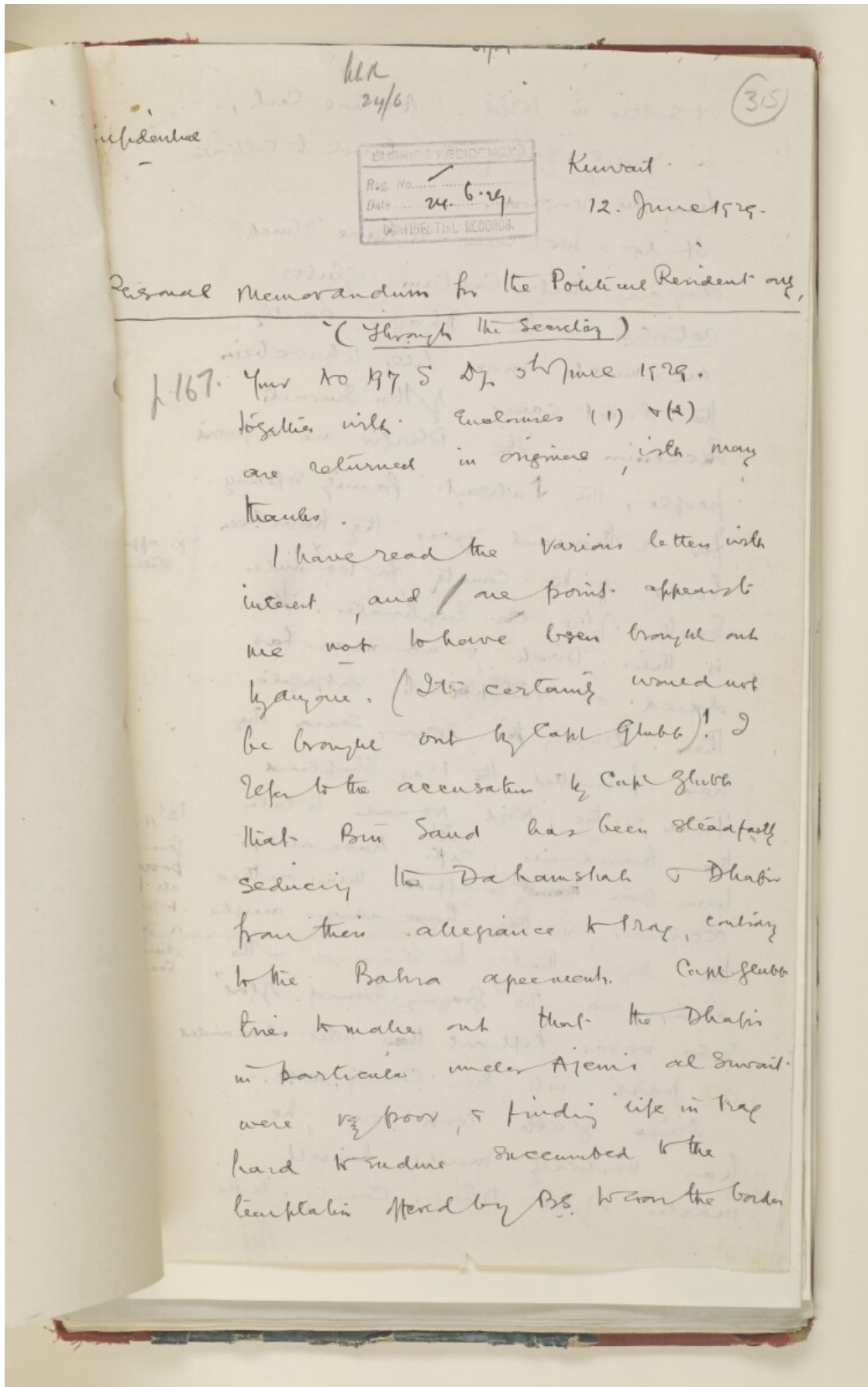
















† Settlement in Nid. Actual Cash,  
a yearly salary & land to cultivate  
being the reward.

It does not seem to have struck  
anyone that Captain Glubb's  
activities in the Dhafr country  
are much more likely to have been  
the direct cause of Ibn Sam'at's  
Succession. The Dhafr are a proud  
people, the Sulwani family especially.  
For a thousand years they have been  
lords of the country for 100 miles  
South of the Euphrates. This  
is their "Dirah" & no man has  
dared or been able to subjugate  
them. During the grazing season they  
have permitted the Iraq Shepherd  
Tribes & the Nid Nomads to take  
their boundaries, & <sup>[X]</sup> gifts have always  
been given ~~to~~ to appease them on these  
occasions & they have always accepted  
the saying that the Shamirah in the  
Spring was the "grazing ground of God"  
& so never kept out those who demanded  
a pass into their country; ~~and~~.

Since Glubb took over, he  
has virtually made himself  
master of the Dhafr country. In the

[X] approximately  
Statement only

[X] And other  
generally have  
passed before  
all parties, &  
to graze, there  
is a General f. 20  
during the grazing  
season.



2

(316)

Eggs of the Dhiafir Cahl Glubb has  
 usurped their authority & become  
 Sheikh of the County. In fact  
 this is not far from the truth, for  
 Cahl Glubb with <sup>acrophony</sup> armed ears  
~~acrophony~~ <sup>acrophony</sup> at his disposal & with  
 lots of money, <sup>unwieldy</sup> has permitted  
 no section of any tribe to move any  
 where except by his order & permission.  
 This has been going on for a  
 considerable time & his rule &  
 grip of the Shamirah, the County  
 of the Dhiafir, has got tighter & tighter  
 till <sup>now</sup> this has become an iron  
 rule. What more natural than for  
 the high spirited leaders of the  
 Dhiafir to become utterly desperate &  
 resolve to migrate to Bin Saud.

I have a great admiration for  
 Cahl Glubb in many ways. I have  
 never met him, but have heard  
 a great deal about his <sup>sons & sons</sup> sons & sons  
 not to mention his methods. These  
 are the reverse of what appears to  
 the freedom loving Bedouin, who  
 hates more than anything else in the  
 world that his movements be fettered.

and that  
 ally has  
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 power,  
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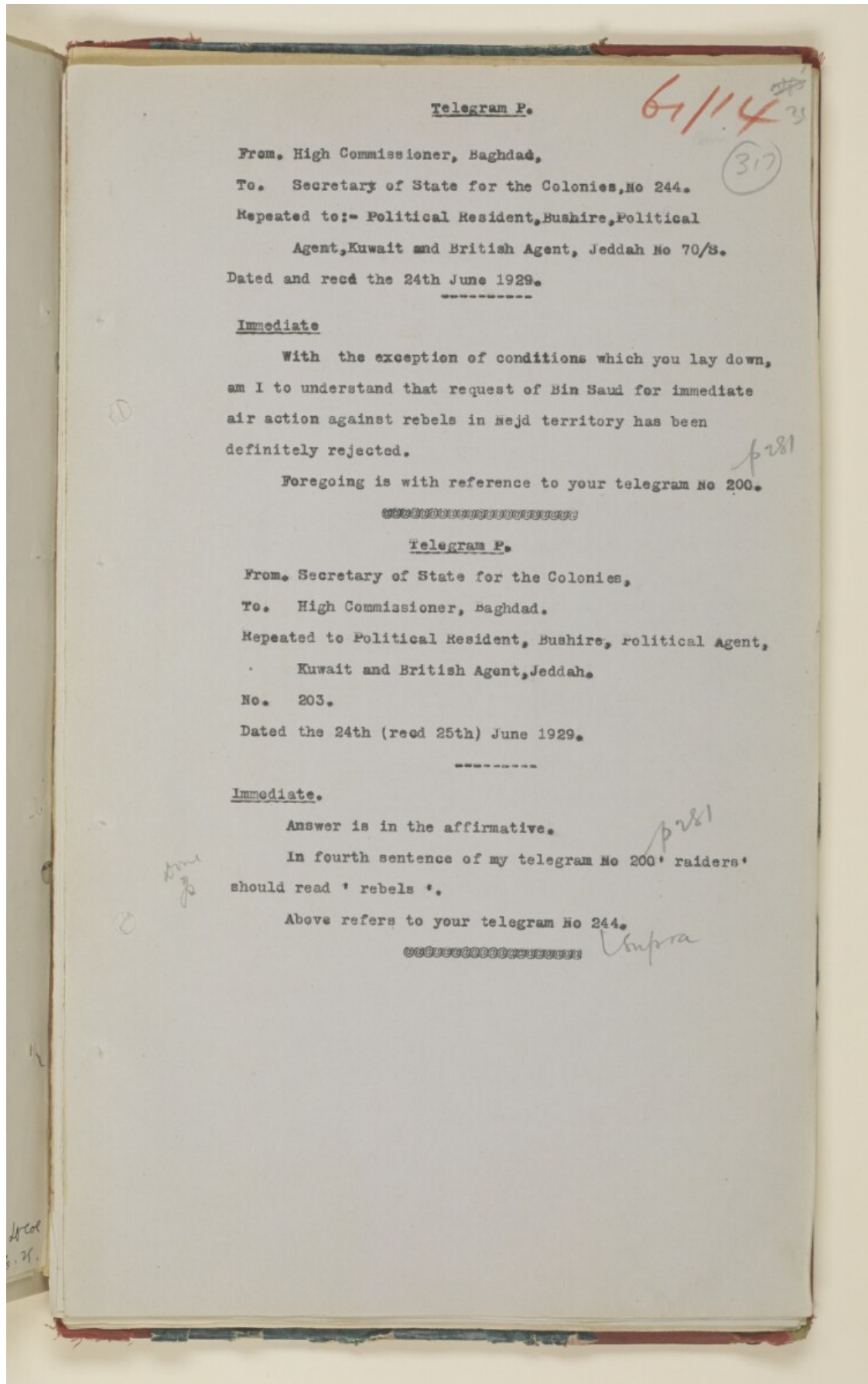


I venture to think that if  
Capt Gubb had arranged for  
the Sheikh of the Dhafir  
to have <sup>had</sup> a substantial subsidy  
from the IRAQ for, & if he  
had been one of the "distant  
feudal Lord" & not the  
ever present "terror" surrounded  
by Armed Cars & paid  
mercenaries, he would have  
been much more of a Sincere  
to Marches of Iraq.

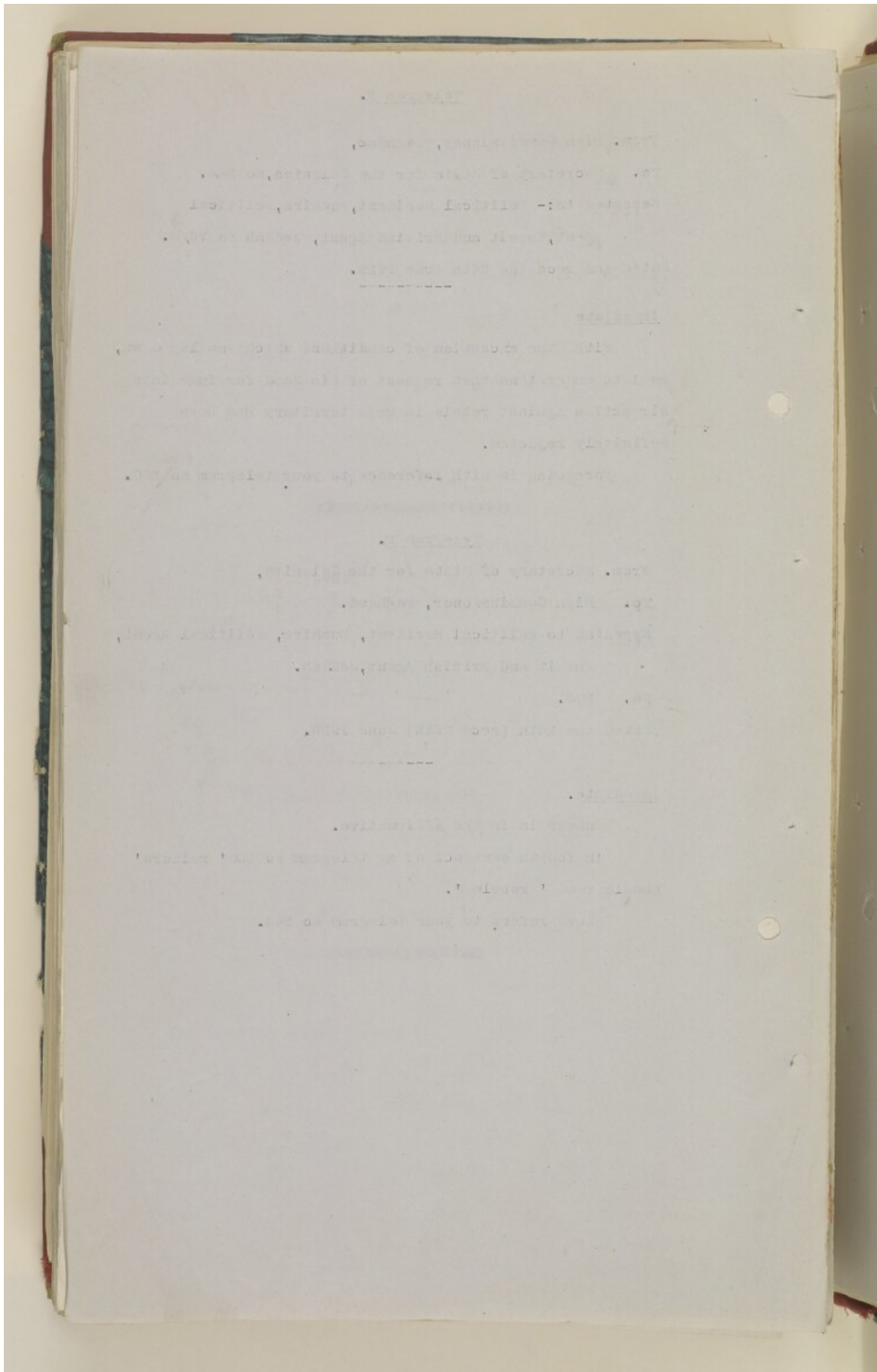
As it is, I think myself, he  
has largely been responsible  
for the exodus from <sup>among the</sup> ~~the~~ well known  
Dhafir of their leaders. A Lazzam  
at Badrah would probably  
have gone on to. but being  
No 2 in the tribe & in your  
family of the "Sunait" ruling  
family, he has stayed behind  
in the hopes of being made  
paramount Sheikh of the Dhafir  
by Capt Gubb.

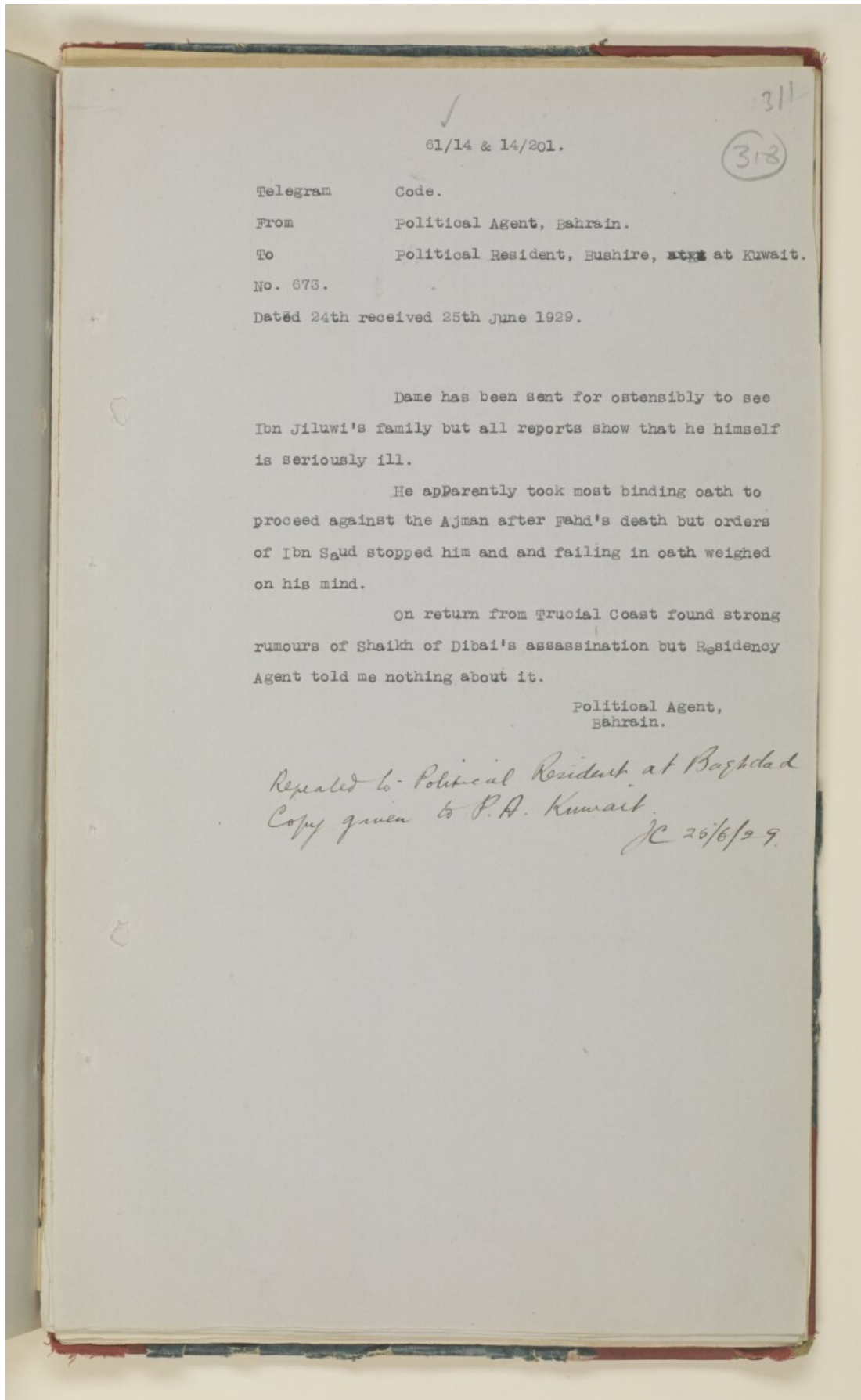
The above is a "personal" note  
scribbled down in a few spare  
moments & is for the times the  
P.R.s eyes only. Iraq would never  
understand my point of view & I shudder  
to think how they would take my criticism!!  
K.P. Dickson Lt Col  
12.6.25.











61/14 & 14/201.

Telegram Code.  
From Political Agent, Bahrain.  
To Political Resident, Bushire, ~~at~~ at Kuwait.  
No. 673.  
Dated 24th received 25th June 1929.

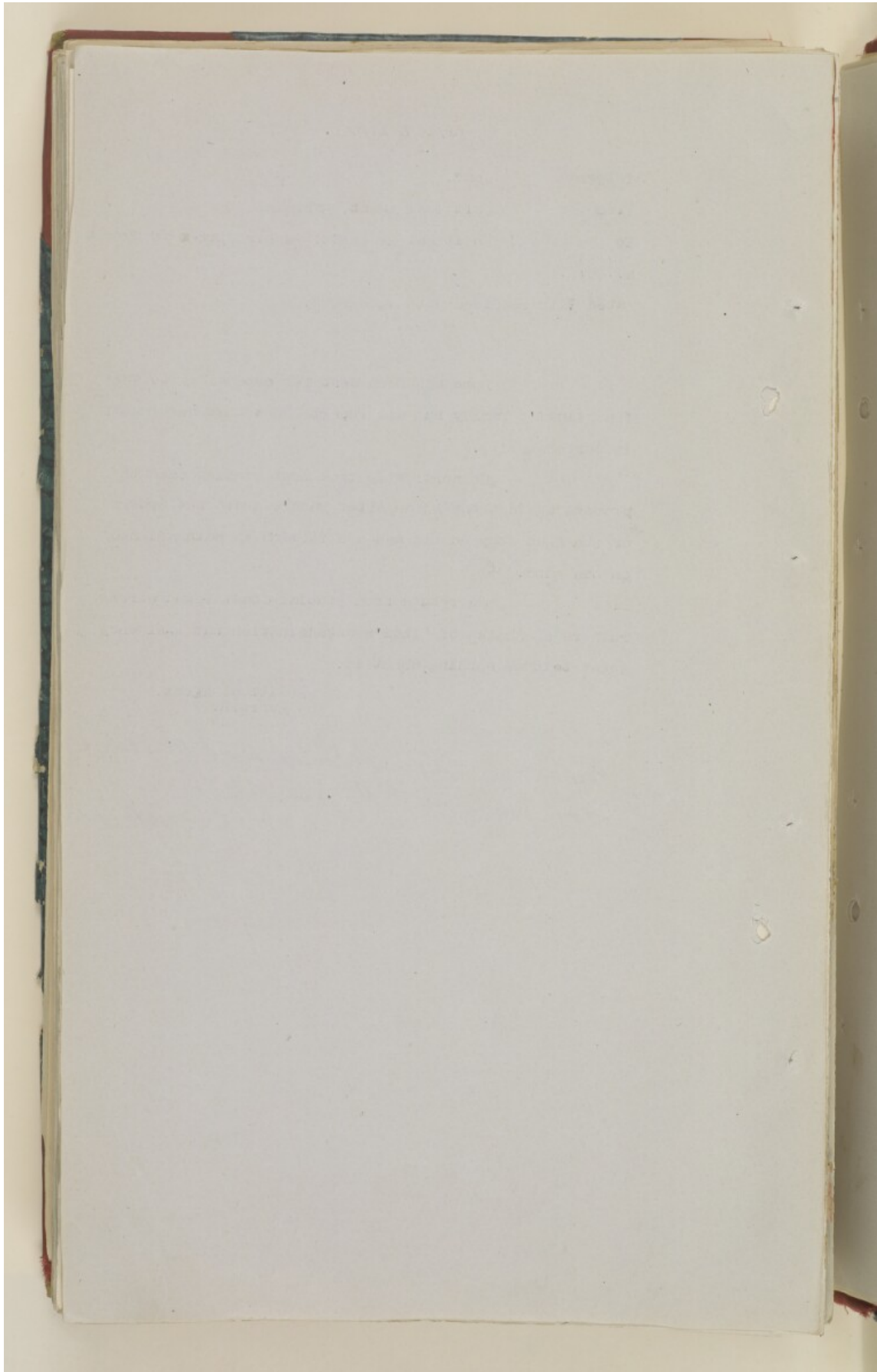
Dame has been sent for ostensibly to see  
Ibn Jiluwi's family but all reports show that he himself  
is seriously ill.

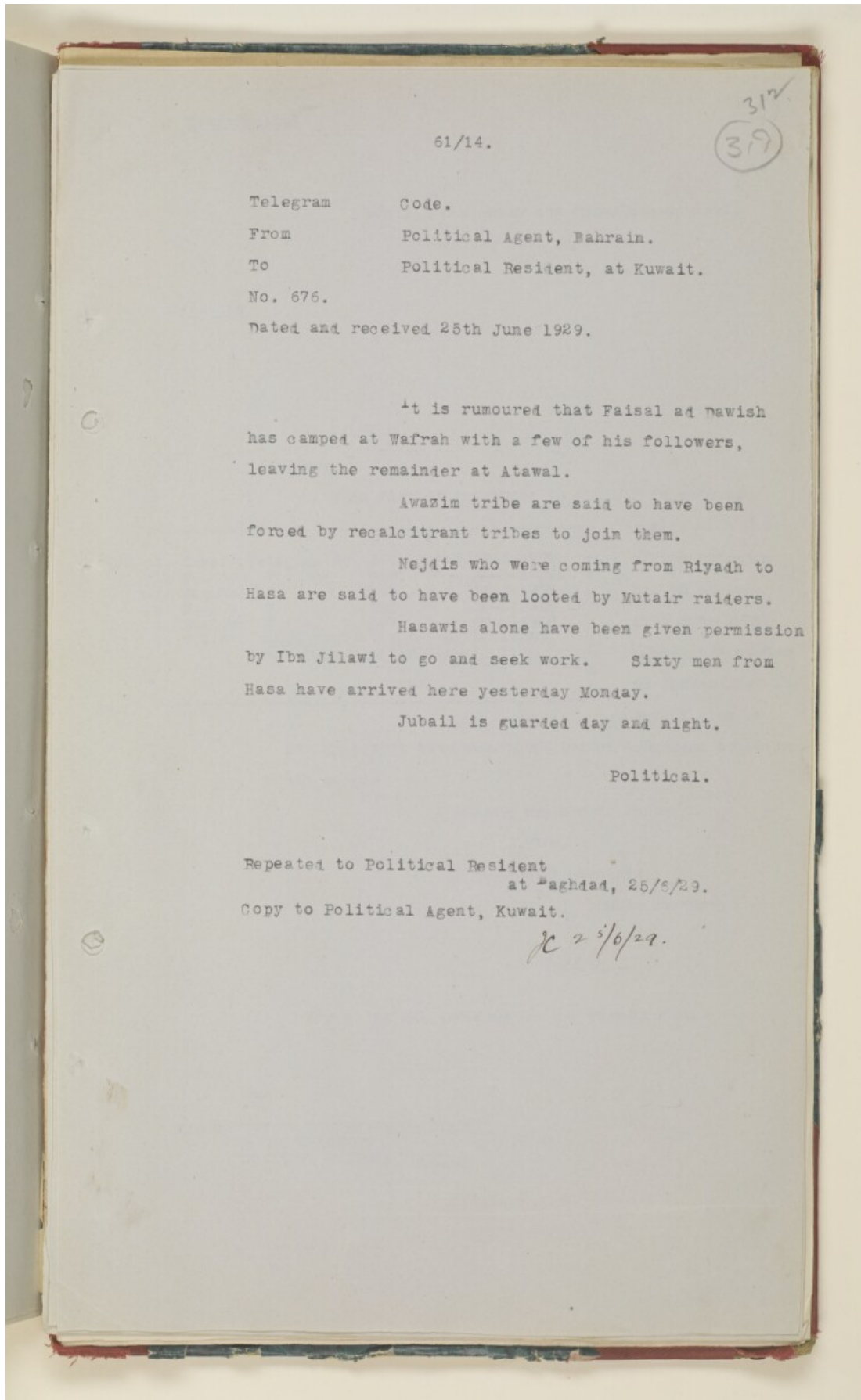
He apparently took most binding oath to  
proceed against the Ajman after Fahd's death but orders  
of Ibn Saud stopped him and and failing in oath weighed  
on his mind.

On return from Trucial Coast found strong  
rumours of Shaikh of Dibai's assassination but Residency  
Agent told me nothing about it.

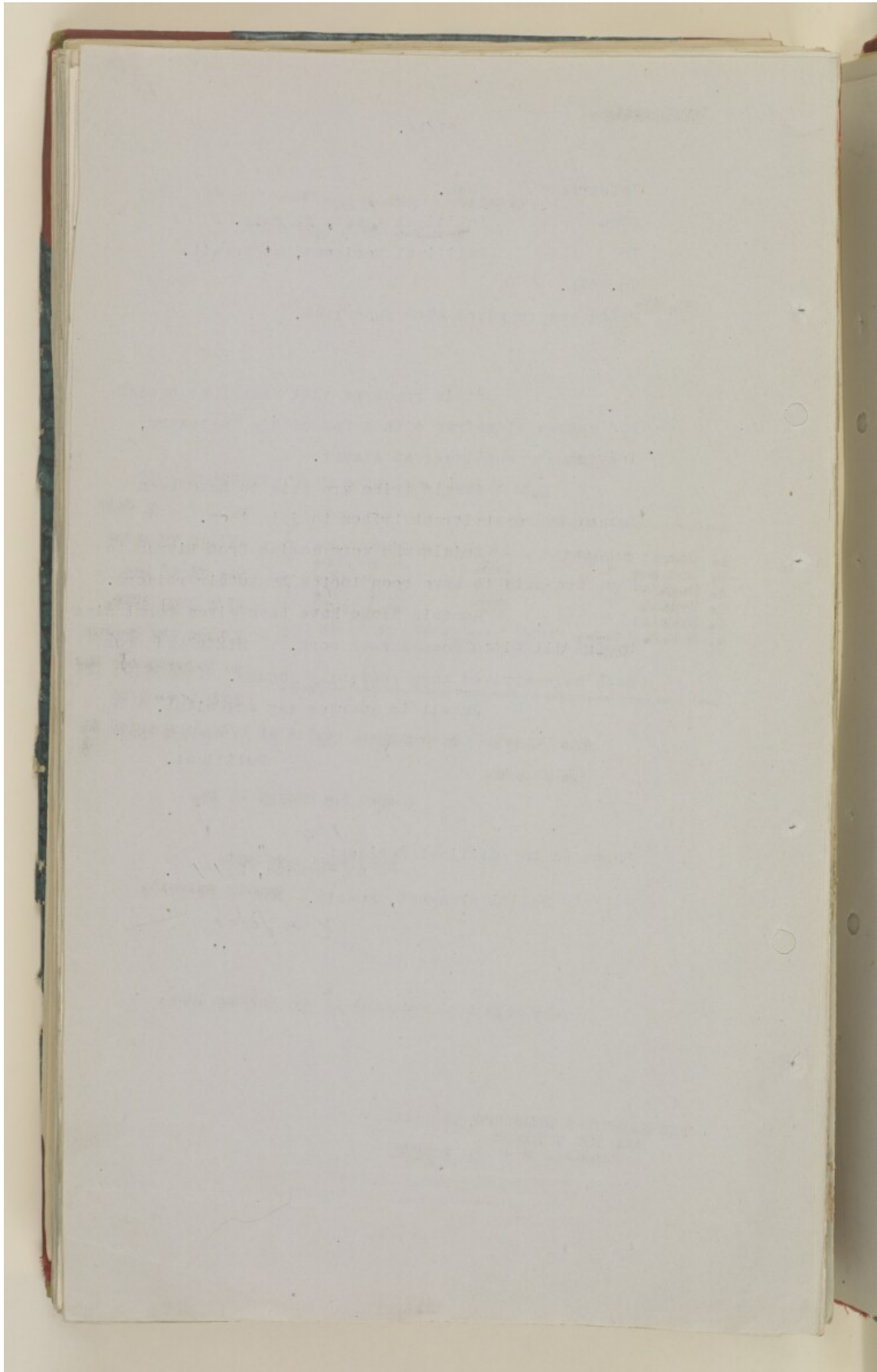
Political Agent,  
Bahrain.

*Repealed to Political Resident at Baghdad  
Copy given to P.A. Kuwait.  
JC 26/6/29.*











Confidential.

313

(320)

British Residency and Consulate-General,  
Bushire, 25th June 1929.

No. 29.

Sir,

With further reference to the correspondence

|                                                                  |                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| -----                                                            | ending with this      |
| 1. Kuwait telegram No. 391, dated 19-6-1929.                     | : office despatch     |
| 2. Bushire " 598, " 20-6-1929.                                   | : No. 28 of the       |
| 3. Baghdad " 64-3, " 20-6-1929.                                  | : 17th June 1929,     |
| 4. Kuwait " 393, " 20-6-1929.                                    | : I have the honour   |
| 5. Bushire " 607, " 20-6-1929.                                   | : to forward, for the |
| 6. S.N.O., P.G., "THAD" telegram No. 1029, dated 21st June 1929. | : information of      |
| -----                                                            |                       |

His Majesty's Government, copies of telegrams noted in  
the margin.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

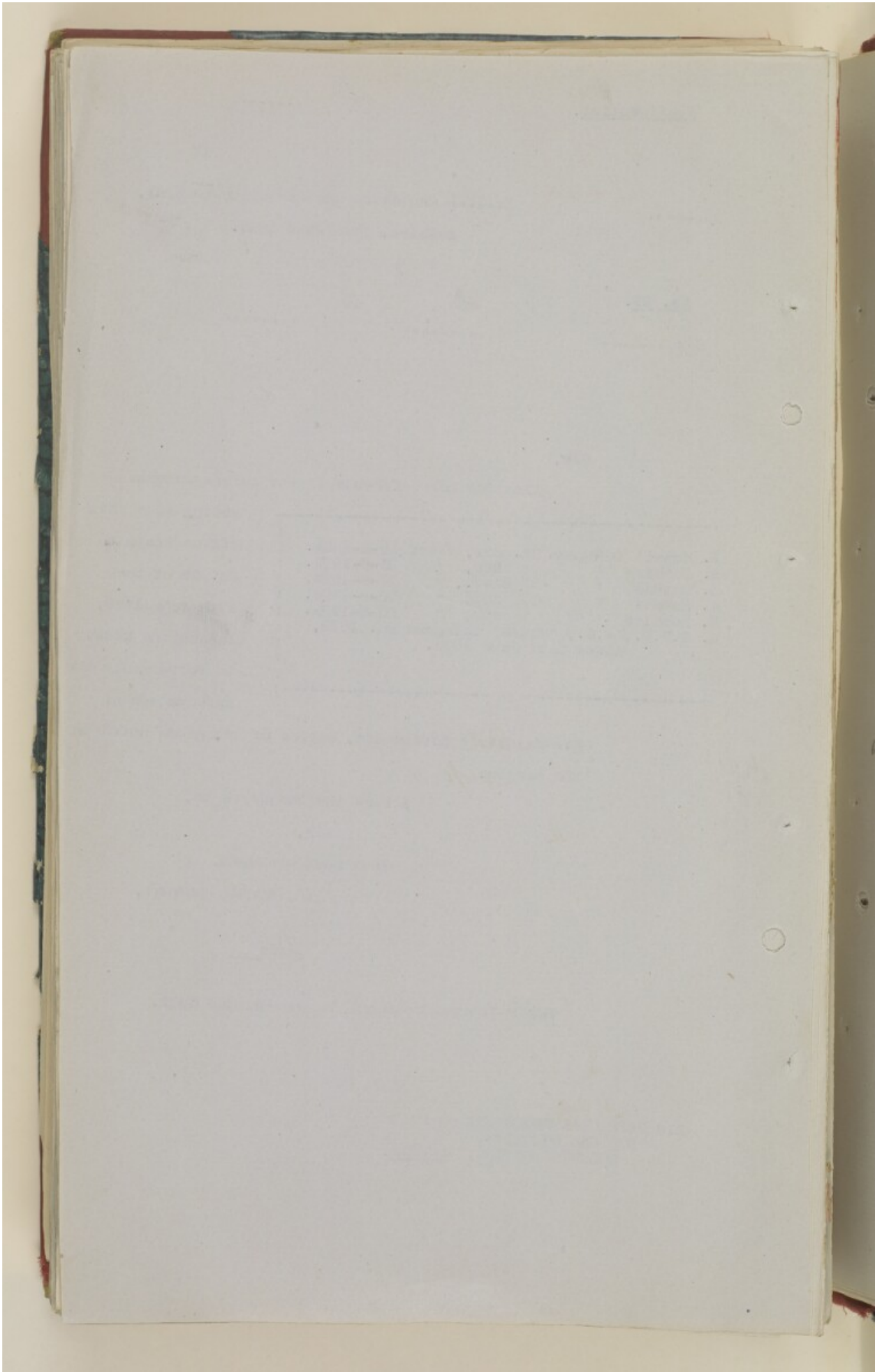
humble servant,

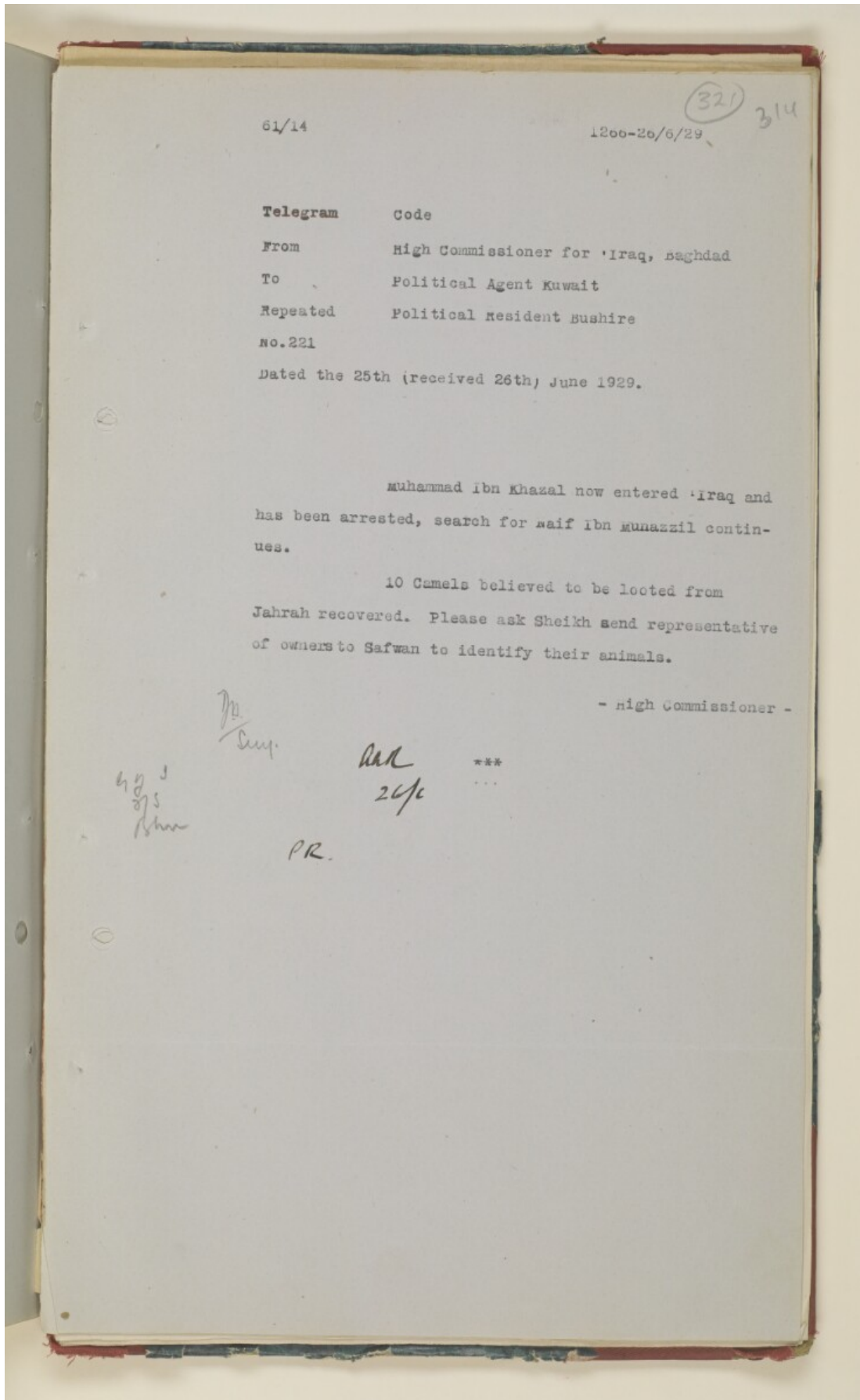
*Handwritten signature*

*Handwritten initials*

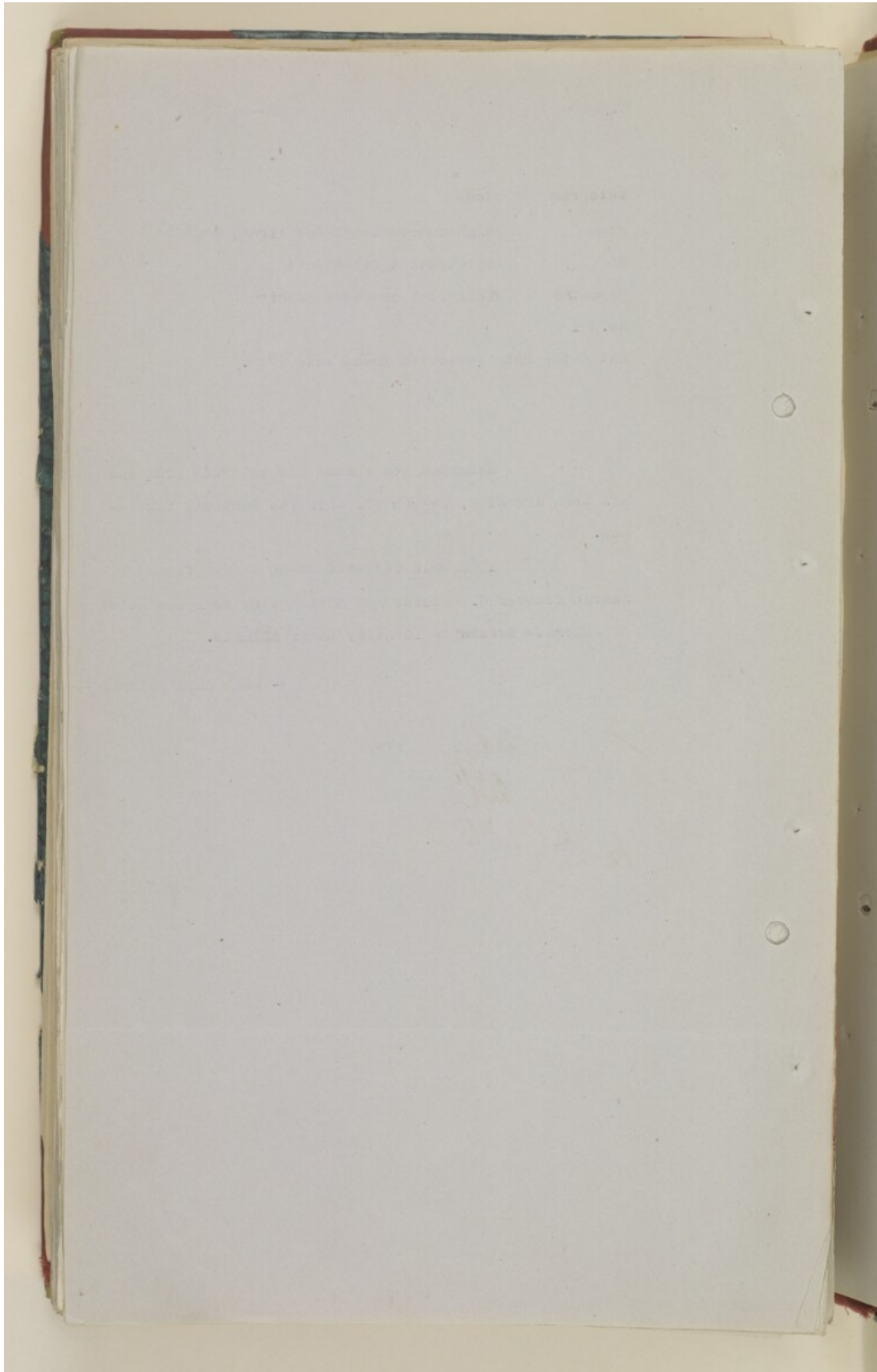
for Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

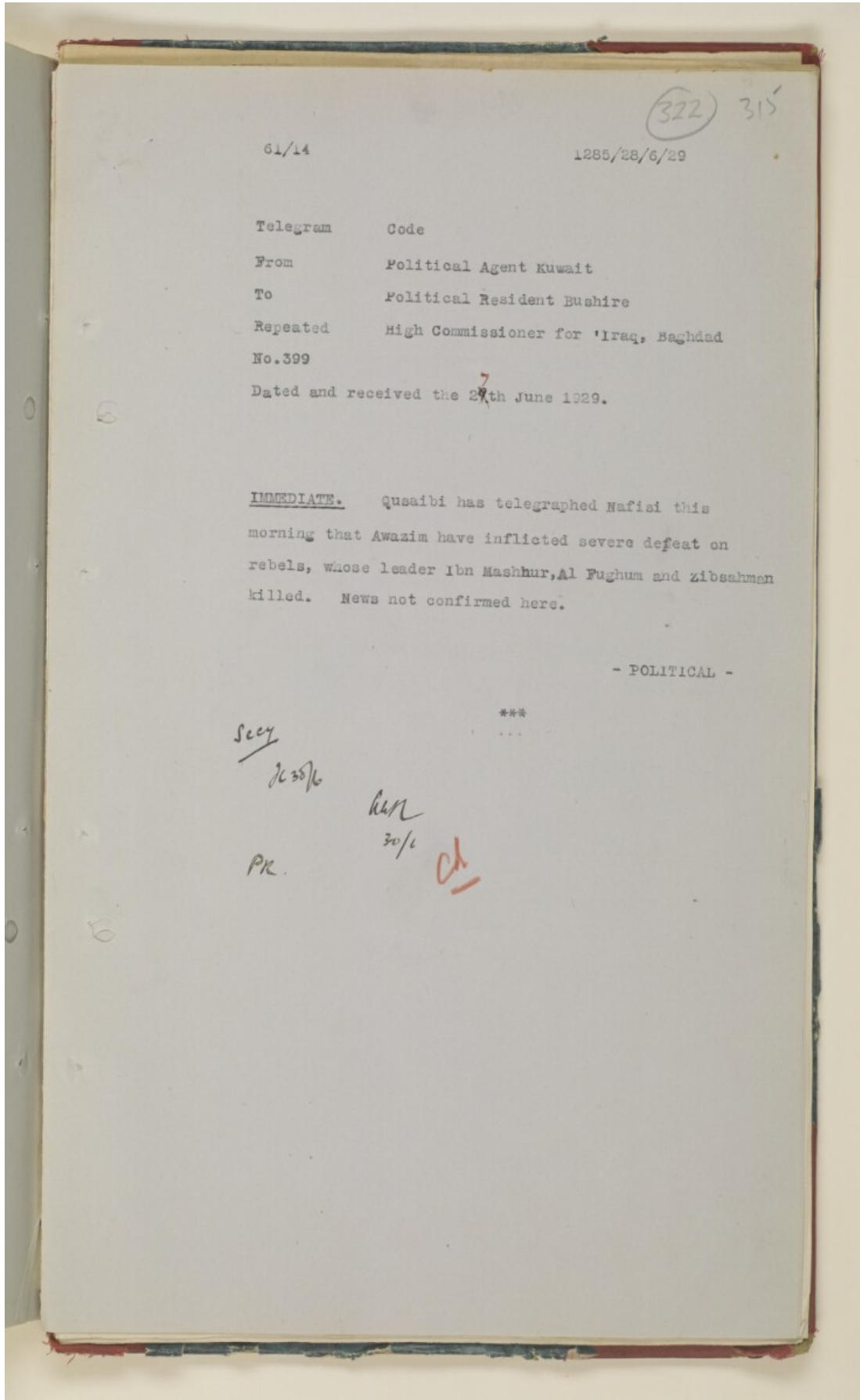
*Handwritten signature*  
HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR THE COLONIES,  
COLONIAL OFFICE, LONDON.

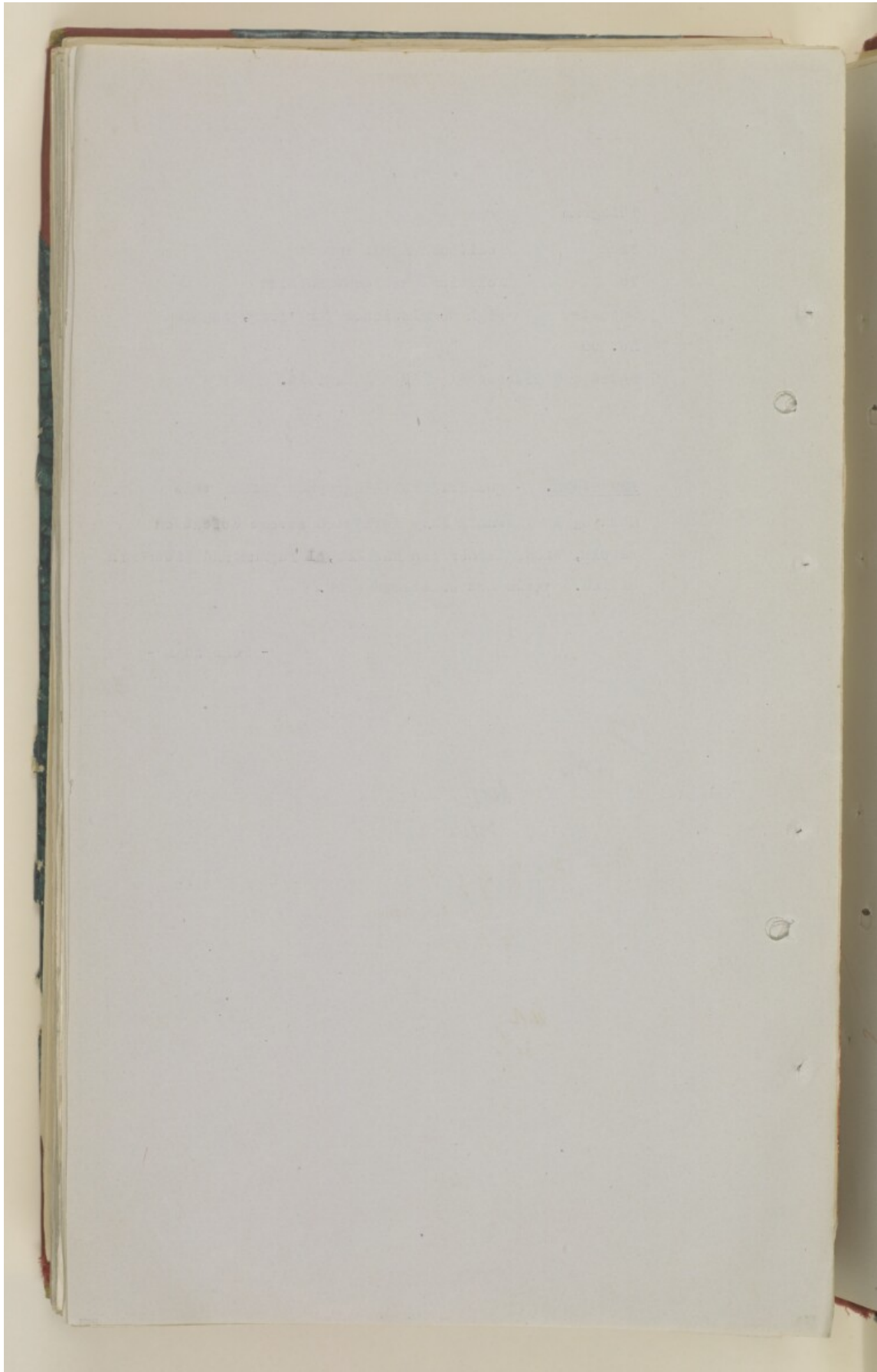


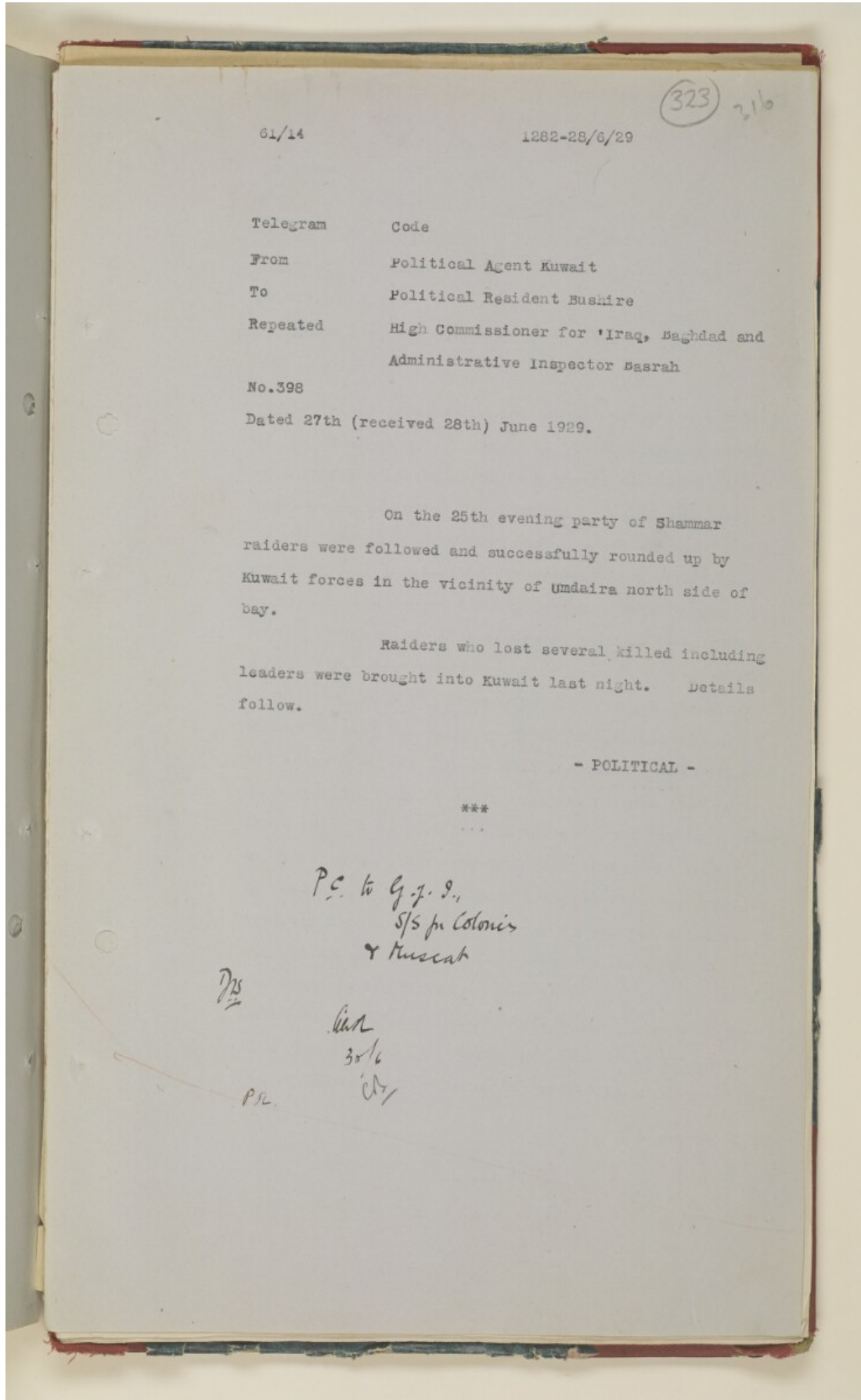




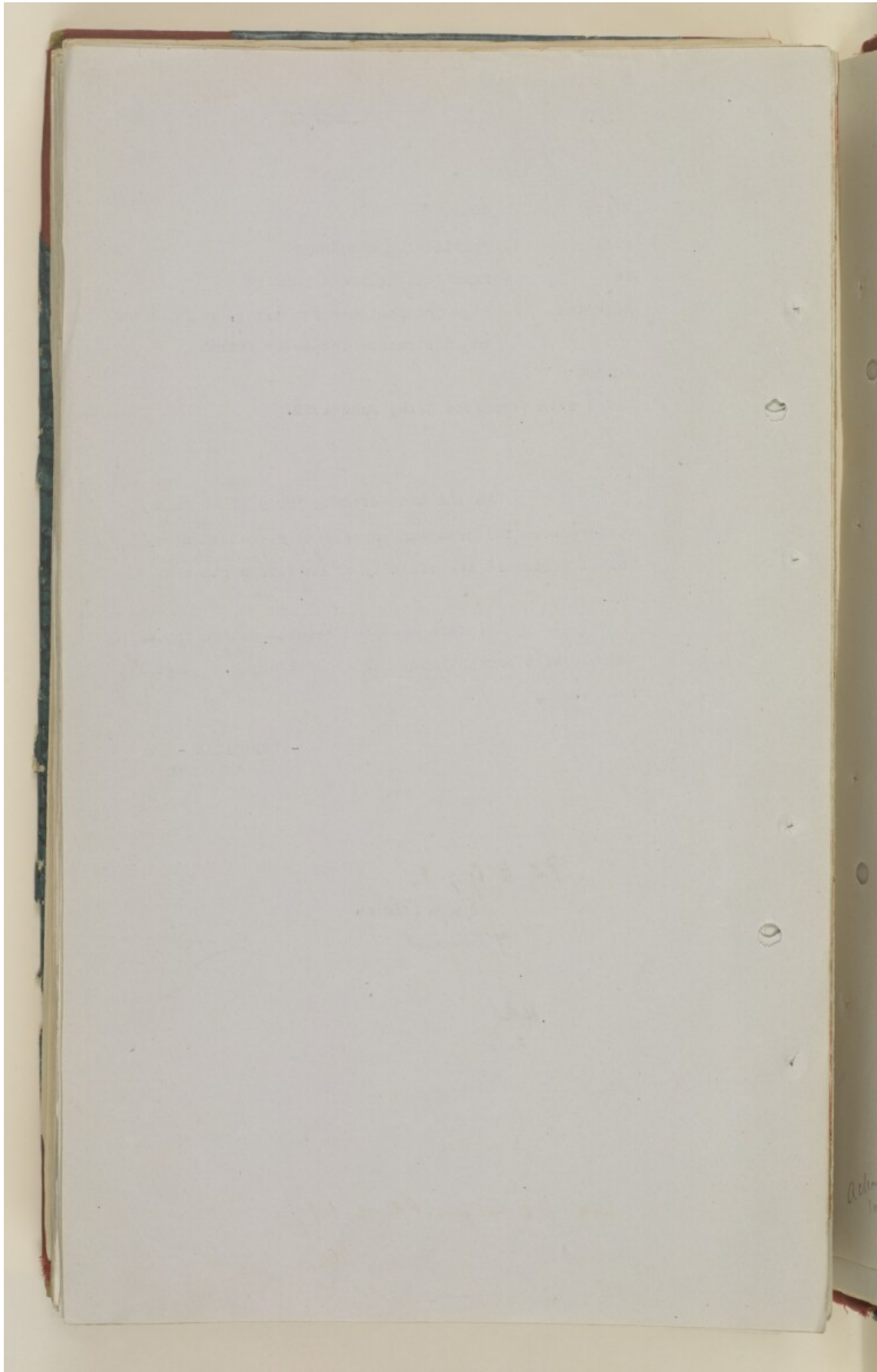














1277-29/6/29

Dated and received the 28th June 1929.

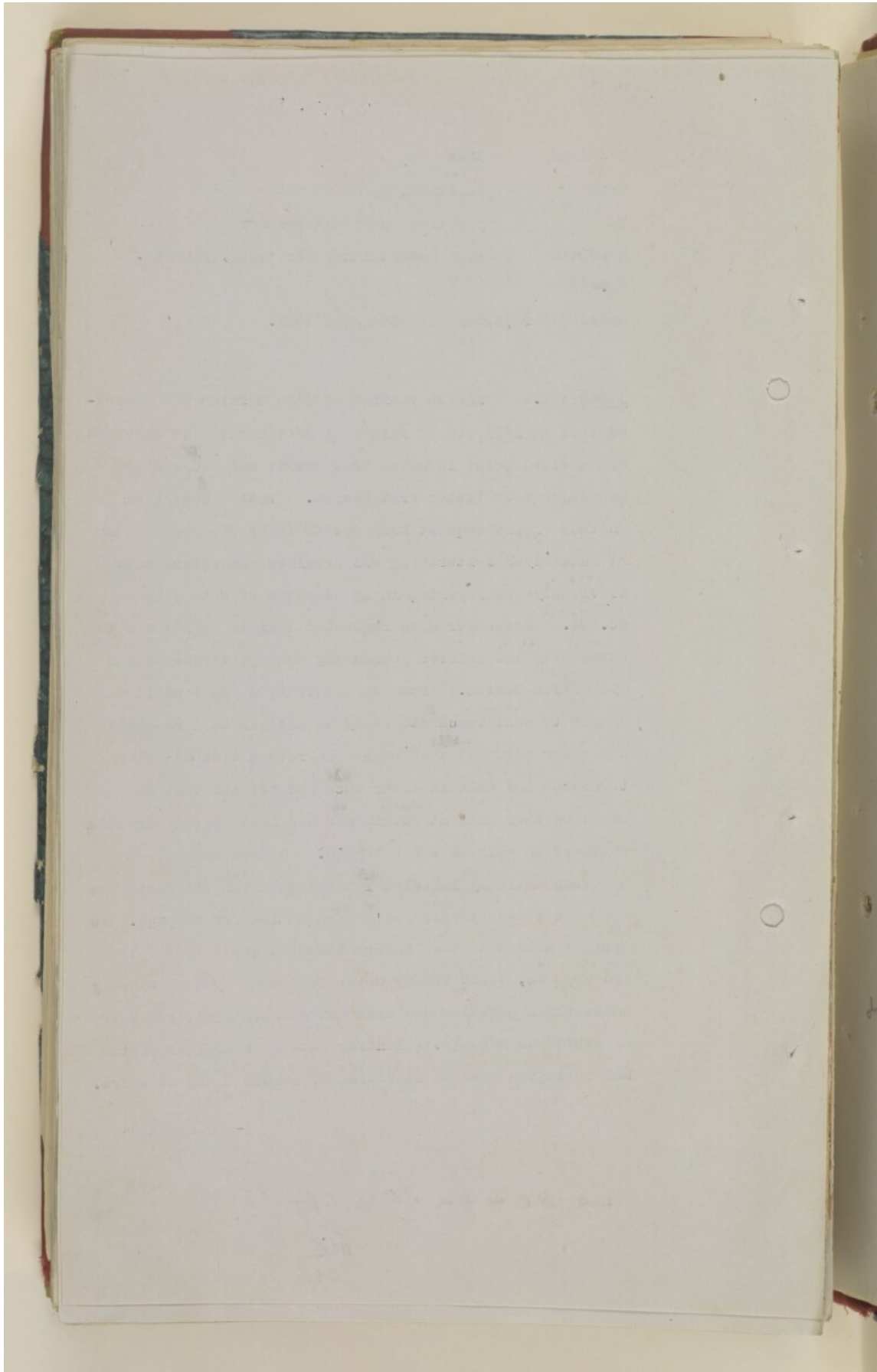
- POLITICAL -

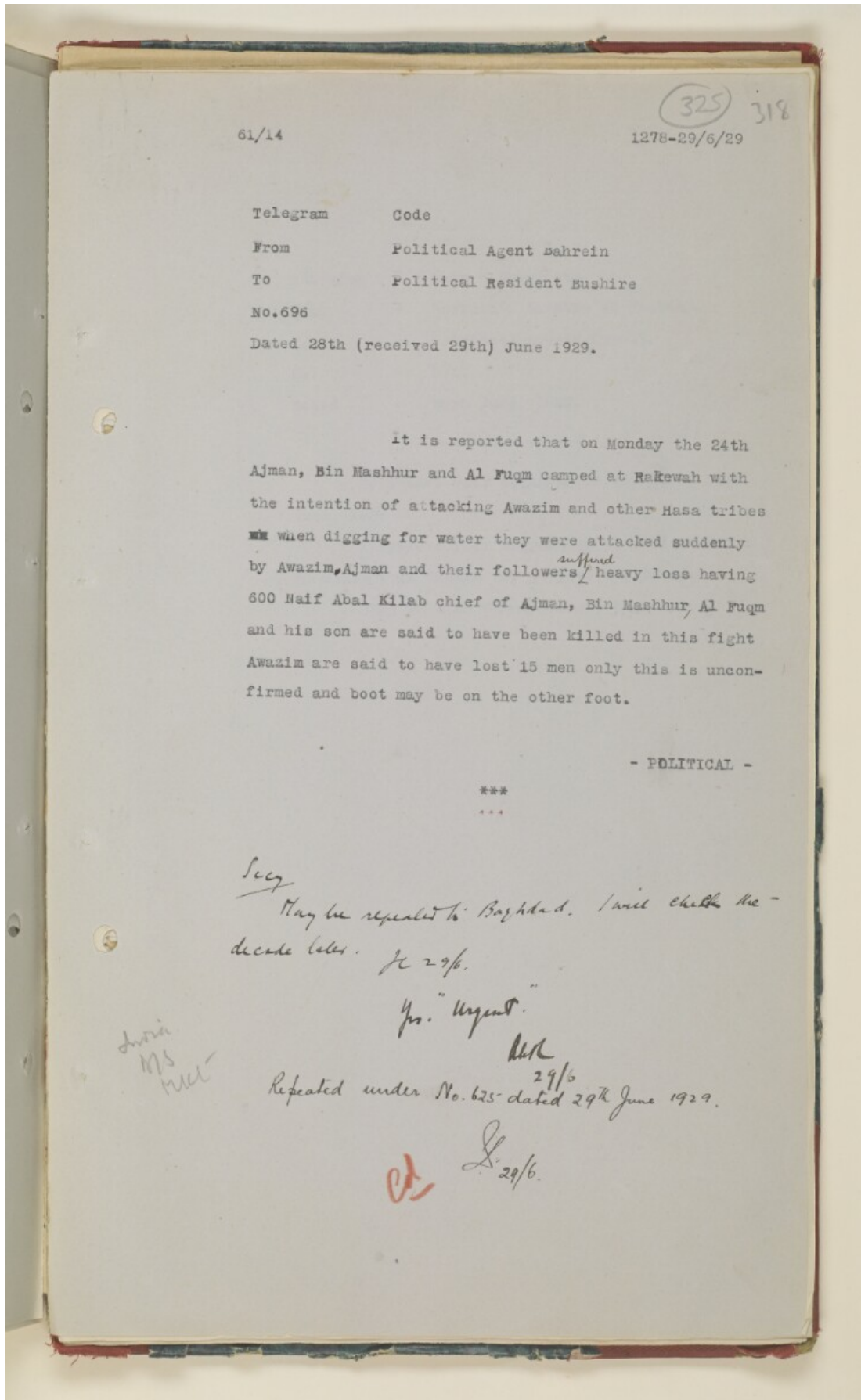
光緒

Look HC to give PR a copy. (See list no. 623 of 2/16/99)

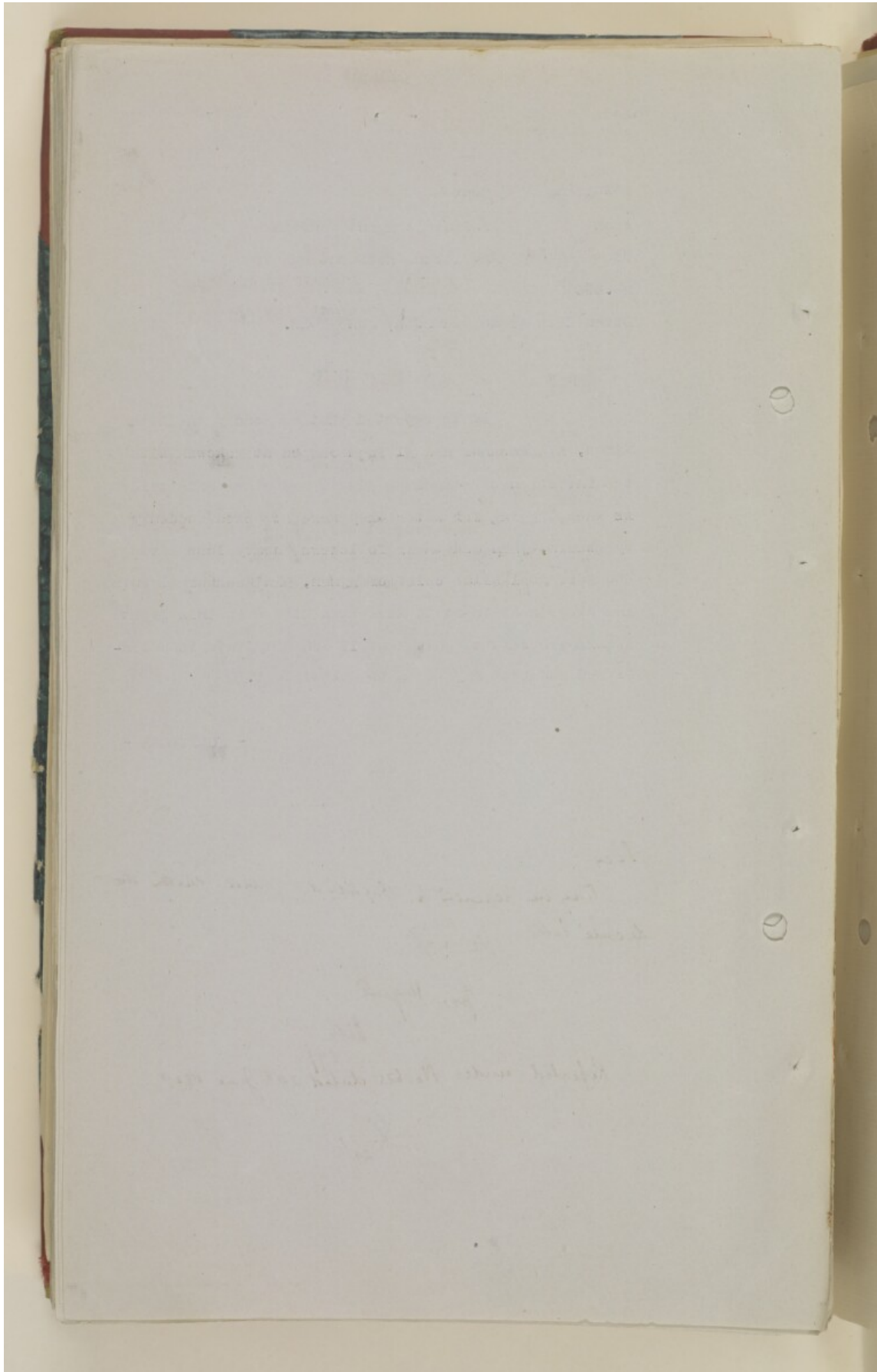
P.C. to G. & J.  
S/S Colonel

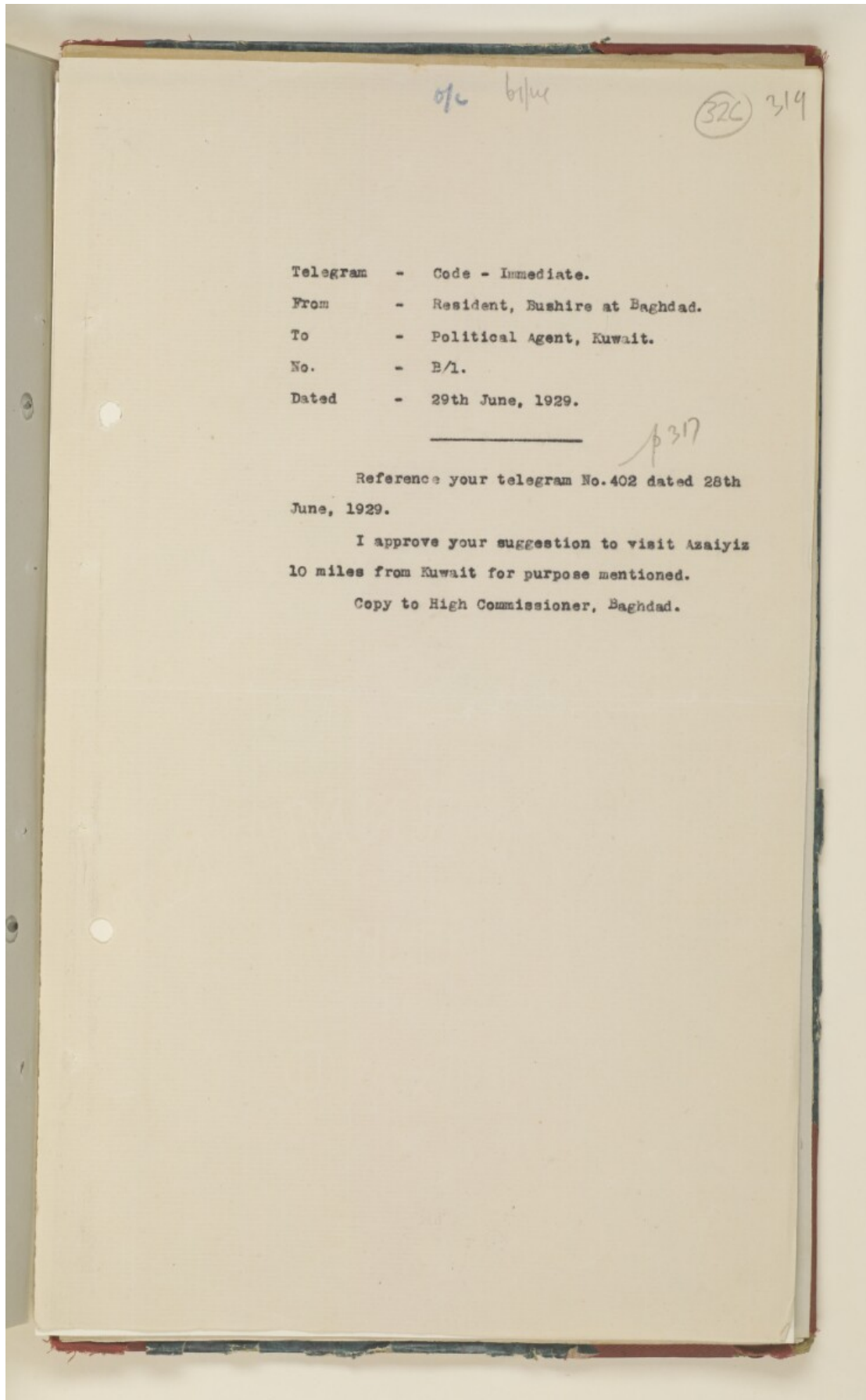
29/6

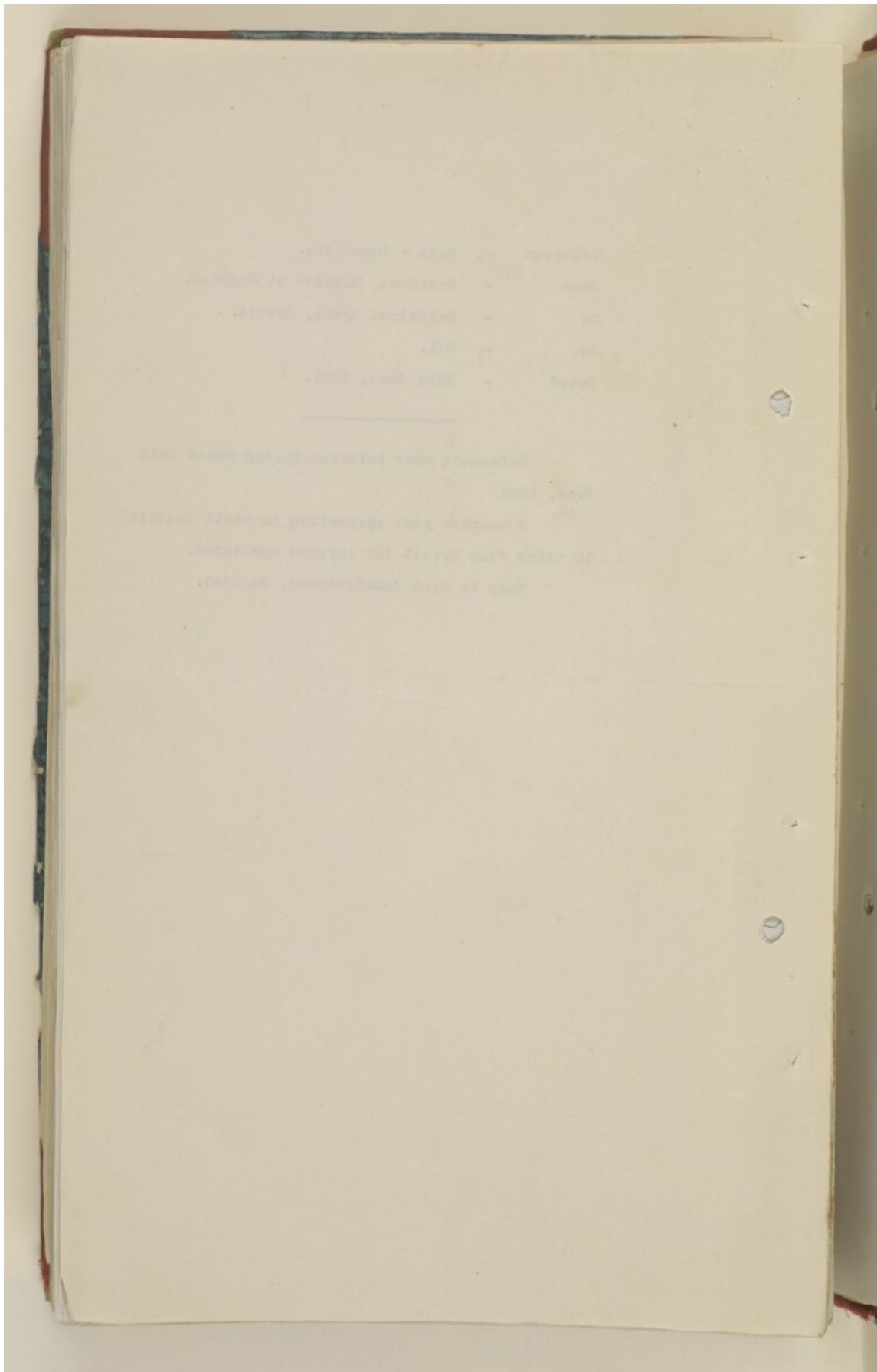


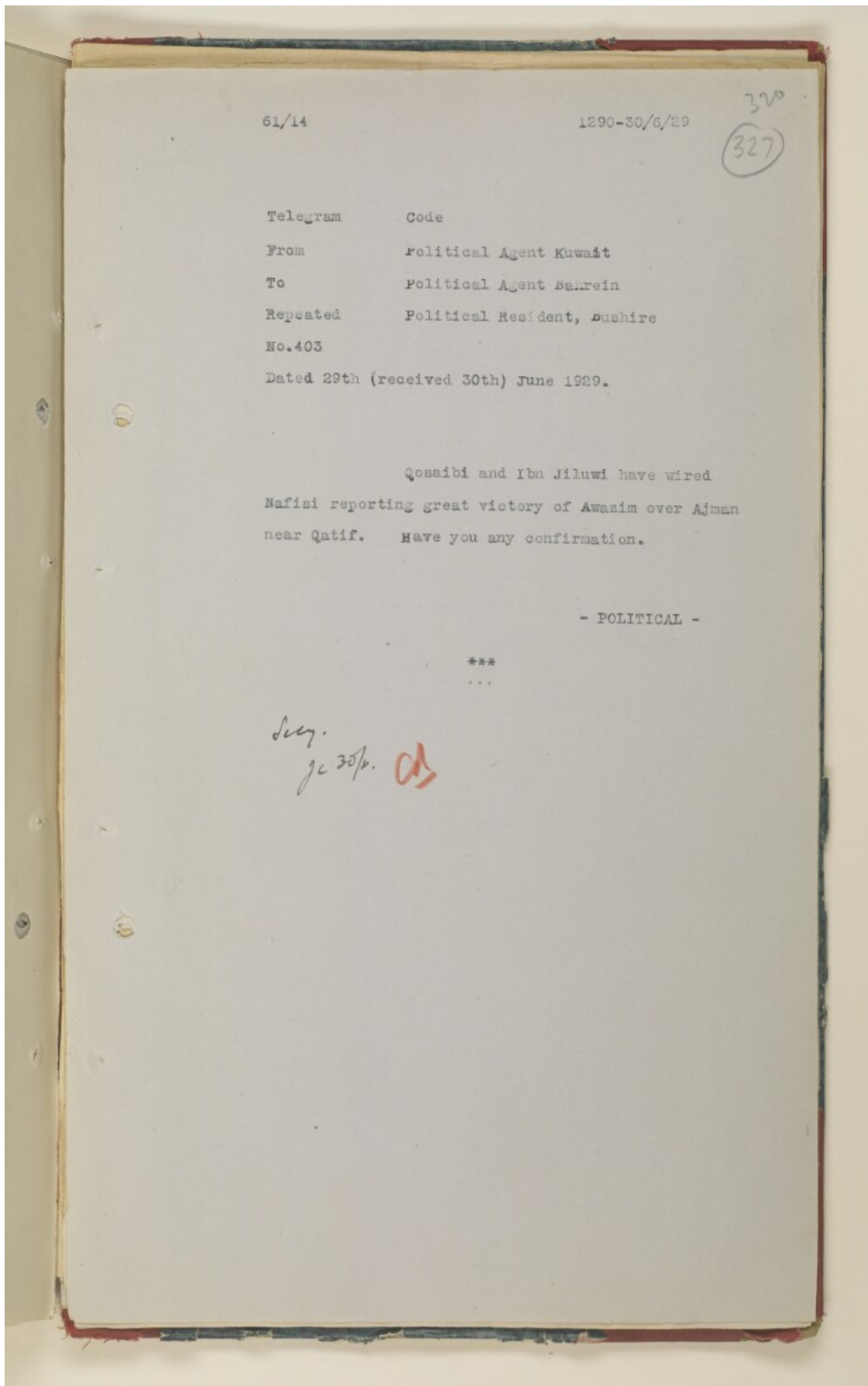




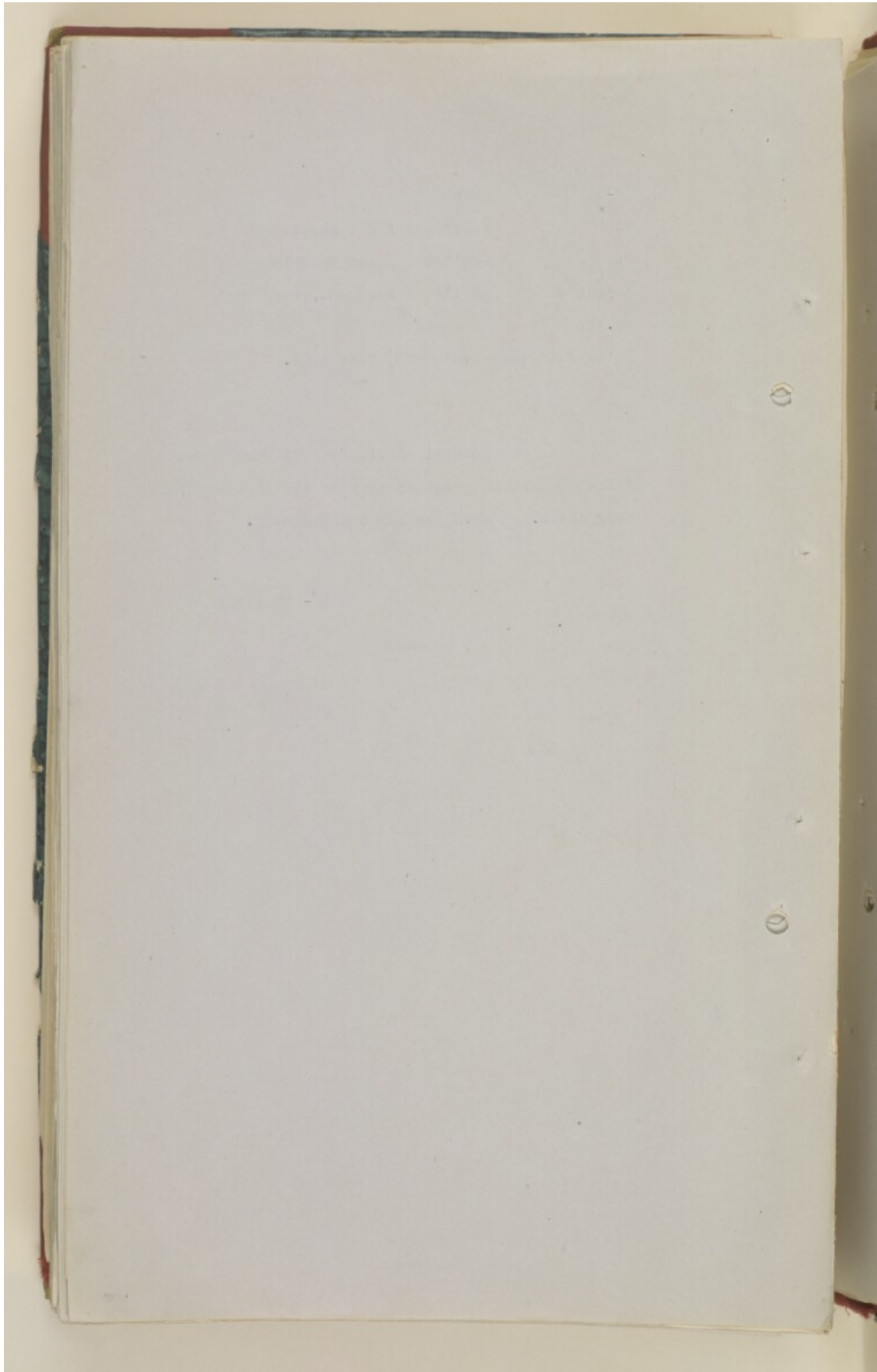


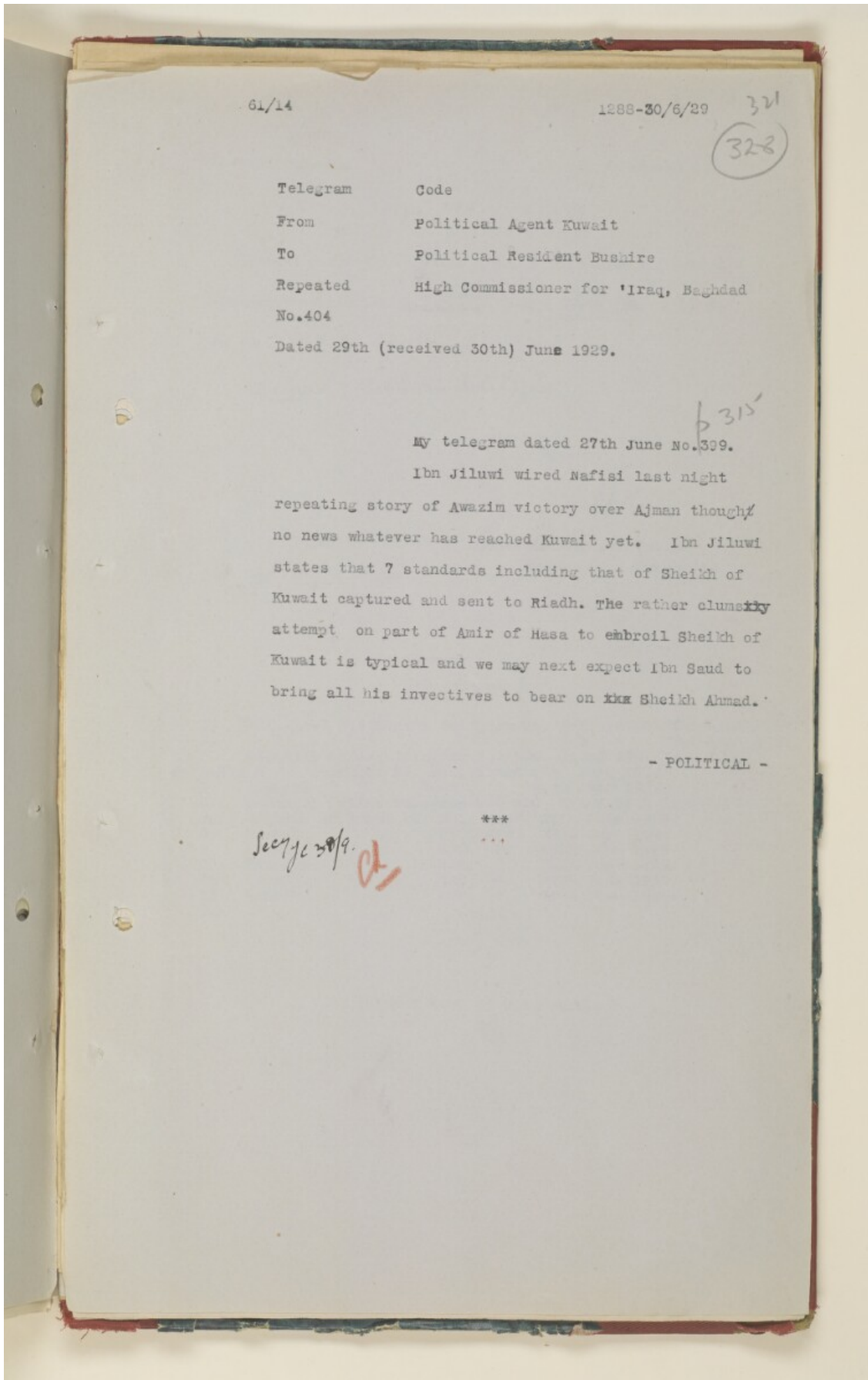


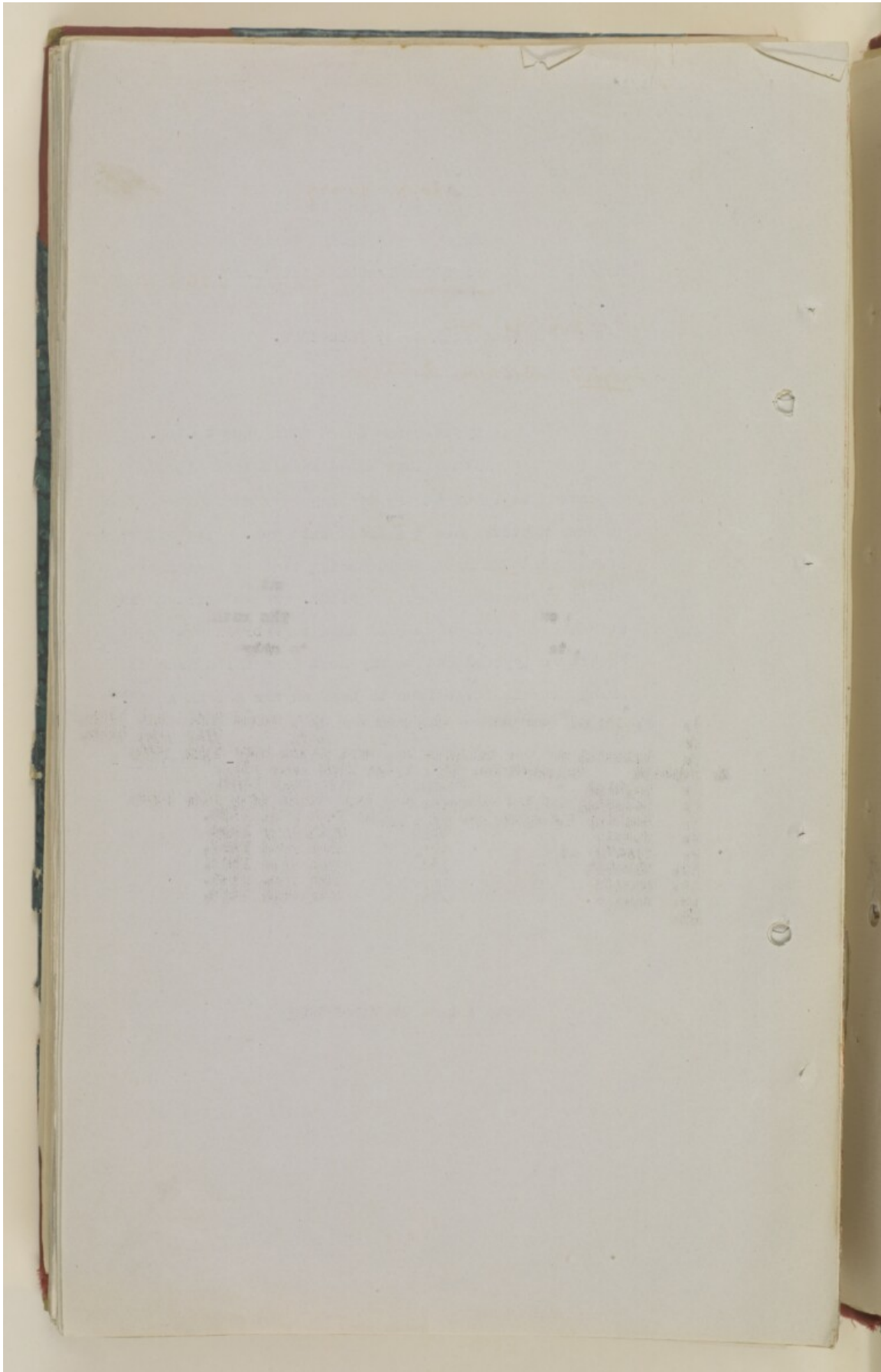
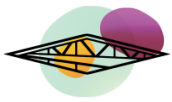


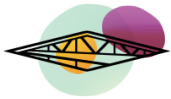












*Conf* 6/14 (329) - 37

S 1955-2,000-9-14-(E2) Spl-Resdt P G 118

No. 230-S. 71929

Forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political  
Department, for information, <sup>in continuation of</sup> ~~with reference to~~ this office <sup>letter</sup> ~~telegram~~ <sup>endorsement</sup> No. 226-S,  
dated the 22.6.29 ~~1929~~.

*Subject Arabian Antiquities.*

By order,  
*hhl*  
*Secy*  
Second Assistant to the Political  
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Bushire:  
The 30767 29 ~~1929~~.

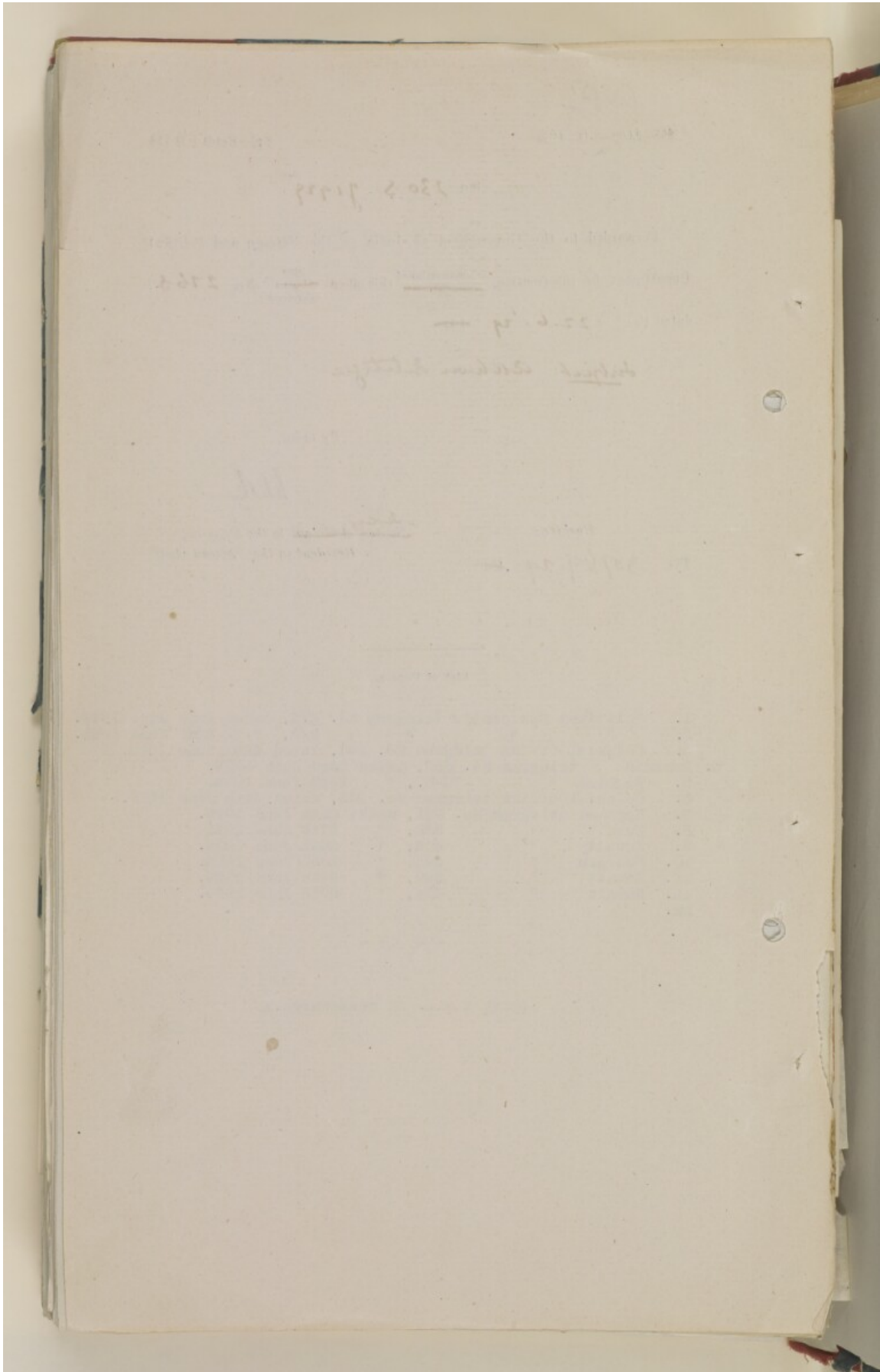
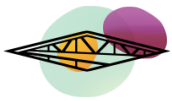
List of Papers.

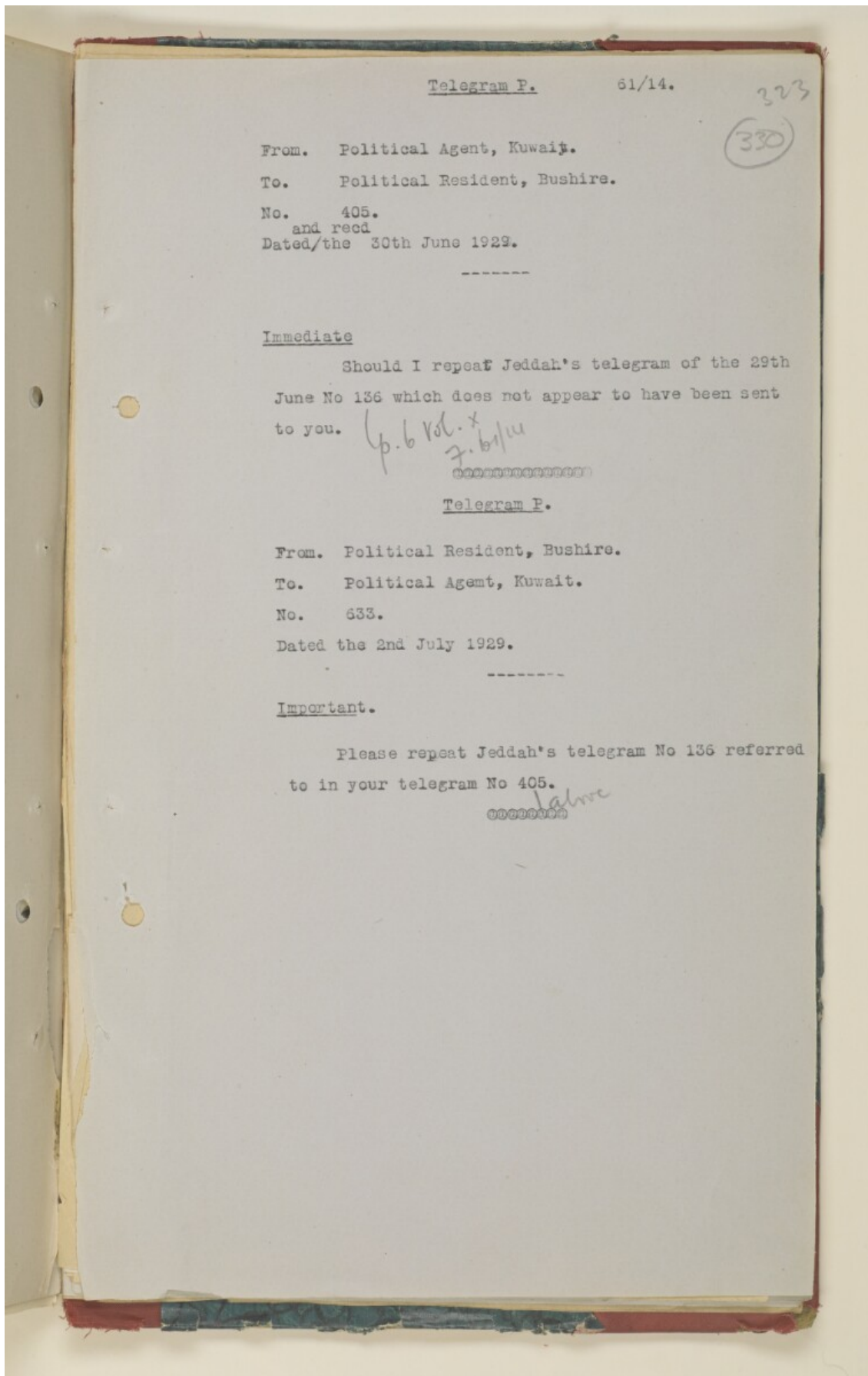
1. Political Resident's telegram No. K/2, dated 22nd June 1929.
2. " " " " K/3, " 22nd June 1929.
3. Colonial Office telegram No. 200, dated 22nd June 1929.
4. Bahrain telegram No. 652, dated 23rd June 1929.
5. Baghdad " 70-S., " 24th June 1929.
6. Colonial Office telegram No. 203, dated 24th June 1929.
7. Baghdad telegram No. 221, dated 25th June 1929.
8. Kuwait " 398, " 27th June 1929.
9. Kuwait " 402, " 28th June 1929.
10. Bahrain " 696, " 28th June 1929.
11. Kuwait " 399, " 29th June 1929.
12. Kuwait " 404, " 29th June 1929.

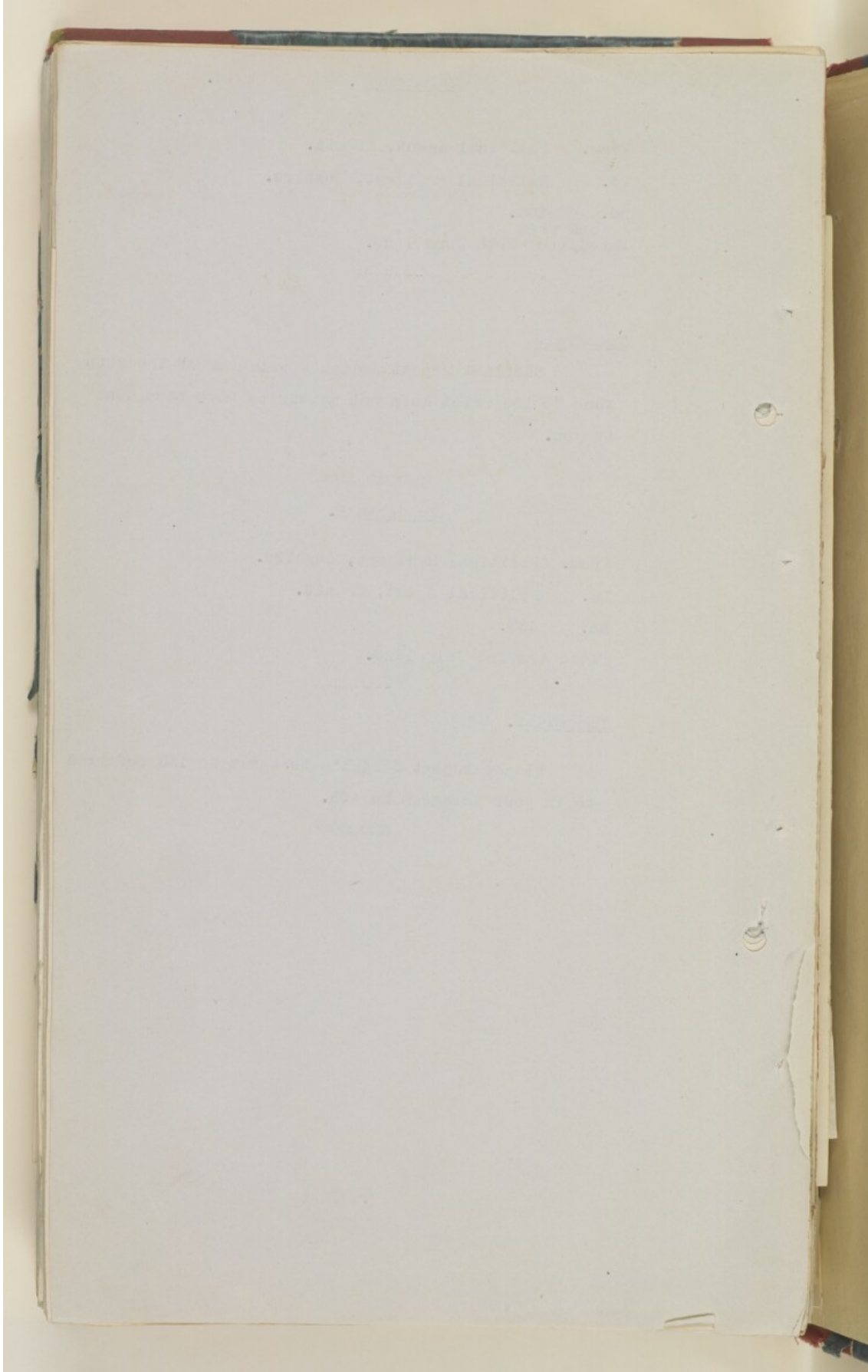
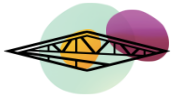
p. 321

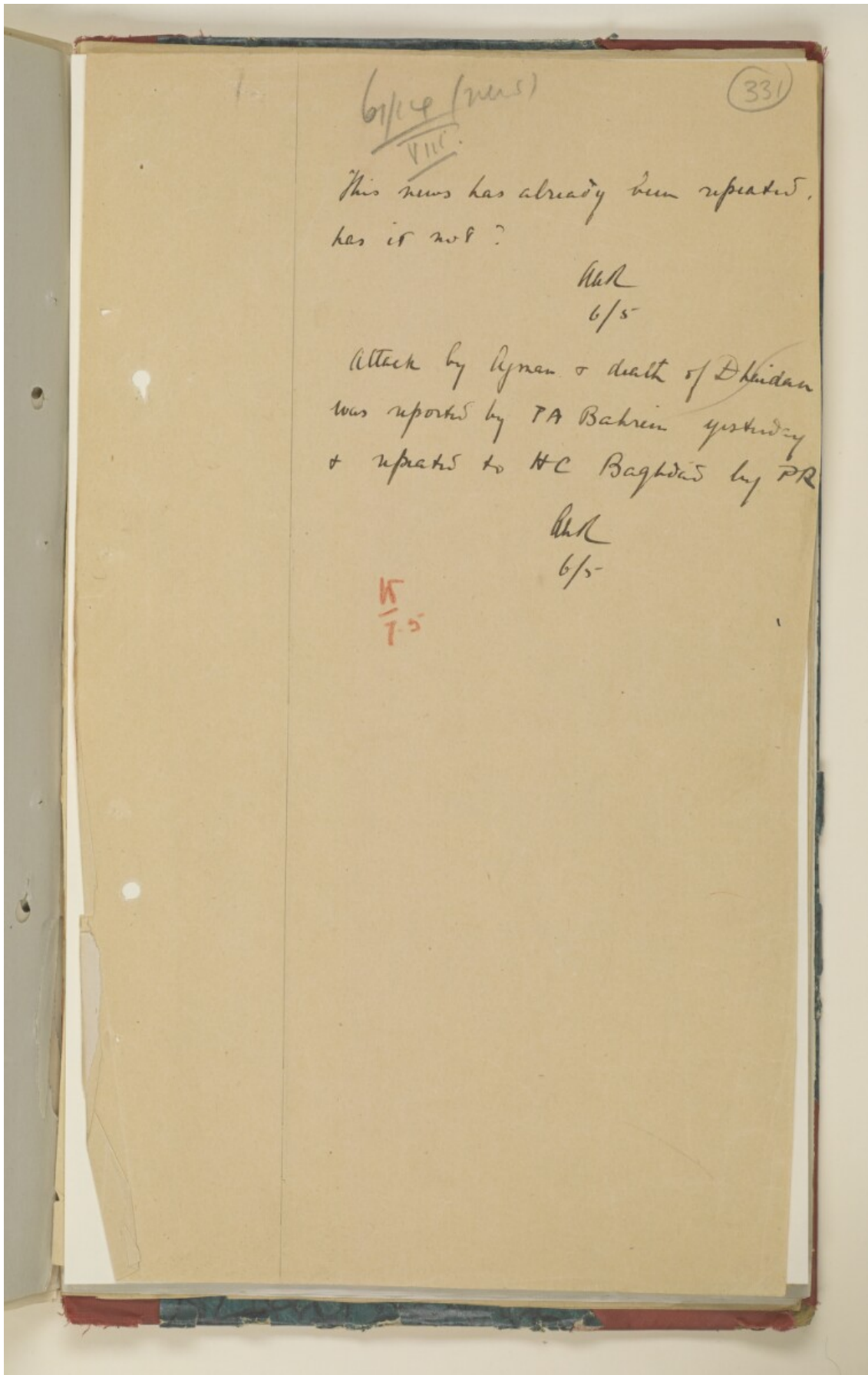
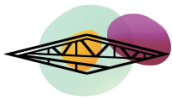
(with 1 s.c. of enclosures.)



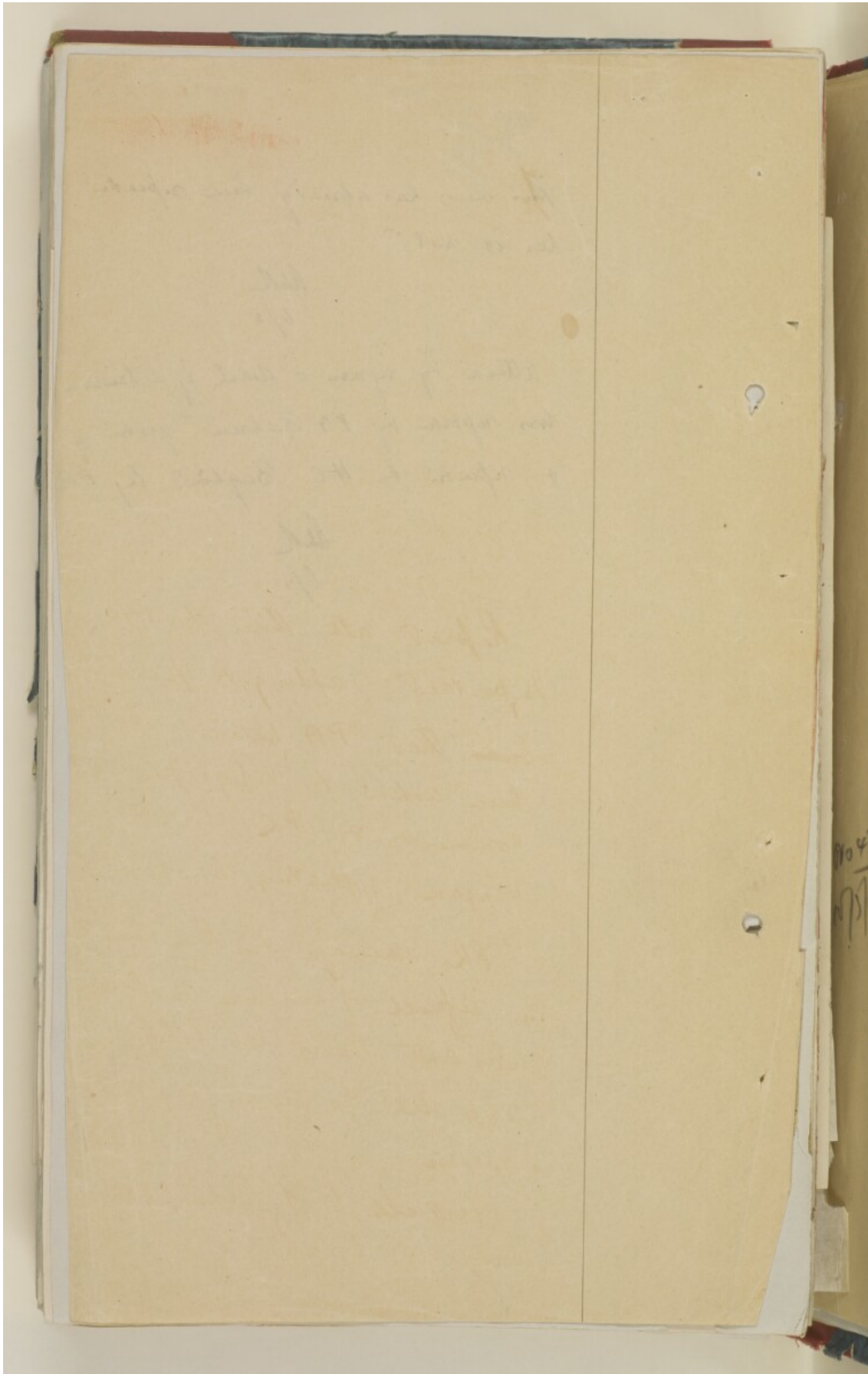


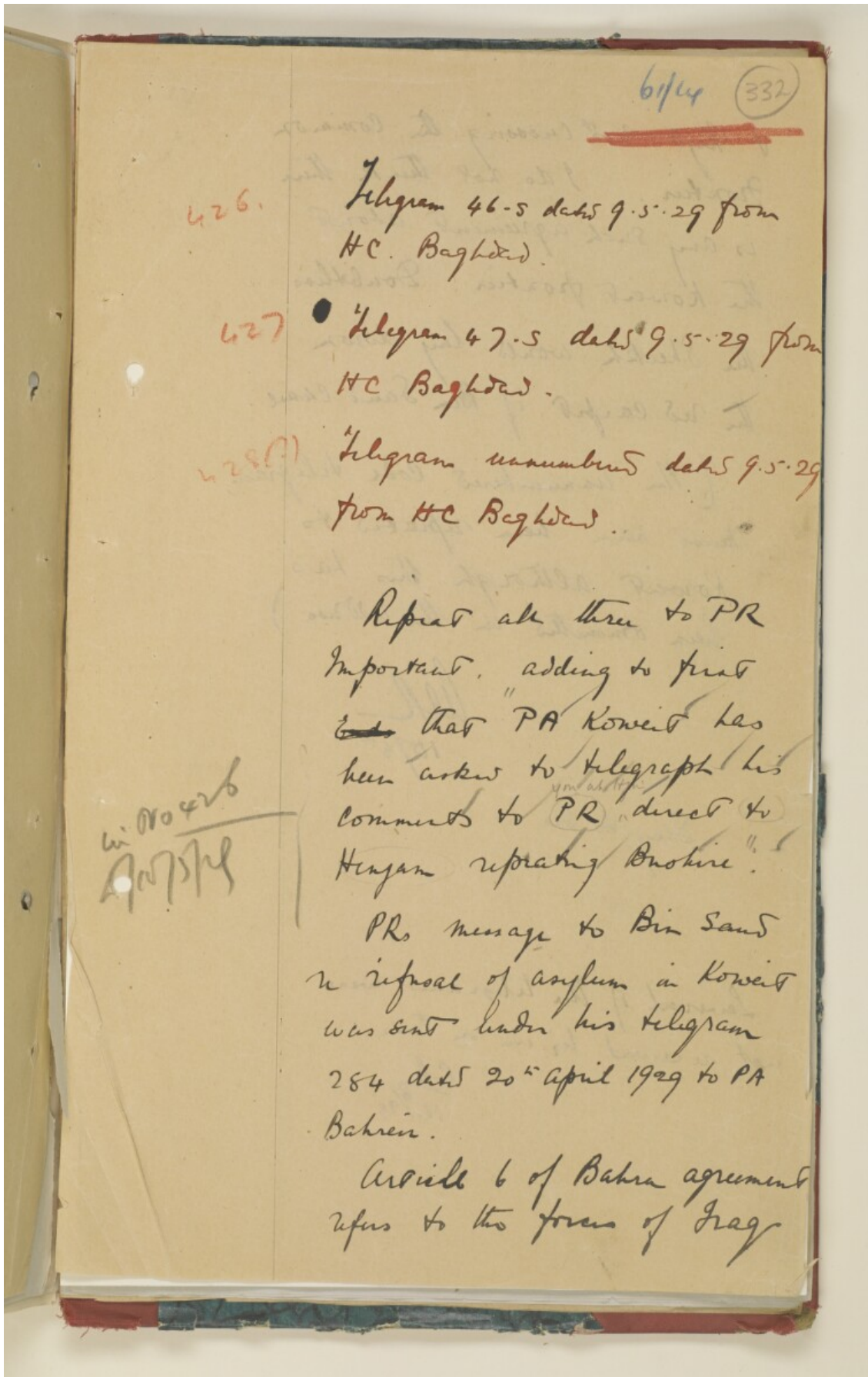












426.

Telegram 46-S dated 9.5.29 from  
HC. Baghdad.

427

Telegram 47-S dated 9.5.29 from  
HC Baghdad.

428

Telegram unnumbered dated 9.5.29  
from HC Baghdad.

in No 426  
A/17/1/4

Repeat all three to PR  
Important, adding to first  
~~and~~ that PA Kuwait has  
been asked to telegraph his  
comments to PR direct to  
Hengam regarding Bahrain.

PR's message to Bin Saud  
re refusal of asylum in Kuwait  
was sent under his telegram  
284 dated 20<sup>th</sup> April 1929 to PA  
Bahrain.

Article 6 of Bahrain agreement  
refers to the forces of Iraq



& they not crossing the common  
frontier. I do not think there  
is any such agreement about  
the Koweit frontier. Doubtless  
the Sheikh would lay down  
the red carpet if Ben Saud came.

(The unnumbered code telegram  
must have been repeated to  
Koweit although this has  
been omitted in the address.)

Alh  
10/5-

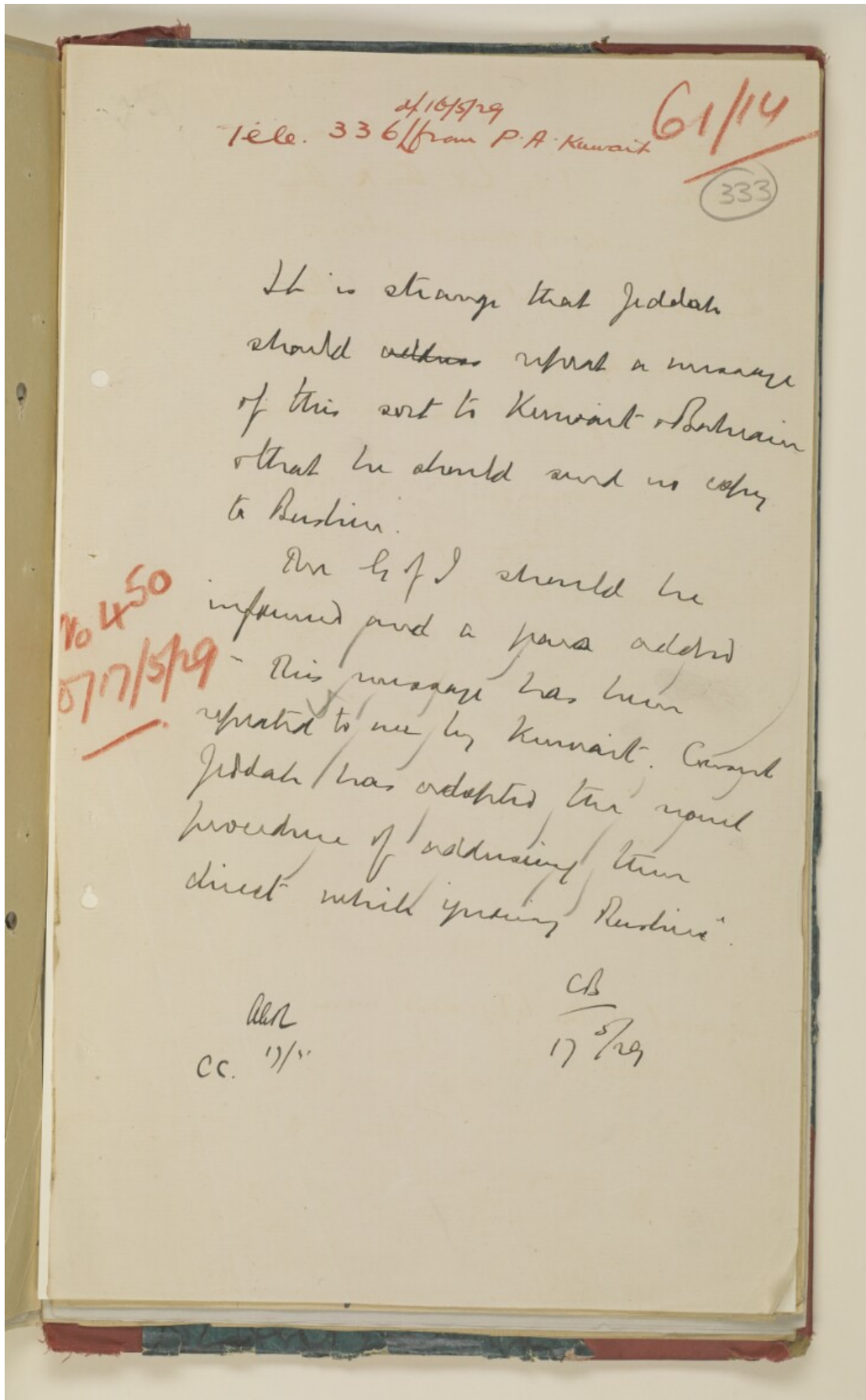
See to see.

W  
11.5.

Several of the telegrams were  
not received by me on tour.

Ch  
16/28





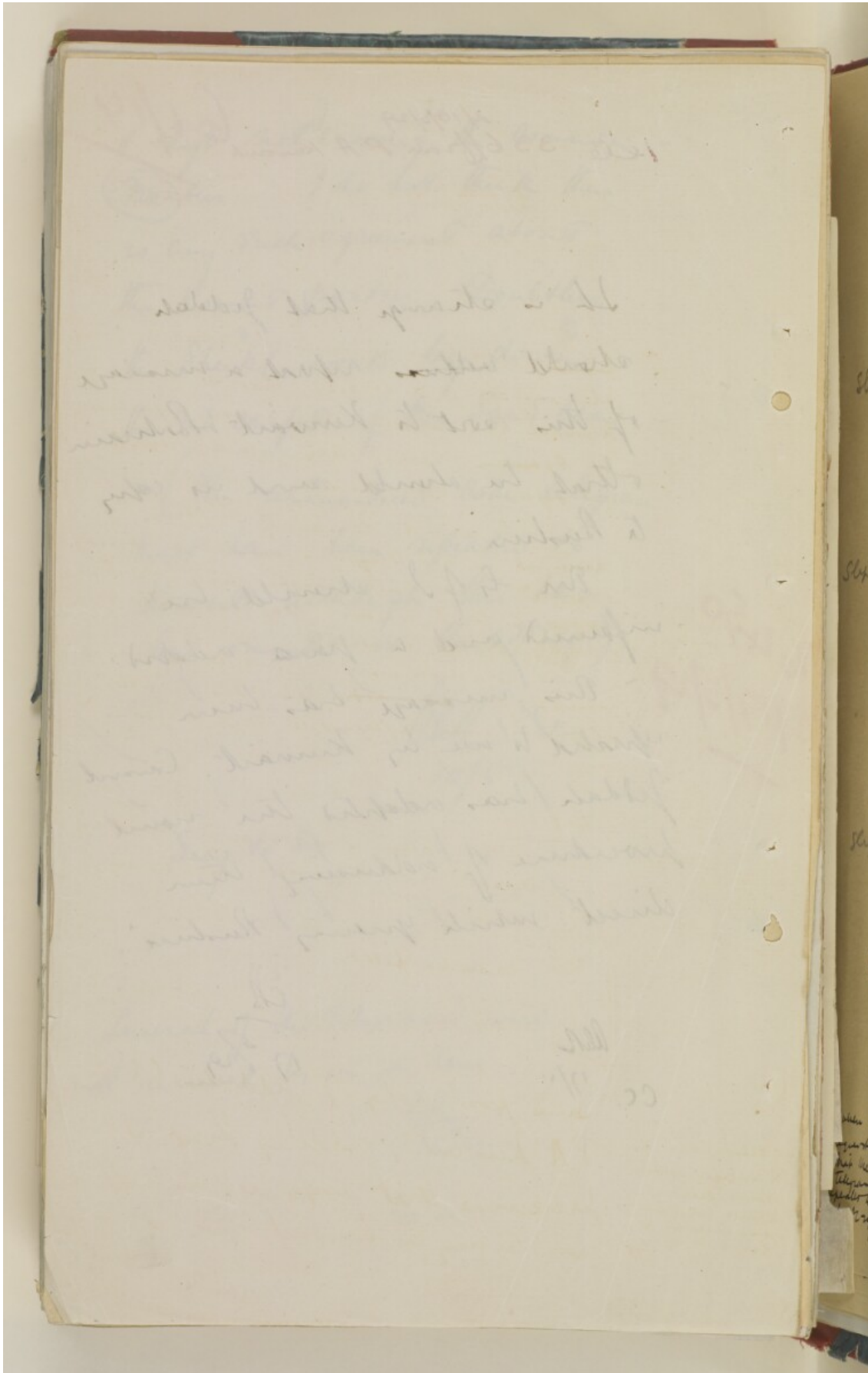
١٤/١٥/٢٩  
Tele. 336/ from P.A. Kuwait  
61/14  
333

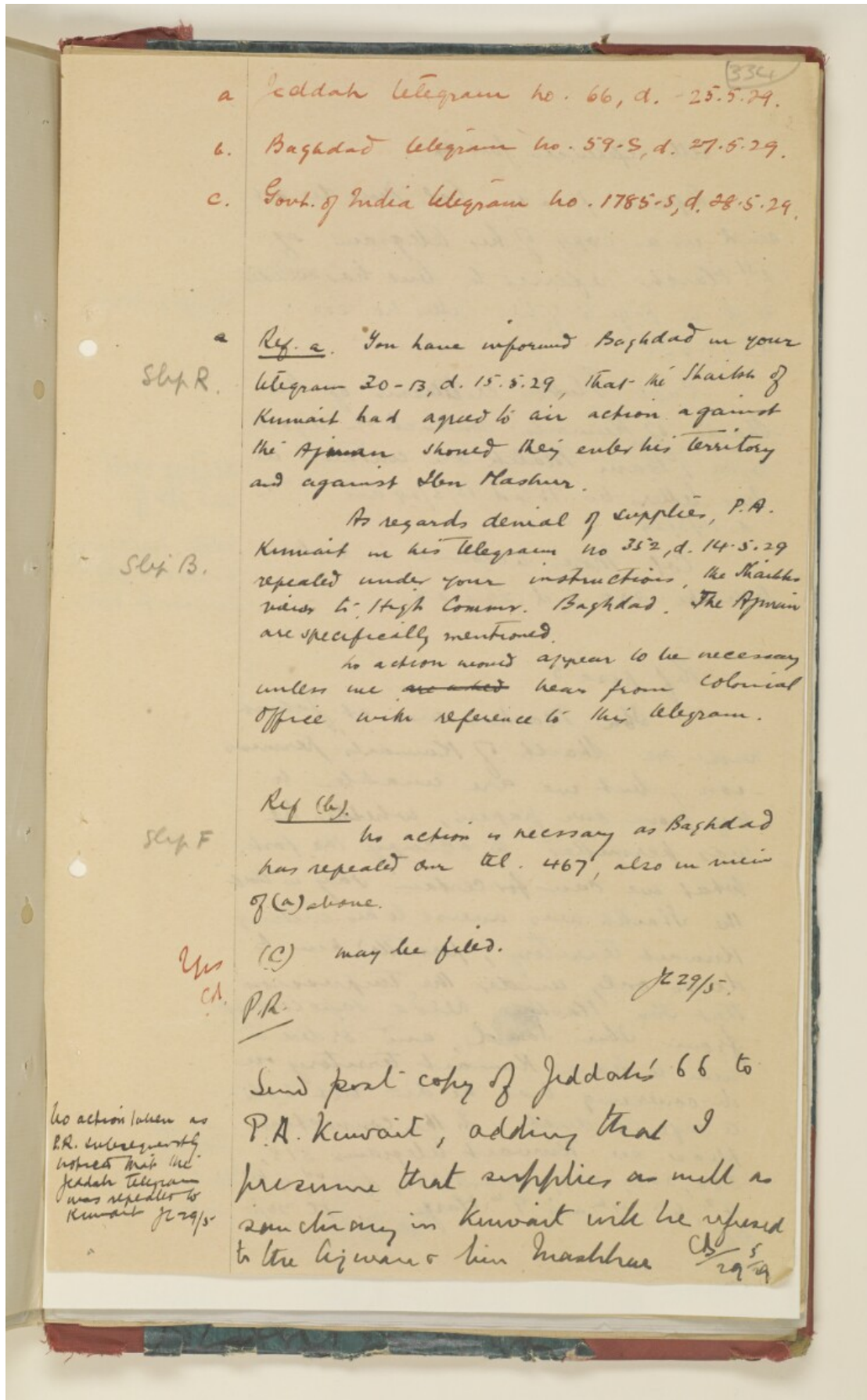
It is strange that Jiddah  
should address report a message  
of this sort to Kuwait & Bahrain  
that he should send no copy  
to Basrah.

No 450  
٥١/١٧/٢٩  
On ١٤/١٥/٢٩ I should be  
informed and a para added  
- This message has been  
reported to me by Kuwait. Command  
Jiddah has adopted the novel  
procedure of addressing them  
direct while ignoring Basrah.

CC. ١/١  
CB  
17/29







a. Jeddah telegram no. 66, d. 25.5.29.

b. Baghdad telegram no. 59-S, d. 27.5.29.

c. South of India telegram no. 1785-S, d. 28.5.29.

Slip R. Ref. a. You have informed Baghdad in your telegram 20-13, d. 15.5.29, that the Shaikh of Kuwait had agreed to air action against the Ajman should they enter his territory and against Ibn Rashid.

Slip B. As regards denial of supplies, P.A. Kuwait in his telegram no 352, d. 14.5.29 repeated under your instructions, the Shaikh's views to High Commr. Baghdad. The Ajman are specifically mentioned.

no action would appear to be necessary unless we ~~are~~ hear from Colonial Office with reference to this telegram.

Slip F. Ref (b). no action is necessary as Baghdad has repeated our tel. 467, also in view of (a) above.

W. (C) may be filed.

P.R.

J29/5.

no action taken as P.R. subsequently advised that the Jeddah telegram was repeated to Kuwait J29/5.

Send post copy of Jeddah's 66 to P.A. Kuwait, adding that I presume that supplies as well as ammunition in Kuwait will be referred to the Ajman & Ibn Rashid.





Baghdad letter no. S.O. 1031, d. 13.5.29.

All references put up.

Reference para 4. Col. More did not send us a copy of his telegram of 1st March referred to but has alluded to it in para 6 of his letter no. 250-5 d. 29.3.29.

Vol VIII p. 231.

Capt. Glubb's criticisms of the Shaikh of Kuwait's conduct in regard to the <sup>raid on Jffe</sup> Bani Malik are contained in his letters no. 754 d. 15/3/29 and 773, d. 15/3/29.

Vol VIII p. 175 ff and 180 ff.

Col. More's account is in his letter no. 250-5, d. 29.3.29.

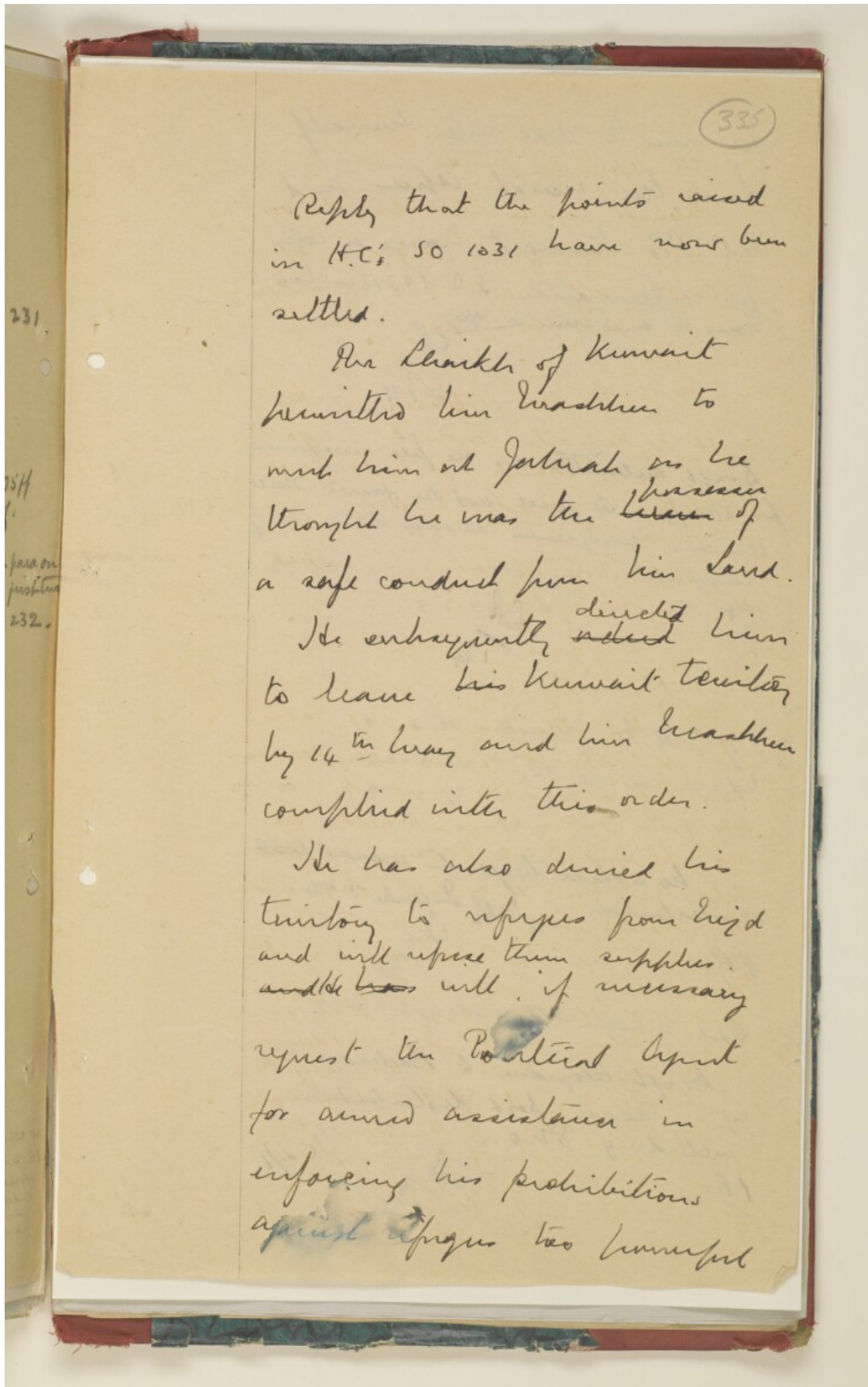
Vol VIII, last para on p. 231 and first two paras on p. 232.

Ref. para 5.

Ibn Mashur was at Jahrah with the Shaikh of Kuwait's permission, but we are unable to say from our papers, whether he was permitted to occupy the fort. What we can for certain say is that the Shaikh was averse to his entering Kuwait territory, permitted him to do so only under the impression that Ibn Mashur held a safe conduct from Ibn Saud, and ordered him to leave Kuwait territory on discovering that he did not hold a safe conduct. In this connection please see Kuwait Telegrams 318, 322, 323, 329, 331 and 336, d. 2nd 4th, 4th, 6th, 7th and 9th March.

Vol IX p. 14, 5, 11, 14 and 21.

P.R.



Reply that the points raised  
in H.C. 50 1831 have now been  
settled.

The Sheikh of Kuwait  
permitted his brother to  
work him at Jeddah as he  
thought he was the <sup>possessor</sup> ~~owner~~ of  
a safe conduct from his land.

He subsequently <sup>directed</sup> ~~ordered~~ him  
to leave his Kuwait territory  
by 14<sup>th</sup> May and his brother  
complied with this order.

He has also denied his  
territory to refugees from Jeddah  
and will refuse them supplies  
~~and he~~ will, if necessary  
request the Political Agent  
for armed assistance in  
enforcing his prohibitions  
against ~~refugees~~ <sup>refugees</sup> too numerous





for him to deal with himself.  
Send the usual copies and  
let P.A. Kuwait have a copy  
for information. S.O. 1031 is too  
long to send him a copy

Ch  
30/5/29

Draft submitted as the file is required  
for effect. It will not be fair to tell  
Kuwait concerns about denial of  
supplies.

P.R.

Ch  
1/6/29

G.O. I. let. no. 1803-S, d. 29.5.29.  
Jeddah tel. no. 88, d. 28.5.29.  
" " " 92 " 31.5.29.

no action beyond usual post  
distribution. Include S.N.O.

P.R.

Ch  
1/6/29

Govt. of India let. 1845-S, d. 2.6.29.

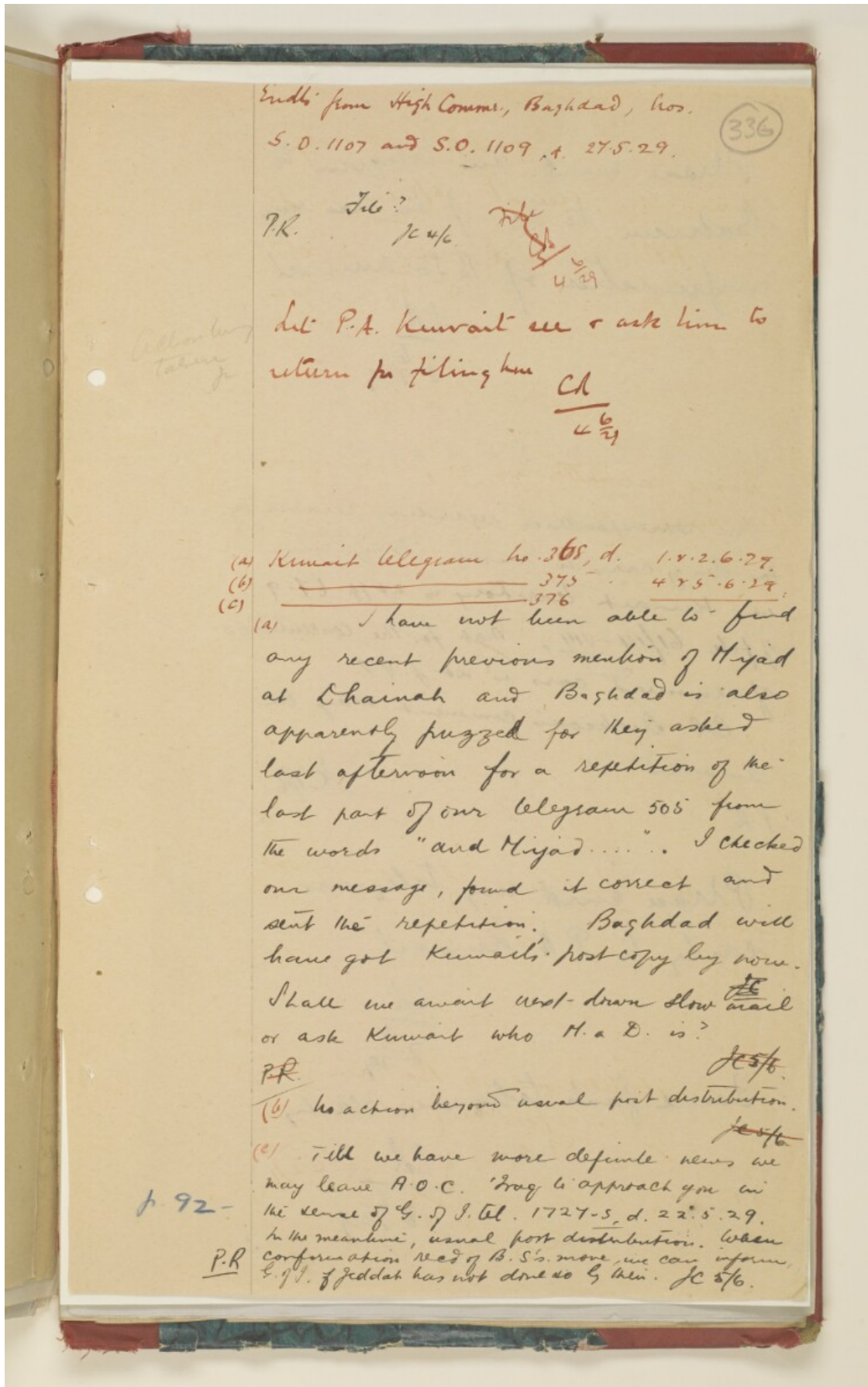
Draft telegram to Bahrain put  
up. Usual post distribution  
including S.N.O.

P.R.

Ch  
2/6/29

JC 2/6.

192







Please send this telegram to  
Bahrain to see if he has any  
confirmation of B.S.'s arrival.

Ch  
5 6/29

Raghadat Tel. no. 60-S, d. 6.6.29.

The correspondence regarding permission  
for Iraqi cars to visit 'Iraqi tribes  
in Kuwait Territory is at pp. 67-9  
of file 61/14-VIII, that for the concentration  
of armoured cars is at p. 87.

Col. Dickson's comment may be  
awaited.

J.T.H.

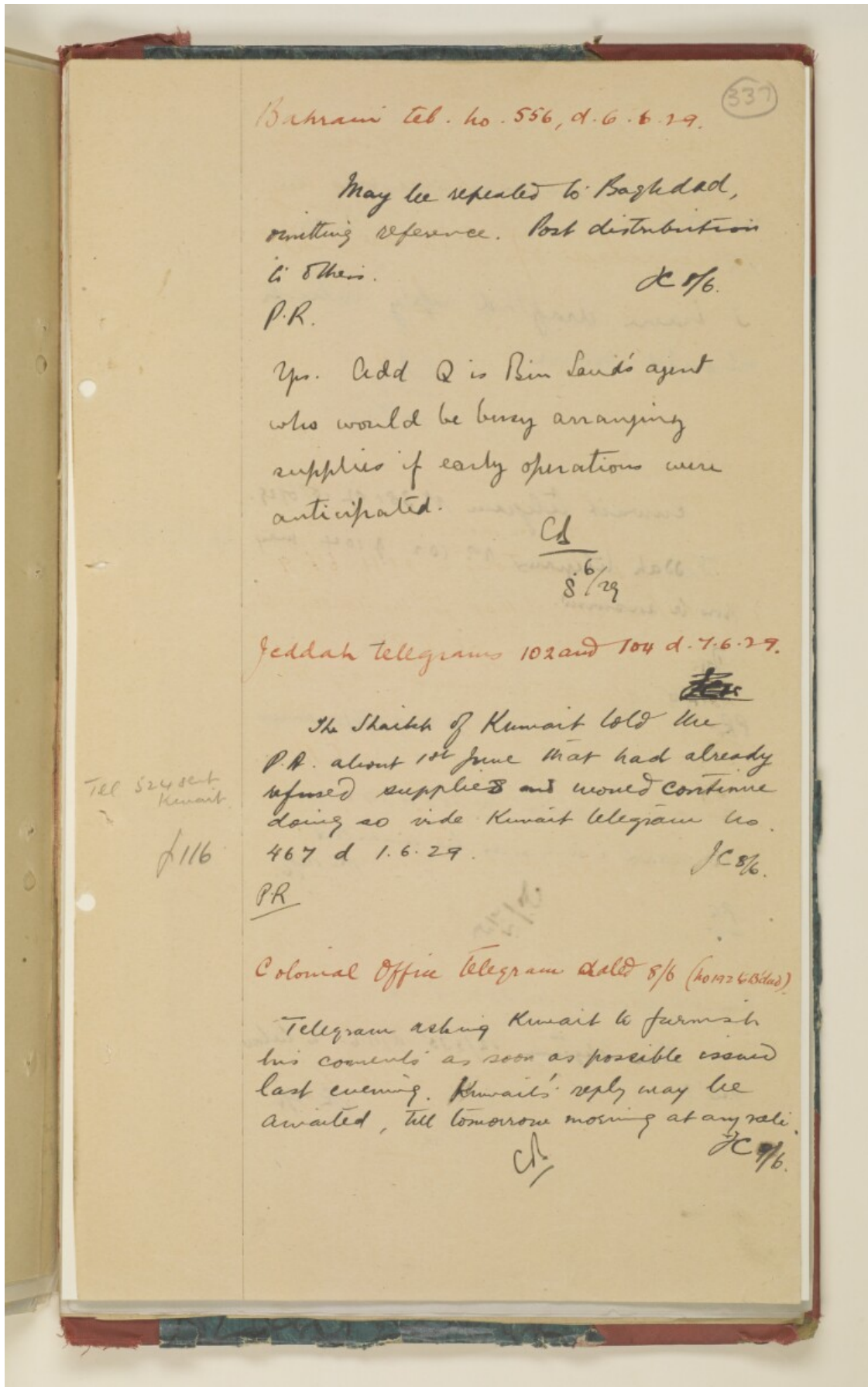
P.R.

Please send my telegram  
early to P.A. Kuwait.

Ch  
7 6/29

Issue fresh telegram early

Ch  
8 6/29



Bahraini Tel. no. 556, d. 6.6.29.

May be repeated to Baghdad,  
omitting reference. Post distribution  
to others.

J.C. 5/6.

P.R.

Yps. Add Q is Bin Saud's agent  
who would be busy arranging  
supplies if early operations were  
anticipated.

Cd  
8/6/29

Jeddah telegrams 102 and 104 d. 7.6.29.

~~for~~

The Sheikh of Kuwait told the  
P.R. about 1st June that had already  
refused supplies and would continue  
doing so vide Kuwait telegram no.  
467 d. 1.6.29.

J.C. 5/6.

P.R.

Colonial Office Telegram dated 8/6 (no 1972 605/1922)

Telegram asking Kuwait to furnish  
his comments as soon as possible issued  
last evening. Kuwait's reply may be  
awaited, till tomorrow morning at any rate.

Cd

J.C. 5/6.





Kuwait tel. no. 380, d. 9. 5. 29.

Baghdad telegram no. 60 - may now be  
replied to.

P.R.

I have drafted reply which  
should issue.

CH  
10/6/29

p. 174.

issued.

Kuwait telegram No. 381 of 10/6/29.

Jeddah telegrams No. 102 & 104 may  
now be answered.

pp. 177 + 178

7/10/29  
P.R.

Telegram No. 13/539 of 11/6/29 issued.

Kuwait telegram no. 383 d. 11. 6. 29.

Baghdad's reply may be awaited

K 12/6.

P.R.

CH  
12/6/29

Kuwait telegram no. 382, d. 11. 6. 29.

Your telegram 12/535 d. 11. 6. is below.

File?

CH  
12/6/29

K 12/6.



Baghdad telegram no 63.5, d. 12.6.29

This is satisfactory. Post copy of your no 539 of 11.6. will be sent to Kuwait & kept up mail. Do you wish to have the main direction to P.A. to examine control of exports or would you like to wait more. Of course a decision to defend the Kuwait frontier with British forces would simplify the problem of control of <sup>exports</sup> ~~imports~~.

P.R.

13/6

Repeat on 539 to Kuwait and ask him quietly to examine & report on question of smuggling from Kuwait, and on force which Shaikh can raise to protect his <sup>own</sup> frontiers.

CH  
13/6

Baghdad telegram no 625 d. 12.7.13.6.29

may be filed for law or we may suggest that specific permission be obtained on each occasion.

P.R.

13/9

I have drafted reply telegram for Baghdad & Kuwait only

CH  
13/9





Govt. of India endt. no. 157-N, d. 6.6.29.

We have not had Jeddah Telegram no. 67 before, but it was referred to in Jeddah Telegram 69 of 28<sup>th</sup> May.

The heading shows that it was repeated to Bahrain.

British Agent, Jeddah, does not seem to know much about the appointments in the Gulf. He speaks of the Resident at Bahrain and <sup>hence</sup> probably his incorrect procedure in repeating telegrams. The Govt. of India have however enlightened him as to the latter point.

Draft Telegram to Bahrain submitted

JC 13/6

OR

Ch 13/6  
13/29

Govt. India telegram No. 1955-S. of 13.6.29.

File 3.

JS 13/6

P.R.

JC 14/6

Ch 14/6  
14/29

Baghdad tel. no. 207, d. 13.6.29.

Kuwait — 388 — 14 —

The Kuwait Telegram <sup>concerning</sup> ~~probably~~ refers to the Baghdad telegram.

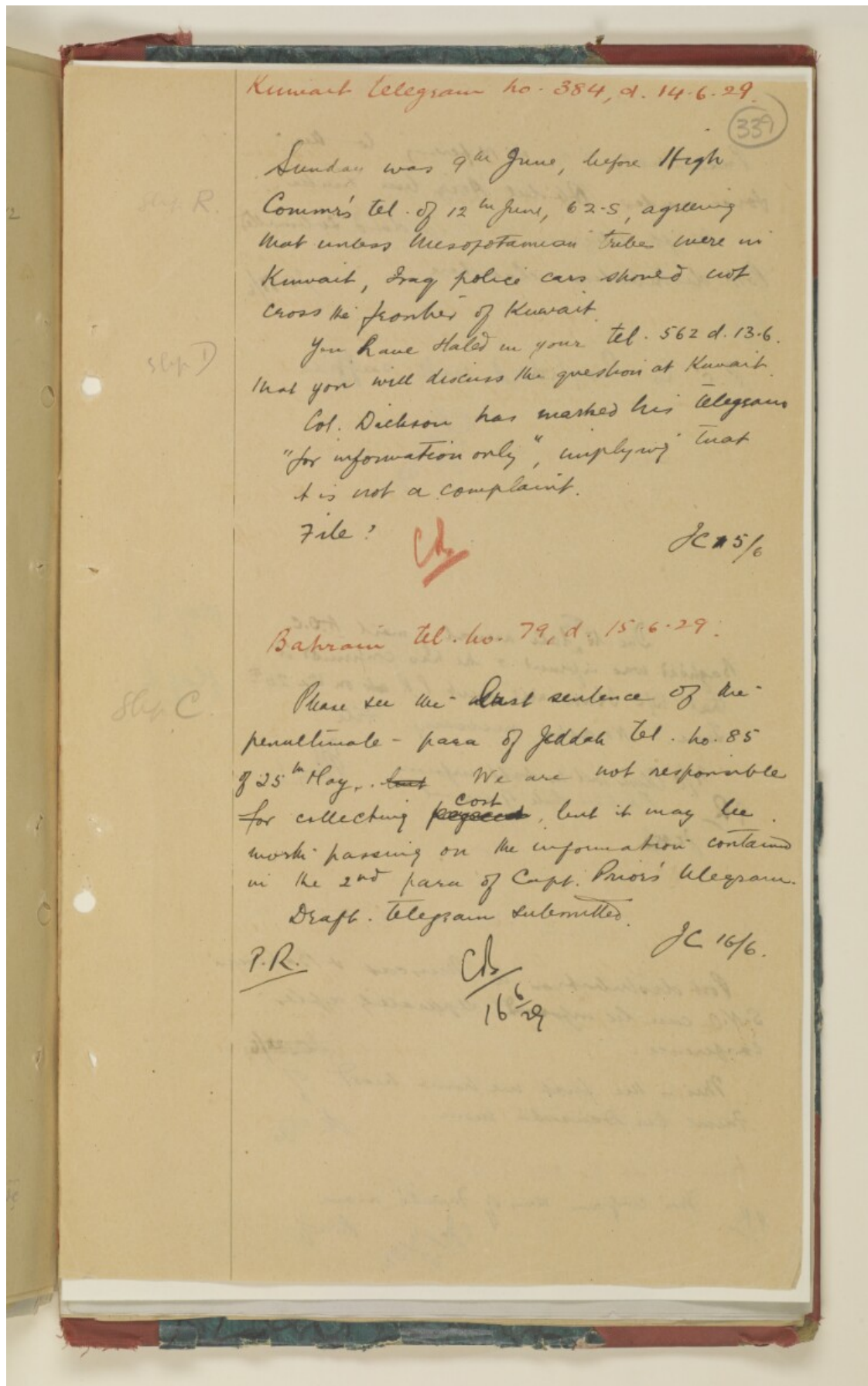
Mr. Glubb's report, showing the sections of the Dhafir alleged to have been harbored by Bin Saud, has not yet been returned by P.D. Kuwait, to whom it was sent for perusal.

JC 15/6.

P.R.

<sup>file</sup> Ajaimi bin Suwait is the chief of the Dhafir harbored by Bin Saud

Ch 15/6  
15/29



Kuwait Telegram no. 384, d. 14-6-29.

(339)

Sunday was 9<sup>th</sup> June, before High Comm's tel. of 12<sup>th</sup> June, 62-5, agreeing that unless Mesopotamian tubes were in Kuwait, Iraq police cars should not cross the frontier of Kuwait.

You have stated in your tel. 562 d. 13-6. that you will discuss the question at Kuwait.

Capt. Dickson has marked his telegram "for information only", implying that it is not a complaint.

File?

Ch

JC 5/6

Bahrain tel. no. 79, d. 15-6-29.

Please see the last sentence of the penultimate para of Jeddah tel. no. 85 of 25<sup>th</sup> May. ~~last~~ We are not responsible for collecting ~~proceeds~~ <sup>cost</sup>, but it may be worth passing on the information contained in the 2<sup>nd</sup> para of Capt. Prior's telegram. Draft telegram submitted.

P.R.

Ch  
16/29

JC 16/6.





Bahrain telegram no. 574, d. 9.6.29.

Presumably P.R. is referring to the force under Abdul Aziz bin Turki.

Draft telegram to Baghdad submitted for distribution elsewhere.

jc 17/6.

P.R.

P.C. to Baghdad will suffice.

Ch

Endorsement No. 218-S. 17 <sup>6</sup>/<sub>29</sub>  
of 17.6.29 issued.

Kuwait telegram No. 751 of 17.6.29.

Due to the late arrival of mail A.O.C. Baghdad was informed & he has confirmed it that W/c Oliver will meet P.R. at on the 20<sup>th</sup> June. No action necessary. File?

Key 'C'  
Key 'L'

W/c Oliver will no doubt inform P.R. of his date of arrival.  
P.R.  
jc 18/6

Ch  
17.6

Jeddah telegrams 123 and 794, d. 14.6.29.

Post distribution to Muscat & Bahrain. S.N.O. can be informed separately after conference.

jc 18/6

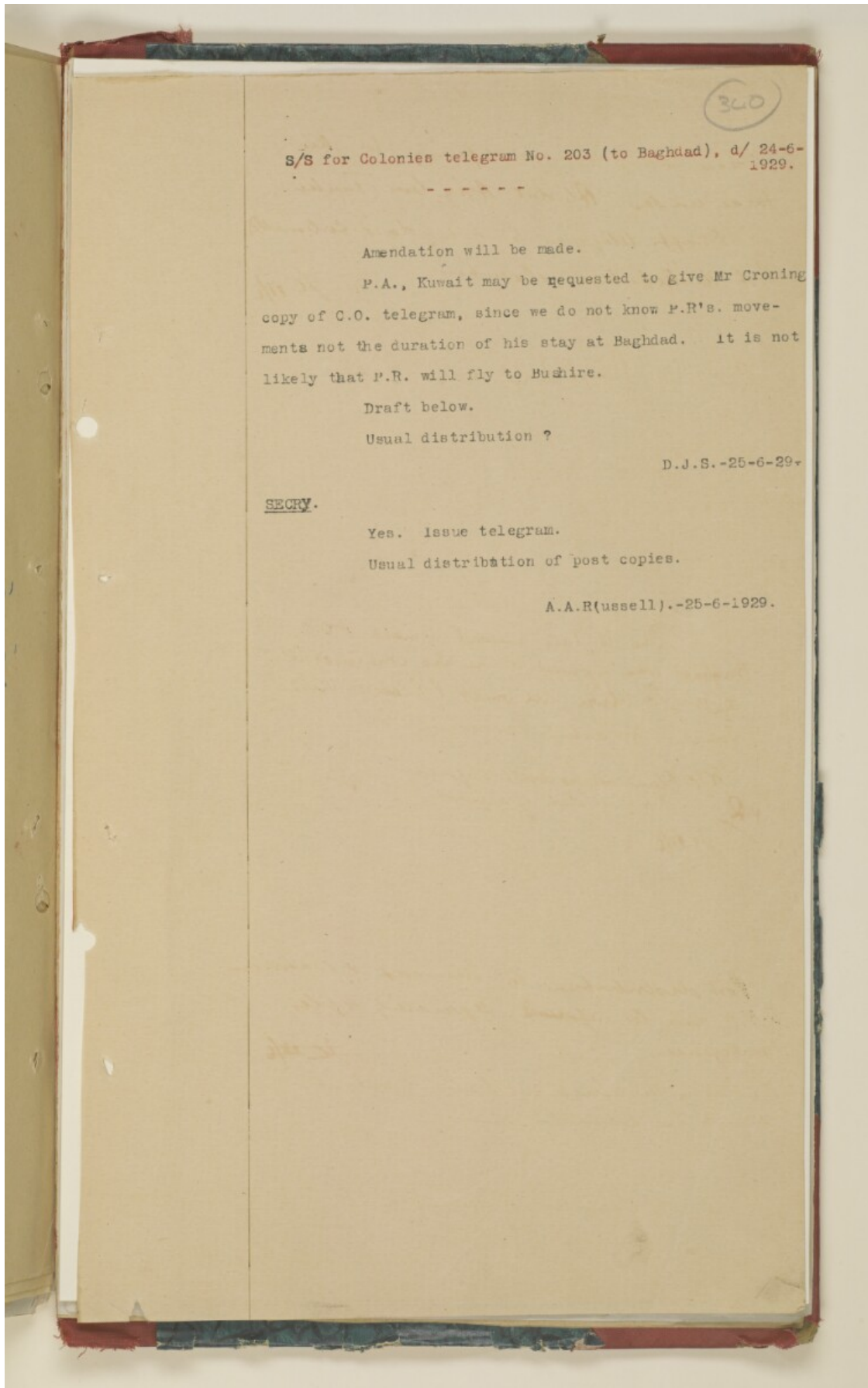
This is the first we have heard of Faisal bin Dawid's move.

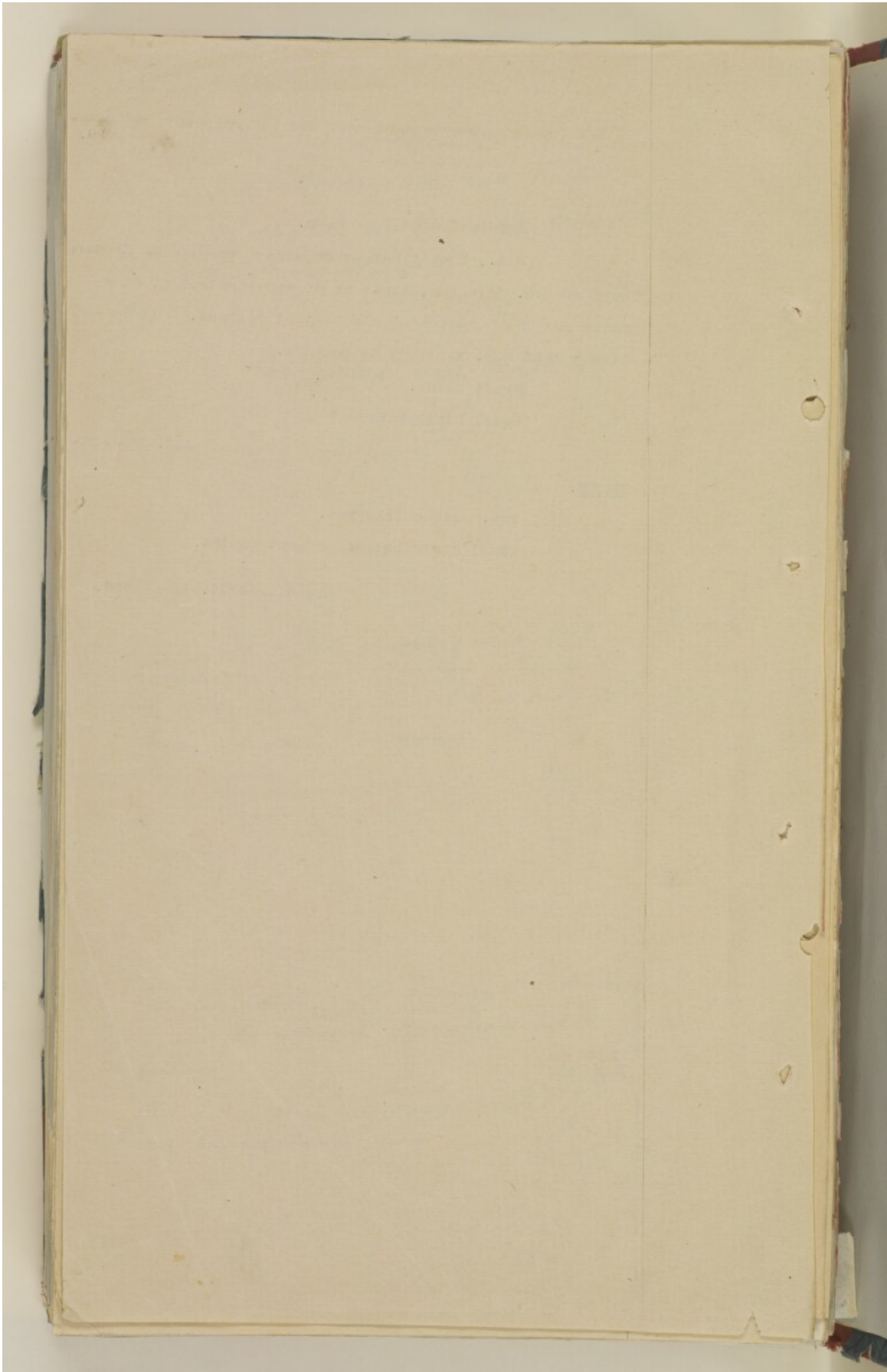
K 20/6.

Kuwait tel no. 391 d. 19.6.29.

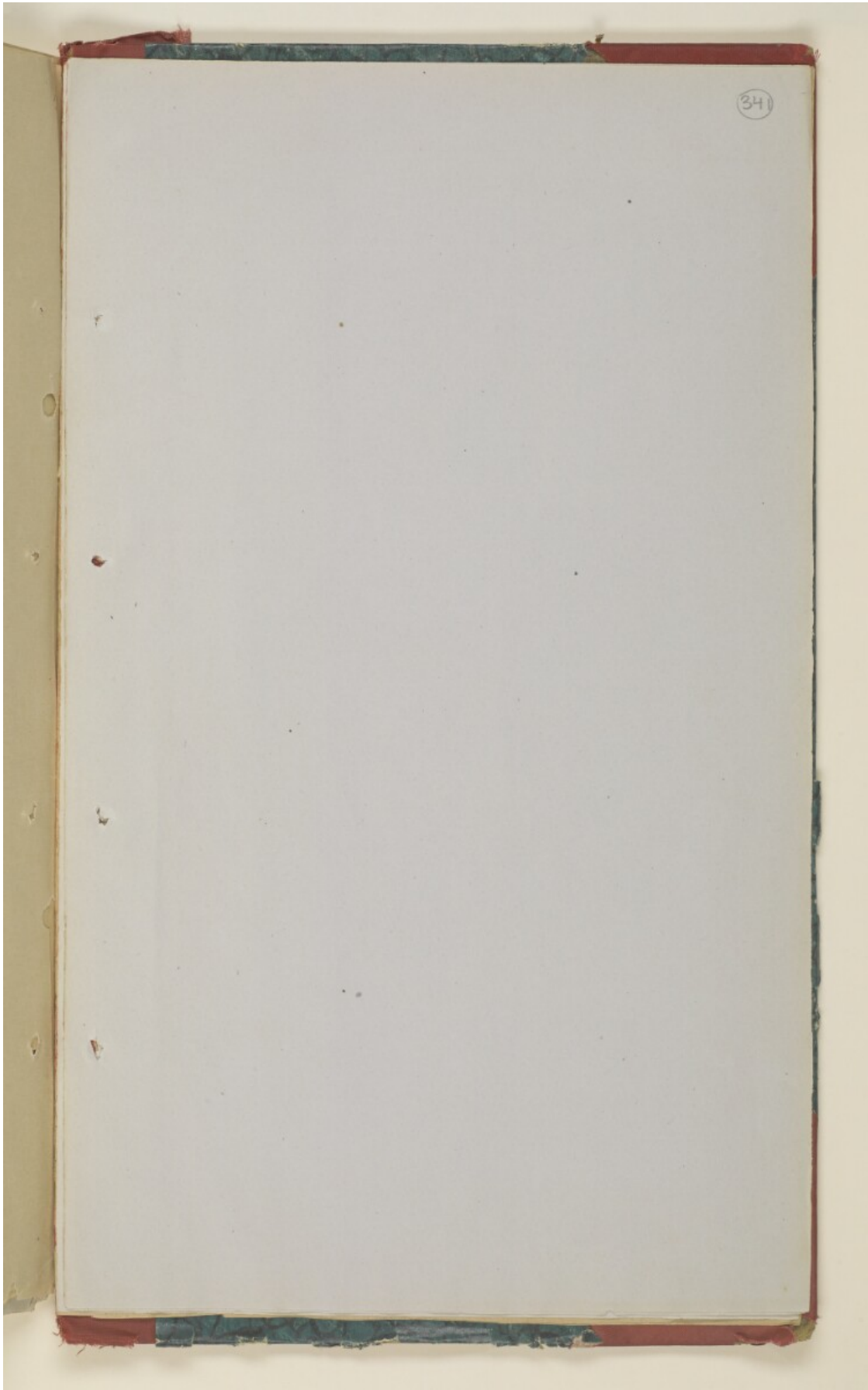
P.R. This confirms news of Faisal's move.

Ch 17.6  
20/29 K 20/6

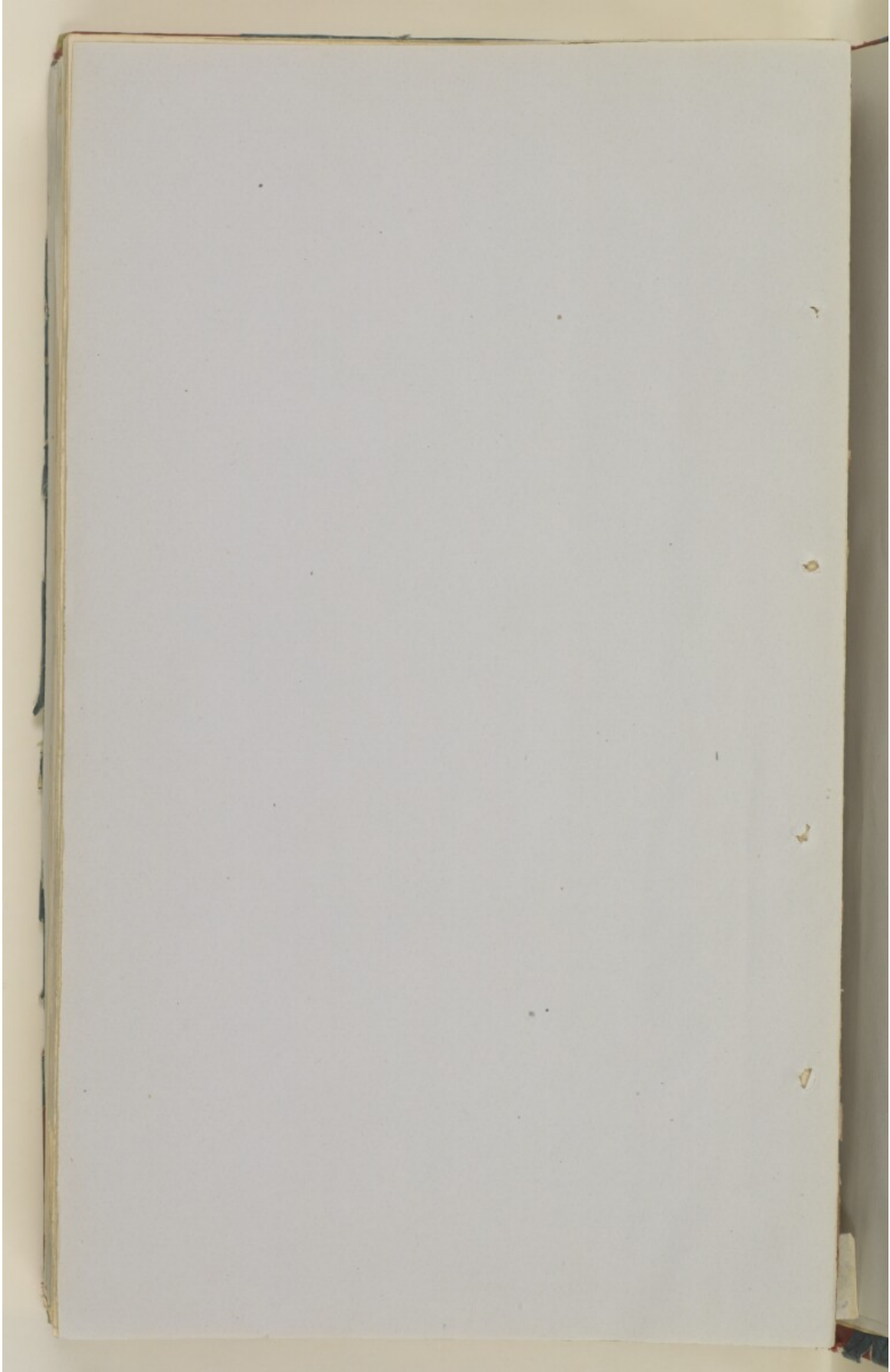
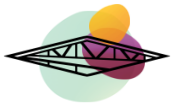


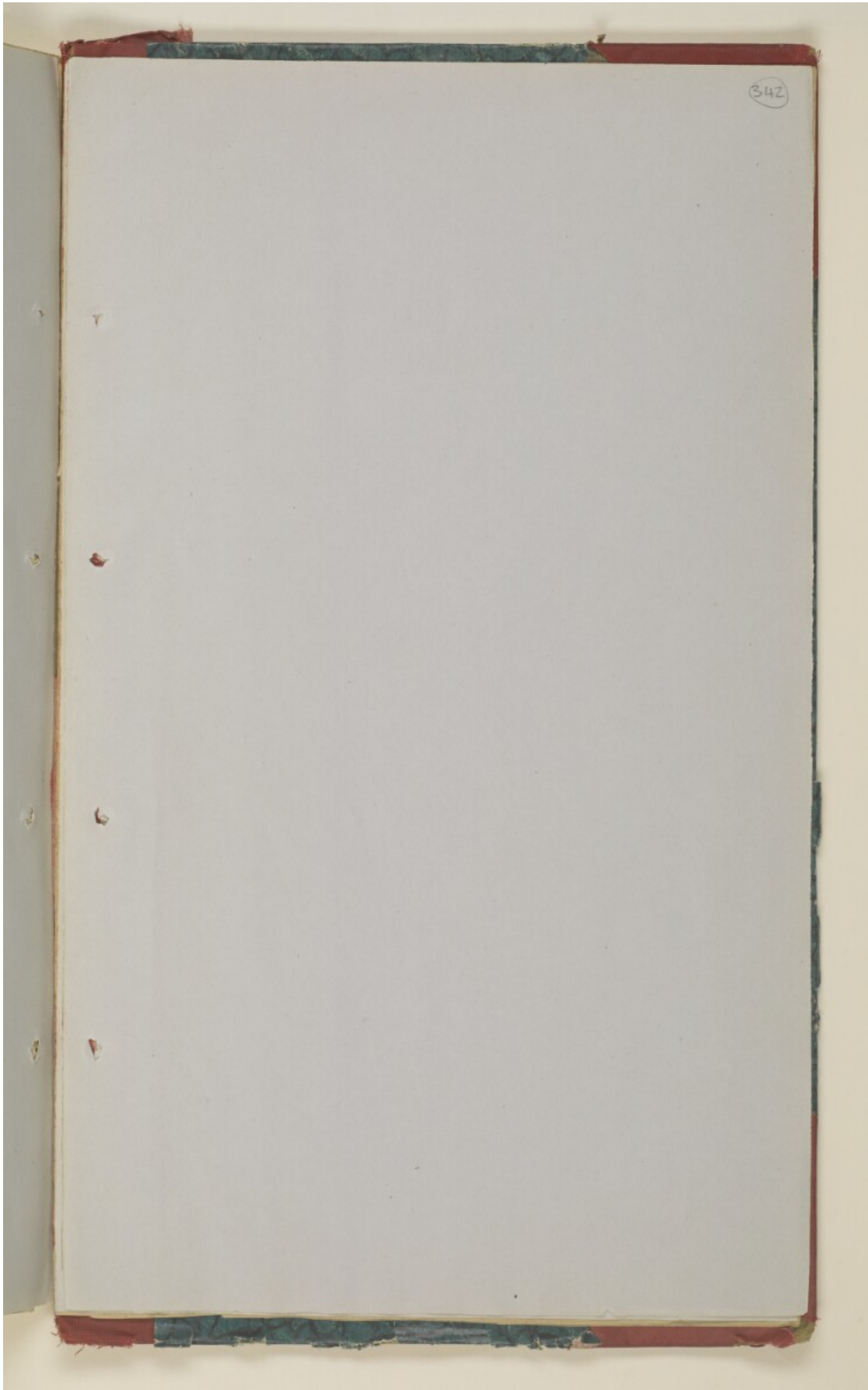


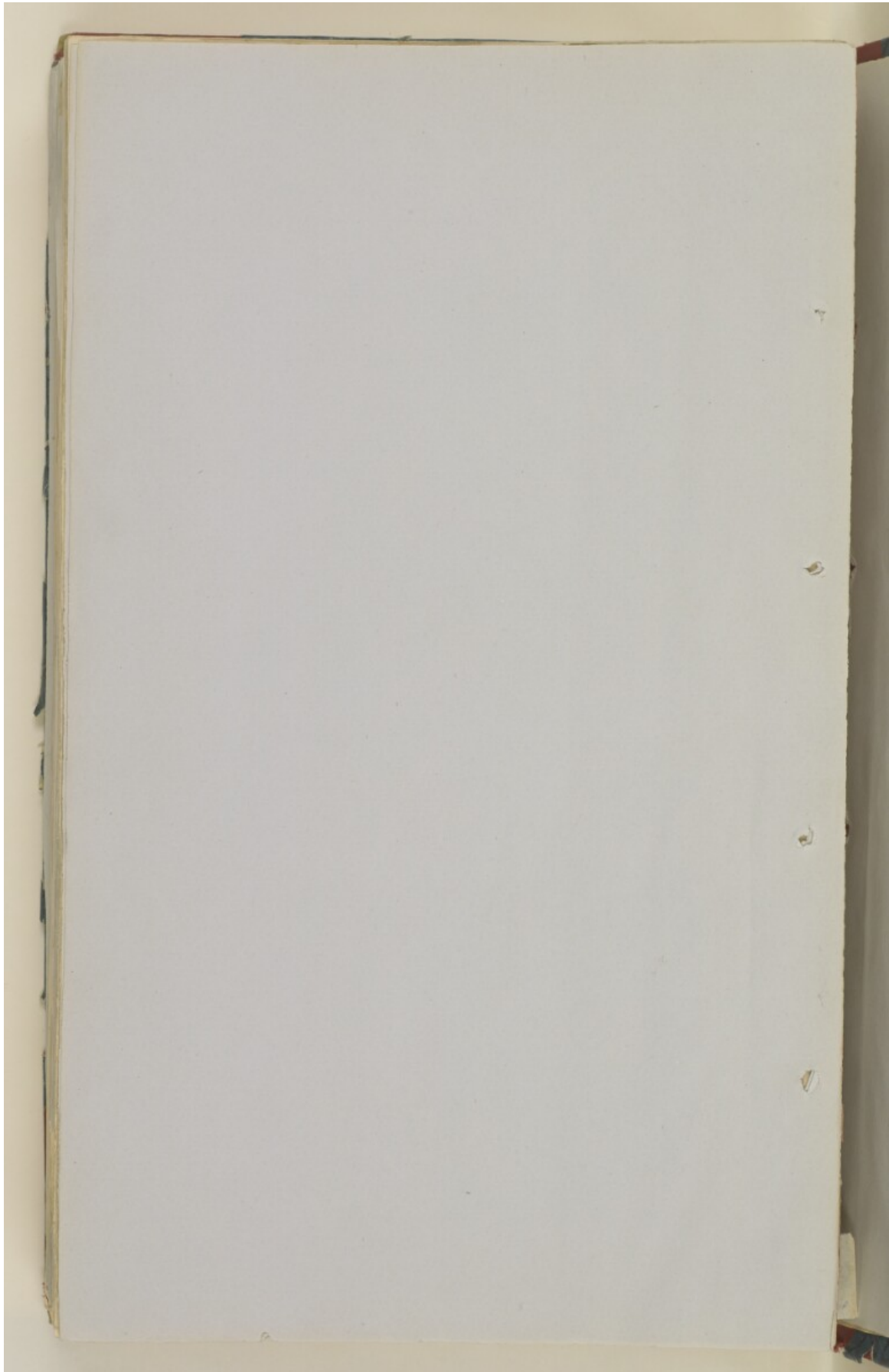


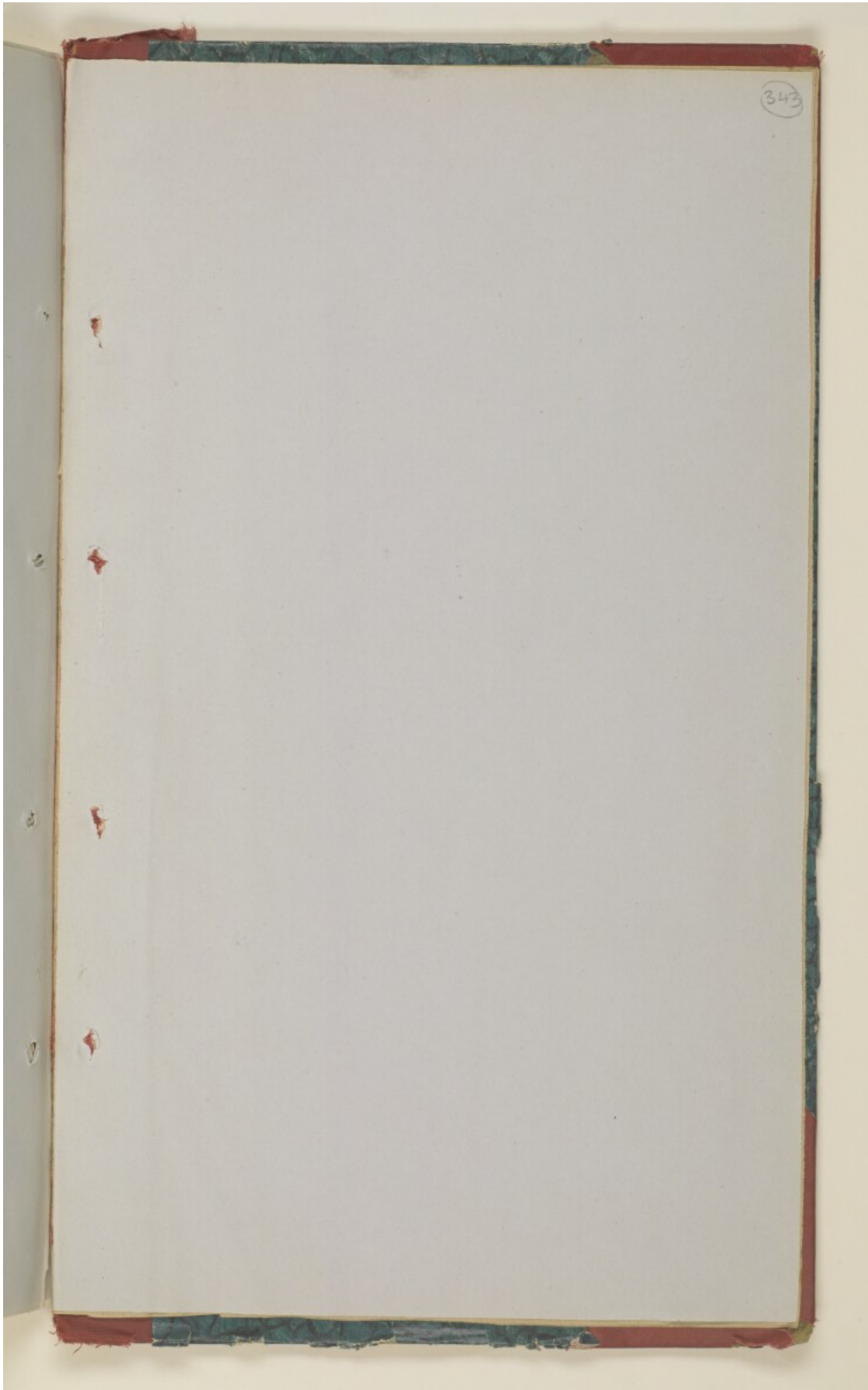




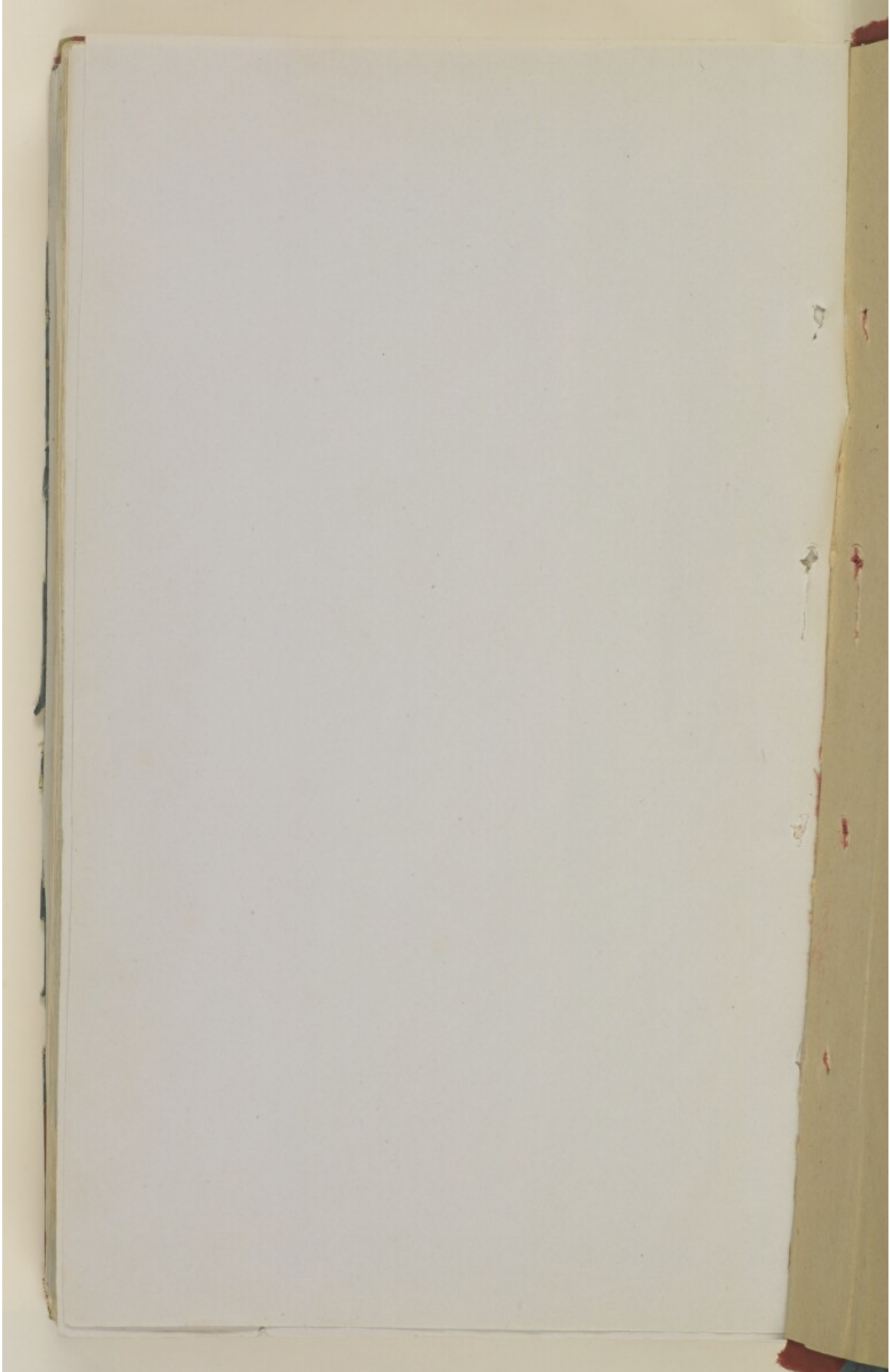


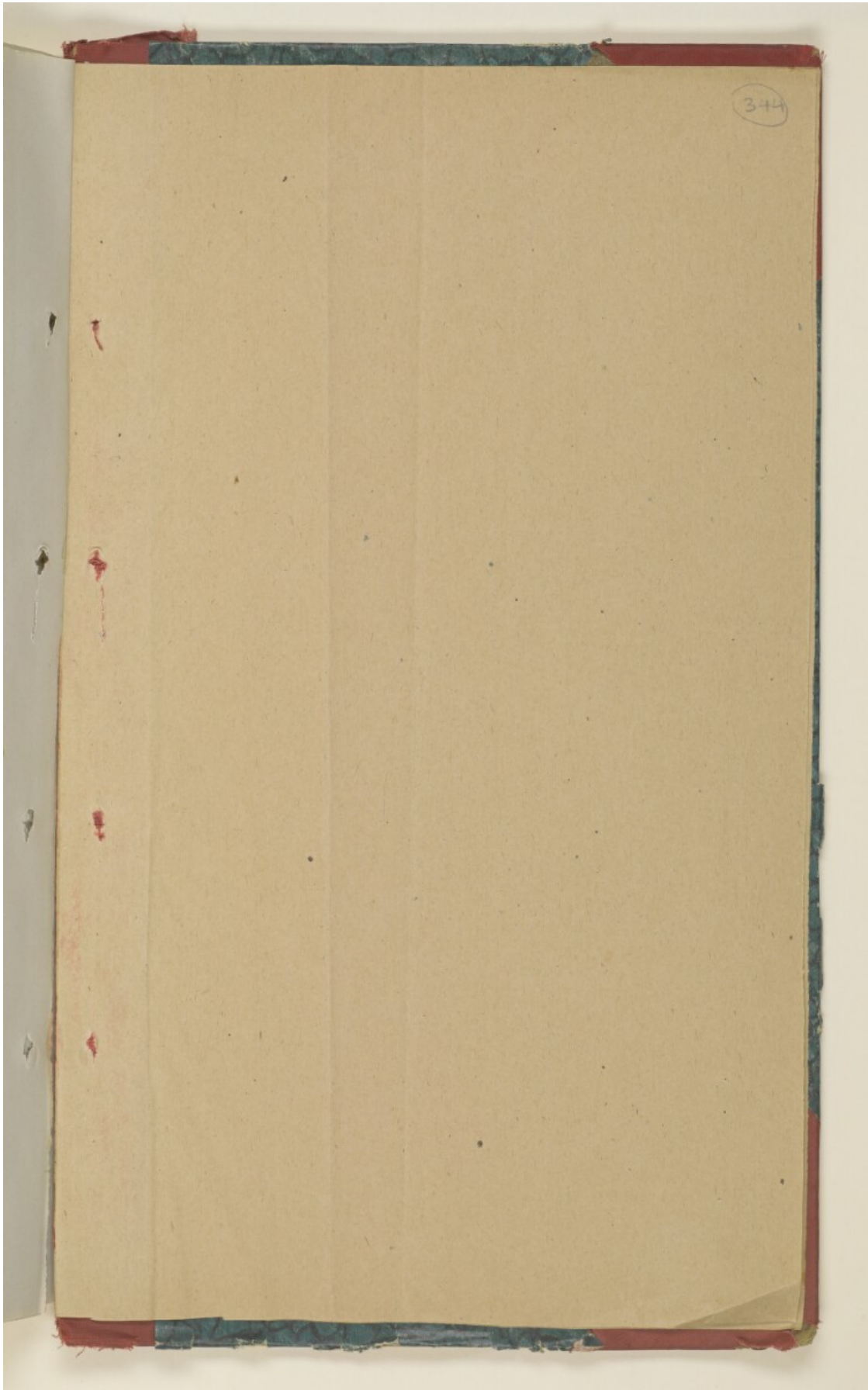


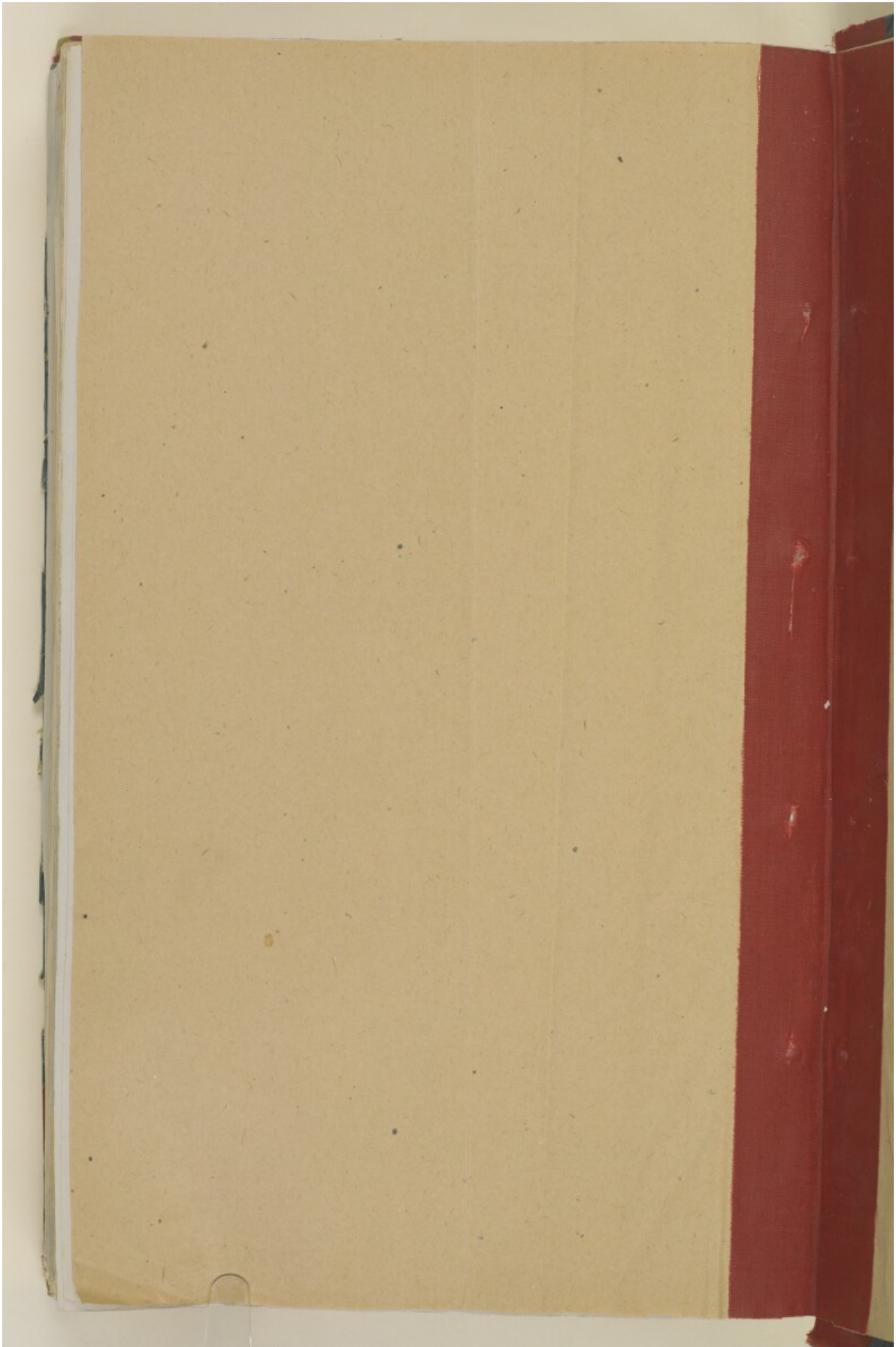








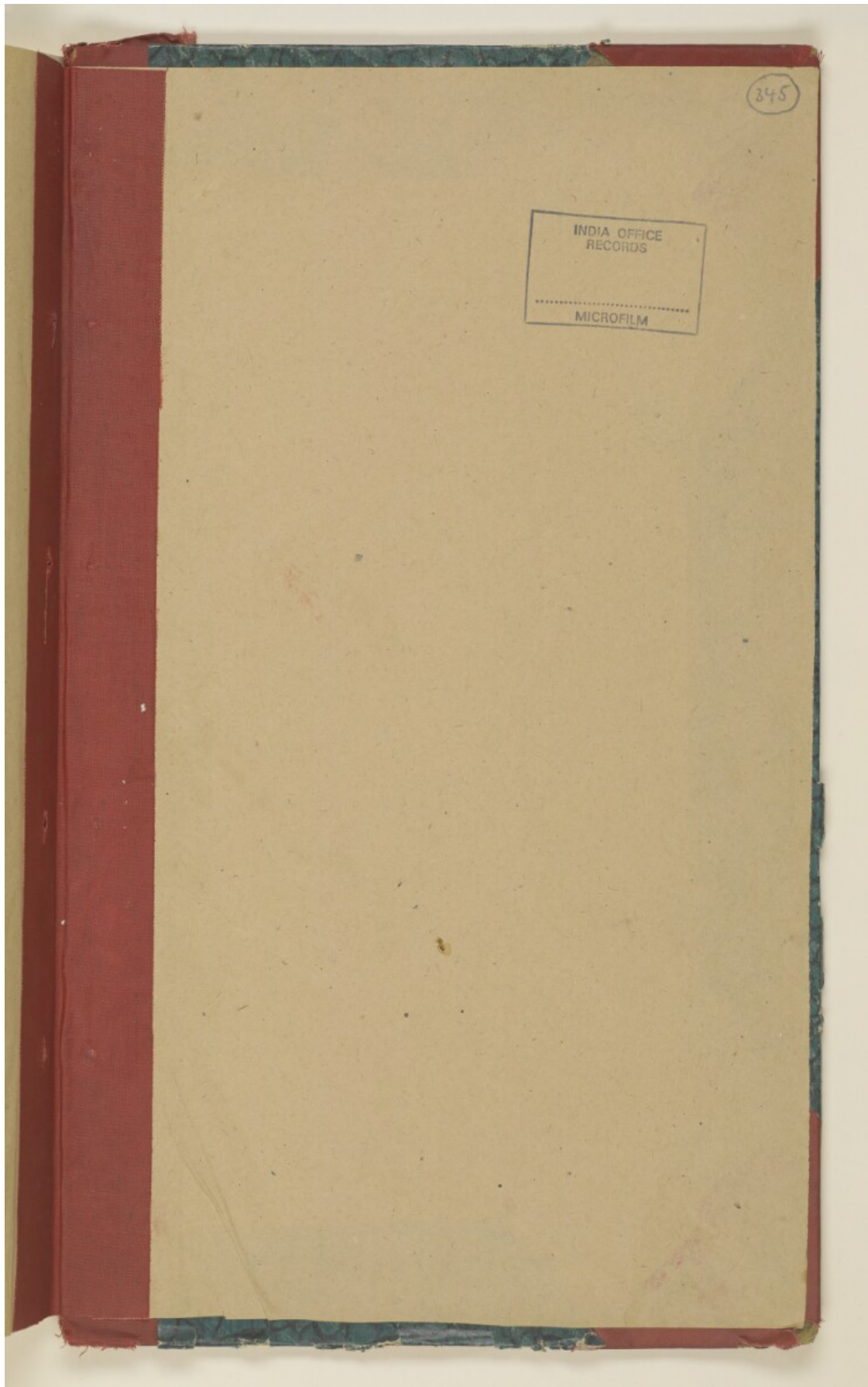








"ملف IX (D 56 61/14) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [خلفي-داخلي] (٧٠٠/٦٩٩)







"ملف (D 56 61/14 IX) العلاقات بين نجد والعراق" [خلفي] (٧٠٠/٧٠٠)

